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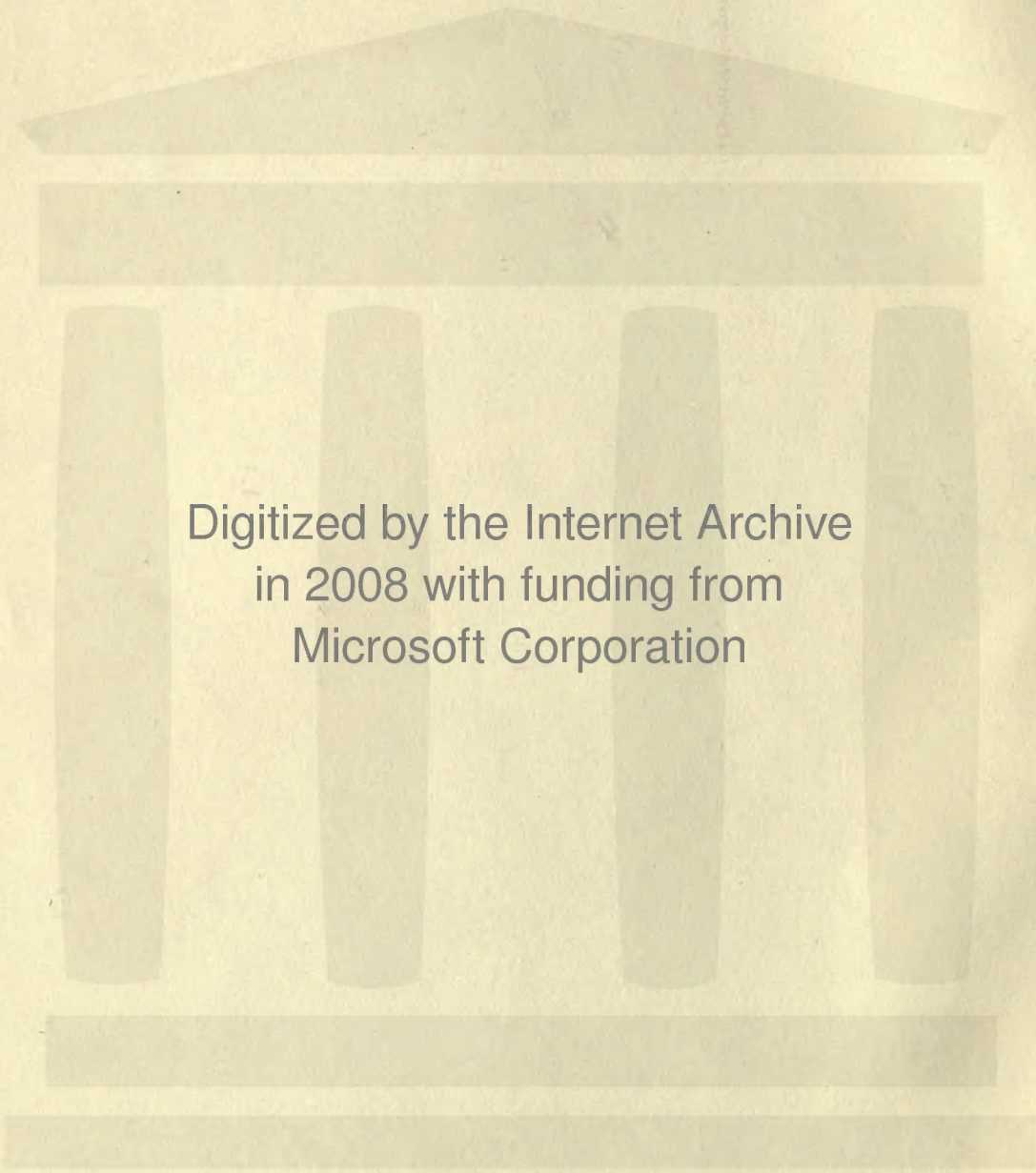

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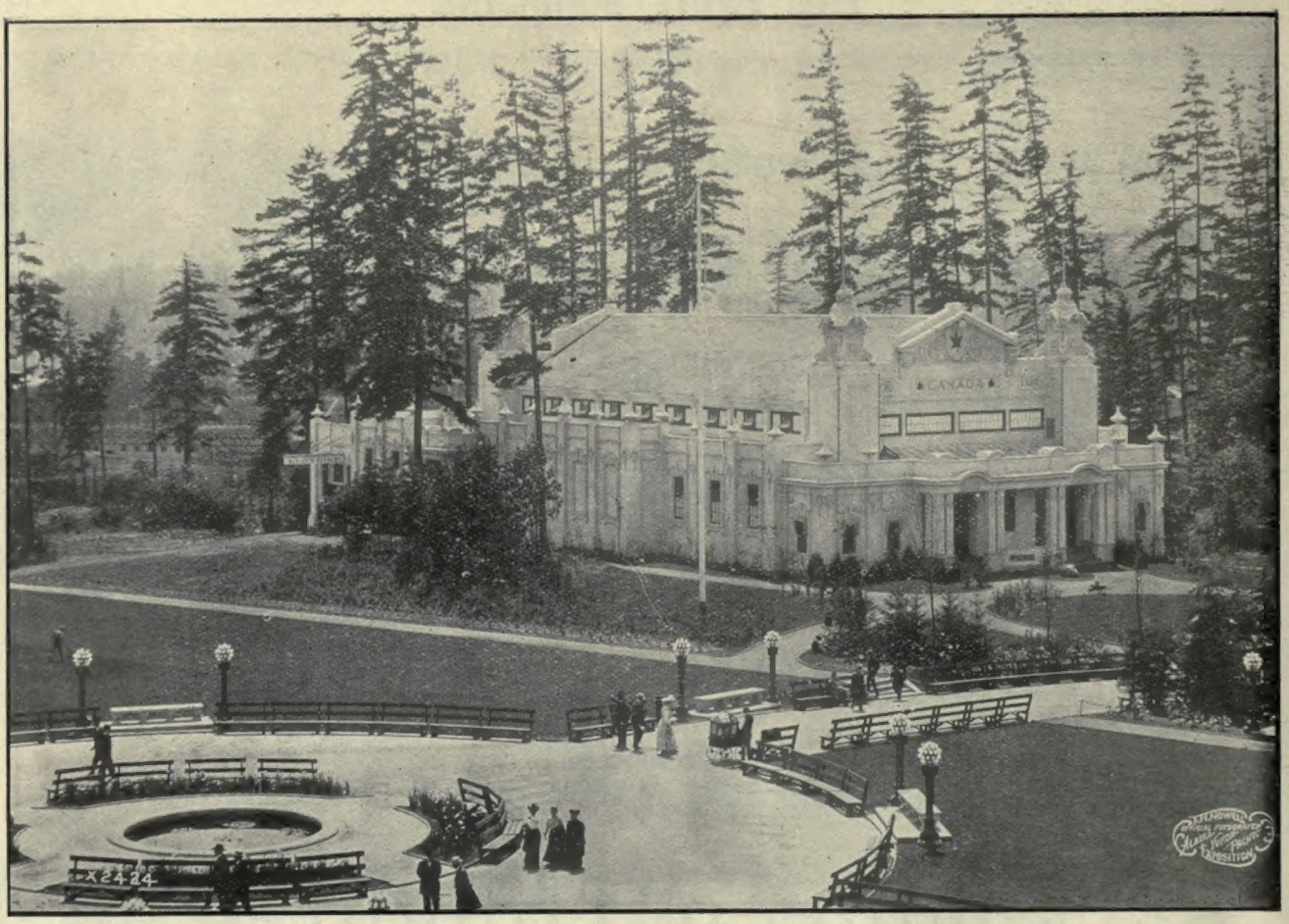


CANADA'S BUILDING AT THE A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION.

MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE A.-P.-P. EXPOSITION, SEATTLE, 1909.

THE FRUIT MAGAZINE

VOL. 1. OCTOBER, 1909. NO. 1.

The Fruit Industry of British Columbia

(Copyrighted by Maxwell Smith, Feb. 10, 1908.)

FRUIT growing in British Columbia, like the climatic and soil conditions in its various districts, is so diversified in character and of such importance that it is hardly possible to do the industry anything like justice in the space at our command, and when the reader has perused this article to the end, he must bear in mind that there still remains much to be said on the subject. A historical sketch would be of interest to many, but the wants of intending settlers or investors may be better served by a general outline of the present conditions and prospects of the industry.

Although it is only sixteen years since the first full carload of fruit was shipped out of British Columbia, progress has been fairly rapid and people are now beginning to realize something of its possibilities as a fruit-growing province. In the season of 1904, the fruit crop of British Columbia was valued at $600,000 and the area under cultivation estimated at 14,000 acres.

In 1905 the area under fruit had been increased to 20,000 acres, and the total revenue derived therefrom was nearly one million dollars. In the same year something like $500,000 was expended in the purchase and improvement of fruit lands and the average price received for grade No. 1 apples from October 1, 1905, to March 31, 1906, was $1.27 per 40-lb. box, f. o. b. shipping point. The early varieties started out at $1 net, and during the latter part of February and March as high as $2 per box was being paid for strictly No. 1 in carload lots. The average prices of other fruits for the season of 1905 were: Pears, $1.38 per 40-lb. box; prunes and plums, 75 cents per 20-lb. box; peaches, $1.15 per 20-lb. box; strawberries, $2.50 per 24 basket crate; raspberries, $2.19 per 24 basket crate; blackberries, $2.40 per 24 basket crate; gooseberries, 5½ cents per lb.; crab apples, 2½ cents per lb.; tomatoes, 5½ cents per lb.; currants, 7 cents per lb.; cherries, 9 cents per lb.

Outside of the quantities consumed in our own cities the chief market for British Columbia fruit is the prairie provinces; a market which will always demand the best that the fruit-grower can produce and in ever-increasing quantities, so that British Columbia need have no fear, no matter how rapidly the industry develops, of an over-production of good, clean commercial varieties. The province is most favorably situated, in being contiguous to the great plains of the middle west, where fruit-growing on a commercial basis is not likely ever to be a success. That territory is sure to increase rapidly in population and the consumption of fruit will be enormous. It is a curious fact that the average family on the prairies consumes more fruit than do those of British Columbia and it is quite natural, also, to expect that as the farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba succeed, within a comparatively few years, in laying by sufficient to keep them in comfort for the rest of their lives, they should look to British Columbia, with its congenial climate, magnificent scenery and tremendous, unexplored and undeveloped natural resources, as a place in which to spend their declining years.

There is little need for this province to spend money in trying to induce immigrants from other countries to come here and settle. The best immigration work that British Columbia can do is to develop the fruit-growing industry and to send large quantities of first-class fruit properly grown, harvested, packed and shipped into the great grain country east of the Rocky Mountains. This will judiciously advertise the province and bring our own people here as soon as they become tired of the more rigorous climate of the prairies.

A BEAUTY SPOT ON GELLATLY RANCH
OKANAGAN VALLEY, B. C.

The topography of the country from the standpoint of the fruit-grower may be better understood by a reference to the map which accompanies this article. The geological formations and climatic conditions render it necessary to divide the fruit-growing area of the province into nine general divisions.

No.1 might be called the southwestern coast district, which includes the southern half of Vancouver Island, ad-

jacent islands, and what is usually called the lower mainland. Here the production of small fruits may be said to be more successful, and consequently more profitable, than that of the tree fruits. Nevertheless, there are a number of very excellent varieties of apples, pears, plums, prunes and cherries which grow to perfection in this district, besides many different varieties of nuts, and, in especially favored spots, peaches, grapes, nectarines, apricots and other tender fruits.

In most parts of this district the mild character of the climate and the excessive moisture during the winter season are very favorable to the development of fungous diseases, and it is therefore necessary to practice persistent and systematic spraying of the orchards, clean cultivation of the soil, and a thorough system of under-drainage in order to get the most profitable results.

District No. 2 includes the valleys of the Upper Fraser, as far north as the fifty-second parallel, the main Thompson, the North Thompson, the Nicola and Bonaparte rivers. Here there are practically none of the above-named difficulties to contend with, but the question of water to irrigate the lands is one requiring serious consideration, as without an abundant supply of water in the "dry belt" it is impossible to be sure of a crop every year. The prospective fruit-grower, however, does not have to contend with the heavy forests along these rivers that have to be encountered on the coast. The fruits grown are of the very highest quality and include all the varieties mentioned in connection with district No. 1. One of the largest vineyards in the province is located near the junction of the Fraser and Thompson Rivers.

District No. 3 may be briefly described as the valleys of the Similkameen and its tributaries, portions of which are perhaps the most tropical of any part of British Columbia, and most favorable locations for the cultivation of grapes, peaches and other delicate fruits, wherever sufficient water for irrigation purposes is available.

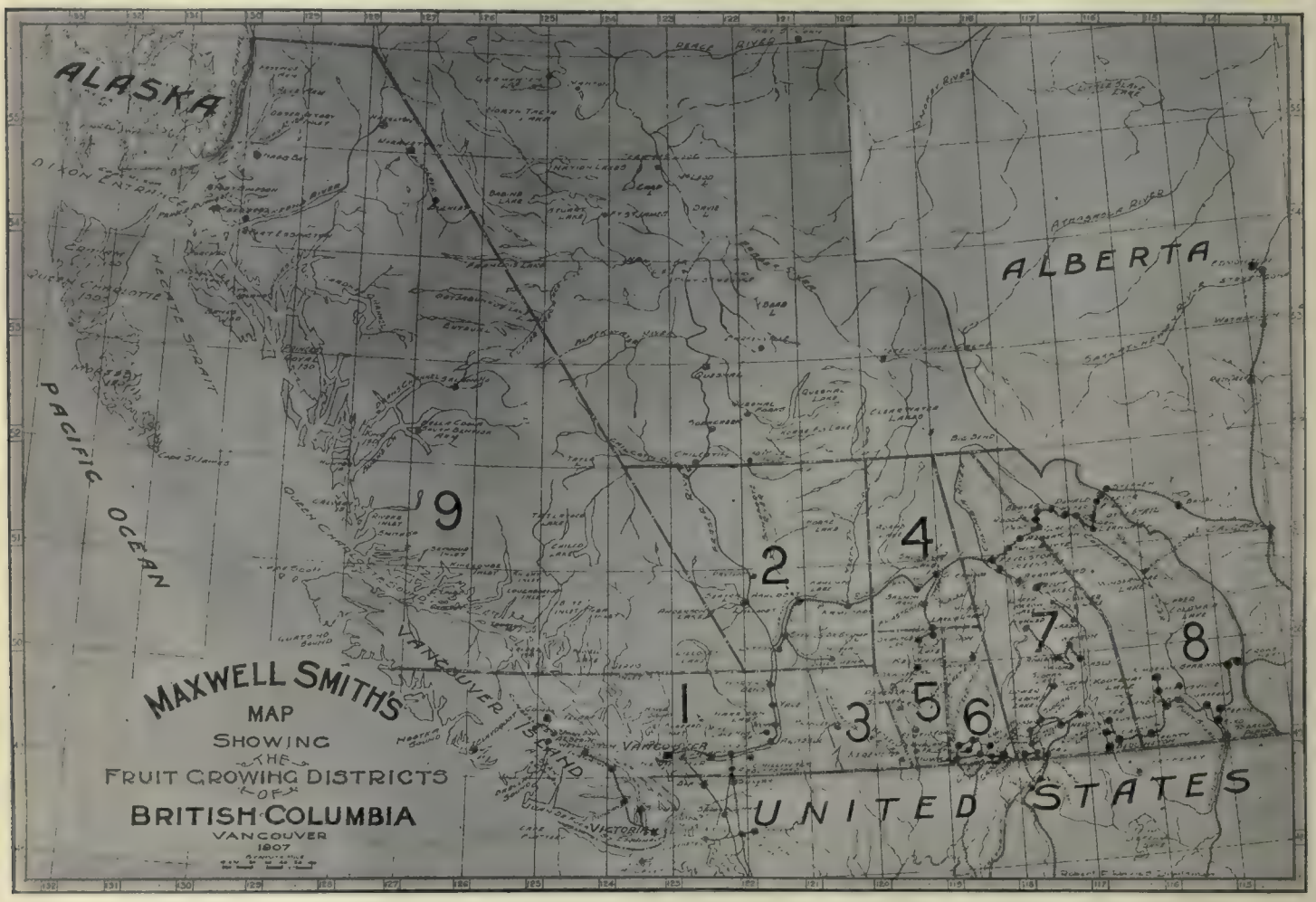
No. 4 includes the districts surrounding Adams, Shuswap and Mabel Lakes and the valley of the Spallumcheen river. Here the natural rainfall is sufficient and splendid apples, pears, plums and cherries are successfully grown. The climatic conditions in this district resemble very much those of Southern Ontario, and a fruit-grower with fixed ideas from the latter province might be more successful in this district than he would on irrigated lands. The timber is, generally speaking, light and the land rich.

No. 5 is the great Okanagan valley, stretching from Larkin southward to the international boundary. The vicinity of Kelowna in this valley contains the largest area of fruit lands of any one place in the province. Peaches are now being shipped in large quantities from the Okanagan, and all other northern fruits are successfully grown by the irrigation system. Improved modern methods are in general use by the fruit-growers in this district and the industry is perhaps more advanced than in any other part of British Columbia.

No. 6 is usually called the Boundary or Kettle River country, and although the smallest of all the districts named, the quality of the land is excellent and the climatic conditions all that could be desired. Where a sufficient water supply is obtainable, there is no trouble in producing fruit of the highest quality.

No. 7 is West Kootenay, an enormous fruit-growing district, where only a little progress has been made on the southern portion, but sufficient to indicate the possibilities and the superior quality of the fruit which may be raised along those lakes and streams. The neighborhood of Nelson and Kaslo has accomplished wonders in the past few years, but the shores of the Arrow lakes are practically untouched by the hand of the fruit-grower, and the valley of the Columbia, from the Big Bend south to Arrowhead, affords opportunities little dreamed of by many of those in search of fruit lands. In the greater part of this district, irrigation is only necessary in the very dry seasons.

District No. 8 is the country known as East Kootenay and is separated from No. 7 by a range of mountains. It is traversed by the Upper Kootenay River from the fifty-first degree of north lati-



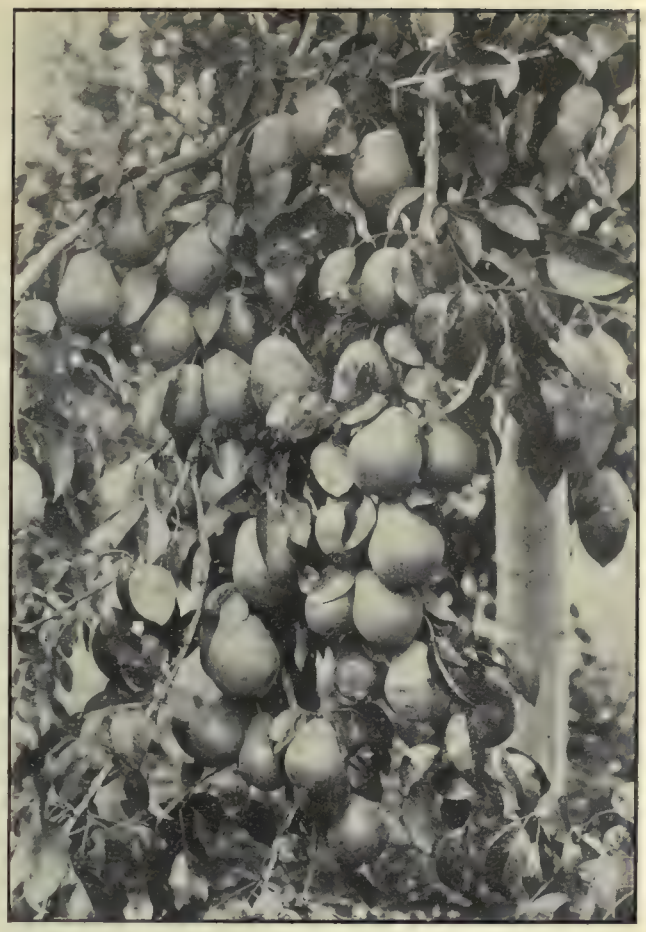
tude southward to the international boundary, and from Columbia and Windermere Lakes northward by the Upper Columbia River, to the Big Bend. In the southern portion of this district there are immense stretches of thinly-wooded lands suitable for fruit-growing purposes, and the valley of the Upper Columbia has many choice locations for the enterprising fruit-grower. The lack of transportation facilities is a great hindrance to the development of the fruit lands of the Upper Columbia.

District No. 9 comprises the vast coast region including the Queen Charlotte Islands, and the northern half of Vancouver Island, from Jervis Inlet to Portland Canal. There is little known of its capabilities as yet, but undoubtedly it has a few surprises in store for the future. Though in small quantities as yet, apples, peaches and grapes have been successfully grown on the Skeena River. The first apple trees were planted at Hazleton in the spring of 1901 and fruited in the fall of 1904.

For a considerable distance inland from the west coast, there are numerous valleys and plateaus, which are well adapted to growing many of the hardier varieties, though fewer in number than those suitable for the first-named district.

Notwithstanding the conditions and adaptabilities which may be in a general way characteristic of the large districts above mentioned, there are always peculiarities of soil and climate, soil moisture, atmospheric currents, etc., which must be taken into consideration, and intelligently utilized by the individual settler when choosing varieties to plant or deciding on methods of cultivation.

That the supply of water from mountain streams for irrigation purposes is limited, should always be borne in mind and in those portions of the province where irrigation is necessary, the prospective settler or investor should be exceedingly careful that a proper supply of water is obtainable, and that he secures a legal right to use it, when purchasing fruit lands. There are many of the co-called dry districts where the soil moisture, with proper cultivation, is quite sufficient to produce a full crop in an ordinary year, but there comes periodically, the extraordinary year when, without an artificial supply of water at the critical time, the whole crop may be lost. In the arid districts, it should be seen to that the right to a sufficient supply of irrigation water is obtained, whether it is needed every year or not.



PEARS IN T. W. STIRLING'S ORCHARD, KELOWNA, B. C.

APPLES GROWING NEAR NELSON, B. C.

There are immense fertile tablelands along the Thompson, Columbia, Kootenay and Similkameen Rivers and the Kamloops, Okanagan, Upper and Lower Arrow and Kootenay Lakes, which can not be irrigated from the available mountain streams, but it may safely be predicted that some day in the not distant future, a genius will arise who will invent a comparatively cheap method of pumping the water from these large reservoirs up to the higher levels, and who then will venture to estimate the quantity of rare and luscious fruit which this province may be capable of producing, or the gratitude that future generations will lavish on the memory of the man who shall make the cultivation of these beautiful plateaus possible? Then will the glittering Okanagan Lake become a magnificent water highway, through the midst of densely populated stretches of orchard lands. On either shore will be one continuous line of superb villa homes, and all up and down those scenic galleries of luxurious gardens will dwell the kings and queens of husbandry in the happy performance of the first duties allotted to mankind.

By establishing high standards and the practice of high ideals, both in the quality of their products and business methods the fruit-growers of British Columbia should have a large share in building up the commercial character of the province which, like the golden beams of the summer twilight, shall shed its benign influence eastward over the great Dominion of Canada.

NUT CULTURE

By Col. H. E. Dosch, Hillsdale, Ore.

"YOU can help your fellow men; you must help your fellow men. It is a duty, nay, even a divine privilege to lighten the burden of our fellow laborers, by giving them the results of our best thoughts and experience."

About ten years ago, I think, I had the pleasure to read a paper on nut culture at a horticultural meeting held at Westminster, B. C., and the Dominion government honored me by publishing it, together with several other papers I read at that meeting in pamphlet form for general distribution. Considerable interest was manifested at the time in nut culture, many questions were asked concerning it and I also received a number of letters afterwards, where to procure nuts or trees, etc., and I just wonder about the result; how many trees were planted, if any, the progress made and results obtained, but I fear the enthusiasm cooled and the fire finally burned out for the want of some one to add a little fuel, occasionally to keep the flame alive.

It is over twenty years since I first experimented with nut culture, especially English, or more properly speaking, French nut culture, and by persistent effort in keeping this matter before the horticulturists am more than gratified to know that this important industry is at last receiving the attention it deserves and a few who have taken my advice in the beginning, and planted on a commercial basis, are now reaping the benefit, as their products command the highest price in the market, which I will explain later.

True, we have as yet but one grove which has attained to 100 acres, but there are many smaller groves from 5 to 20 acres. All of those which are planted on proper soils and of varieties adapted to our climate have proven revenue producers; even the trees on my own soil which is absolutely unfitted for walnut culture, being a heavy clay soil, underlaid with six feet of hardpan, have produced some very fine nuts, some of which I brought with me and you can judge for yourself. These nuts are from first generation grafted trees of Mayette, Franquette, Parisienne, Chaberte and Proeparthurien varieties, which I intend to hand to our Honorable Secretary for distribution as he is better informed to whom to give them for experimental purposes. The Oregon Nursery Co. of Salem were kind enough to give me a few of their Franquettes, which came from the famous Vrooman grafted walnut grove of California, also for distribution and experimental purposes. As I stated in the beginning, it is now over 20 years since I first experimented in nut culture, all the walnut trees planted since, in Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and even Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah, many of which are now in full bearing, were planted at my earnest solicitation, hence I am doubly gratified to know that my advice has proven so satisfactory to the planters, and that walnut culture has attained the dignity of a horticultural pursuit, alongside of the apple, pear, prune, cherry and peach.

It is not pleasant to repeat myself, but in a paper like this, which in a measure is to be a guide to many persons, who desire to plant nut trees and have no experience, it is absolutely necessary to repeat the fundamental principles and modus operandi in nut culture so that they can start right, and if the instructions herein given are religiously followed, they will be sure to reap a good harvest.

HON. RICHARD McBRIDE'S ORCHARD, PENTICTON, B. C.

Essentials.

In nut culture of all kinds but more especially walnuts, three things are most essential, and it is difficult to say which is most important, but they are soil, generation and variety. Nut trees of all kinds do well on most soils, even rocky ground, except heavy, stiff clay soils, but do best in fairly rich soil as they are gross feeders, but there must be no "hardpan." The sub-soil must be loose and open so the taproot can grow down

underlaid with hardpan; this applies particularly to the walnut.

Generation.

Walnut trees should be "second generation," either grafted or grown from

GIANT TIMBER AT CAMERON LAKE, B. C.

as far as it desires, for so soon as it strikes hardpan the tree stops growing and of course, lessens the nut crop, as nut trees make few lateral roots. In fact it is suicidal to plant nut trees on very heavy, stiff, clayey soils or on soil first generation nuts, but as generations are not generally understood and the reason I emphasize the fact of securing nuts of first generation, I will explain, so that no possible mistake can be made.

First generation nuts are produced on original trees, or on trees grafted from the original trees. These nuts when planted produce "second generation" trees and the nuts from these second generation trees are a little larger than the original or first generation, which is due to the peculiar soil and climate conditions of the Pacific Northwest, so well adapted to nut culture. Trees grown from second generation nuts retrograde very rapidly, producing nuts not half so large as even first generation, and finally run out all together. Hence we must plant nuts from the original trees if we desire the best results, and nothing but the best should or can be satisfactory.

Varieties.

Varieties which I have found best adapted for the Pacific Northwest by extensive experiments are Franquette and Mayette, as best adapted to our soils, climate and market, with a few Chaberte for confectioners' use, giving preference in the order named, as I think the Franquette is somewhat hardier, regular bloomer and a little more prolific, while the Mayette or Grenoble, under which name this nut is known to the trade is finer in quality, not quite so hardy nor so prolific, but the nuts generally bring a little higher price, which in a measure makes up the difference.

Trees or Nuts for Planting.

For a number of years past, there has been considerable controversy about trees grown from seed of first generation bearing smaller nuts than grafted trees. I have not found it so, for I have just as large and fine nuts on my trees grown from first generation nuts as those from grafted trees, but also found that both kinds have some extra large nuts and some smaller, which leads me again to study that point and have reached the conclusion that the difference in size is due to perfect pollination of the larger nuts and imperfect pollination of the smaller nuts. I fear that this controversy was started by interested parties to discourage the planting of nuts and encourage the planting of grafted trees, which generally sell at one dollar and fifty cents per tree. Of course one must be careful to secure the proper variety and generation of nuts, which heretofore has been very difficult to obtain; even the nuts I imported from France proved very unsatisfactory as to size and quality. However, there are many honorable dealers from whom first generation nuts as well as trees grown from first generation nuts, can be procured.

How to Sprout Nuts.

There are, no doubt, many planters who prefer to plant the nuts where the tree is to grow, than the expensive grafted trees, and for their especial benefit, I repeat the "modus Operandi."

The nuts for this purpose must be secured in the fall, and must be of first generation, either from the original trees or grafted trees, and known to be true as to that point, else you will be disappointed when the trees come into bearing. Fill a box six inches with light soil and sand mixed, then put in the nuts, point end up, about one inch apart, cover three or four inches deep, and place boxes out of reach of rats, squirrels or ghopers, keeping the soil moist. On examination in the early part of April, you will find all sound nuts have sprouted or ready to sprout, that is, they throw up two sprouts from the pointed end of the nut. One of these sprouts turns down over the nut and forms the taproot and the other continues upwards and forms the tree. Now remove them carefully, as these sprouts are very brittle and easily broken, which would make the plant worthless. Plant them

PRAIRIE VALLEY NEAR SUMMERLAND, B. C.

where you wish the trees to grow, fifty feet apart (by far the best way), or in nursery rows about five inches deep and transplant the following spring. The young trees should be allowed to grow straight up, cutting away in the fall all side branches until the tree has reached a height of six feet, when it should be allowed to branch out, but under no circumstances should the main stem be cut off at any time.

Walnut trees usually grow into bearing in five or six years, at twelve years are in full bearing. It is not a slow grower as is commonly supposed. Three to four feet is not an uncommon growth in a season in good soil; besides it is a healthy tree, having, comparatively speaking, few pests to molest it, and once established lives to a good old age and proves profitable from generation to generation with ordinary good care. The ground between the trees, until they come in full bearing can be utilized for berries, potatoes and vegetables, but no grain or grass should be grown.

Harvesting.

At harvest time the nuts fall to the ground as soon as the bull bursts, which it does when the nuts are ripe, and can be picked up easily and must be promptly, as squirrels are very fond of them; the few remaining ones may be beaten down with a pole or fishing rod. They should then be cured either in the sun or subjected to a gentle heat in an evaporator to prevent mildew or becoming rancid. Sulphuring is practiced to some extent to supply the demand for bleached nuts, a most pernicious method. This treatment, while improving the color, proves decidedly injurious to the flavor of the nuts and lessens the keeping qualities. At the California experiment station, experiments with bleaching solutions have been carried on and it is recorded very satisfactory results have been obtained with a mixture of salsoda, chloride of lime and water. However, it must be borne in mind that the bleaching of nuts is entirely unnecessary and adds absolutely nothing to its food value; this process is simply carried on to improve the appearance of the nut, and will probably be carried on so long as people buy by the eye and I say to you: "Don't do it unless the customer to whom you sell the nuts demands it and prefers spoiled to clean, healthy, wholesome and toothsome nuts."

Superiority of Northern Grown Nuts.

In the beginning of this paper I promised to explain why northern walnuts commanded a higher figure in the eastern markets than the California product, and will in a measure allay the apprehension expressed in some quarters, that we cannot compete with California in this particular industry, and prove that we are not in the same class. The output of Mr. Prince's walnut grove of 100 acres was sold to a New York grocer who makes a specialty of supplying the retail grocers throughout the United States who handle only the finest and costliest brands. This grocer states that the Southern California walnuts do not come up to the requirements of his trade, but that he believes the Oregon nut will, as they are of the same varieties and similar in quality to the nuts he imports from Europe for his trade (Franquette, Mayette, Parisienne and Chaberte), in fact, they are better flavored and more nutty than the Southern California product, hence, as I said before, we are not in the same class. What is said here of the Oregon walnuts is equally true to all French walnuts grown in the Pacific Northwest.

Business Proposition.

The importations into the United States have steadily increased in the last few years. The government year book of 1906 gives the following table:

Article imported.	Quantity.	Value.
Almonds	15,209,326 lbs.	$1,825,475
Walnuts	20,917,028 lbs.	2,193,653
Other nuts, including many Chestnuts		2,055,557

CHERRY BLOSSOMS IN MR. PRIDHAM'S ORCHARD, KELOWNA, B. C.

Of which a good share comes to Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia. We of the Pacific Northwest should be exporters instead of importers. We have the soil and the climate. Hence by earnest advice, plant a few walnut trees, if you do not wish to plant a grove, and your children's children will bless you and thank you for your forethought. As a business proposition I know of no better in agricultural or horticultural pursuits and once established, a well cared for grove is the best heritage a parent can leave to his family, as they become valuable and more productive with age, always bearing in mind soil, generation and variety. To illustrate: A friend called upon me some nine years ago and said he had two acres he wanted to plant in fruit trees and I

advised him to plant Franquette and Mayette walnuts, which he did, as his soil was well adapted to nut culture. These trees are now eight years old from the nut and yielded this fall two tons of very fine nuts, which he sold at eighteen cents a pound or three hundred and sixty dollars per acre; these trees will increase in productiveness from year to year and eventually make their owner independent. To further illustrate: One tree near Albany, Ore., sixteen years old produced thirty dollars' worth of fine nuts this fall. Another Franquette tree, now nineteen years old, near Brownsville, Ore., produced nearly eight bushels of nuts which were sold for forty dollars, and many others just as productive. These are samples of what walnut trees will do on good and proper soil.

Although this paper was to be on nut culture in general, I have devoted most of the space to the French walnut because it is a larger business proposition for the Pacific Northwest than all others combined, but for the benefit of those who desire to branch out, I will give varieties and my experience with them.

Chestnuts.

My experience in chestnuts has not proven so satisfactory as hoped for as most varieties are too tender, do not bloom uniformly, or in other words the staminate or male blossom comes from two to four weeks before the pistillate or female blossoms appear, hence, no, or at least imperfect pollination; this is especially true to the finer French varieties as the Lyon, Merle and Nouzillard; while the Grosse Precose and Combale produce some very fine nuts for home use but not of sufficient quantity for commercial purposes. Those best adapted for the Pacific Northwest are Numbo, Paragon, Italian and Spanish. The trees require the same soil and treatment as walnuts; are healthy and rapid growers and from an aesthetic standpoint, a most handsome ornamental tree.

Almonds.

You will have noted from the tabulated statement above, that a large quantity of almonds are imported into the States, notwithstanding that California alone produced in 1905, 4,200,000 pounds. Southern Oregon also produced a large crop, but I have been unable to secure correct figures. I have experimented with these soft shell varieties, such as Princess, Nonpareil, I. X. L., and others, but find the same trouble as with the finer French varieties of chestnuts. While they bloom profusely, there is no pollination, but there is one variety perfectly adapted to our climate—the Grosse Tendre or improved Lanquedoc—a strong, hardy tree, profuse bloomer and abundant bearer every year; the nuts are extremely large, the shell sufficiently soft to be readily crushed by the hand and of excellent flavor. I have two very choice trees, and brought with me some coins which I also will give to our secretary for distribution, as like the chestnuts, they are propagated by grafting only, as seedlings are very different as to the fruit.

HALCYON HOT SPRINGS, ARROW LAKE, B. C.

Filbert.

This variety of nuts is especially adapted to our soil and climate, as they are first cousins, so to speak, to the hazelnut which grows wild and so abundant all over the Pacific Northwest. The best varieties are the Barcelona, similar to the old English cobnut, only larger and finer flavor; the red and white Aveline and Du Challu, rapid growers and prolific bearers; filberts are propagated by layering, that is, branches are bent down and pinned to the ground, at intervals covered with dirt where they root, after which they are cut and planted.

Pecans.

This beautiful and toothsome nut has not received the attention it deserves. With me, the trees have grown nicely but have not yet fruited, which I attributed to the inadaptability of my soil and location; pecans delight in moist soils, preferably bottom lands which are subject to overflows, but a question whether the large fine varieties of the south will fruit perfectly with us, but I have no doubt that the ordinary pecan as raised in Illinois and Missouri, will do well in the Pacific Northwest for which purpose any good sized pecan purchased at the store can be used; they are certainly worthy of a trial.

Butternuts, Black Walnuts and Hickory Uuts.

These nuts grow very nicely with us and bear some fruit, but have not much commercial value.

In conclusion allow me to again caution you in your selection of either trees or nuts, don't take a dealer's assertion for granted, unless you know him to be perfectly honest and reliable. Be sure you are right in your selection and then go ahead, and if you have secured the correct variety and generation and selected the proper soil for planting, you will never regret it.

Notwithstanding that I have repeatedly stated and published, that I have neither trees nor nuts for sale, I still continue to receive many letters asking me to quote prices. My experiments in nut culture are and have been partly for my own pleasure and partly for the benefit of those who are interested or desire to plant and own a good nut growth.

A MOUNTAIN LAKE ON THE WAY FROM PENTICTON TO KEREMEOS, B. C.

THE WEST

An Ontario Farmer's Impressions of British Columbia.

One of the returned holiday makers, who had resumed his place at the table, told of a trip across the boundless prairie. They were talking about the illimitable stretches on which thousands were yet to find homes and independence. One member of the company, a son of Erin, said: "Gintleman, yez "think this is a big country. Just wait "till yez get to British Columbia. Shure, "that's the biggest country in the "wurruld. Av British Columbia was all "spreadout flat loike Manitoby and "Saskatchewan and Alberty, it wud fill "the whole av the Pacific Ocean. Why, "to make room for British Columbia it "had to be rowled up, and crumpled up, "and humped up into great big moun-"tains rachin' to the sky. An' the "mountains had to be made on a mo'-"ty big scale to make room for the gold, "and the silver, and the lead, and the "copper and the coal that they're fair-"ly bustin' wid. An' the rivers, wait "till yez see the rivers! They have to "be big to make room for the millions "av salmon that are crowdin' in eager "to settle in the interior ov the coun-"try.

"I suppose you men from Ontario "think yez know something about trees? "Wait till yez see the trees. It's a nice "marnin's walk around some av them. "An' they have to climb the trees wid "ladders to cut them down. An' the "fish! Gintlemen, Oi'm a bit av a west-"erner myself, and I can tell a good "yarn, but on me honor, Oi couldn't "lie about the fish no matter how hard "Oi tried.

"Yes, things are built on a mighty "ginerous scale in British Columbia, and "the size av the apples and the pears "and plums and cherries, sure yez cud "niver belave it till yez tried to ate "wan before breakfast and, be dad! "there's no fear av bitin' a worm in two "while your at it. Yes I'm going back."

GRAND TRUNK RY. BUILDING, A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION.

BIRDS

Friends of the Fruit-Grower and the Farmer.

As objects of human care and interest birds occupy a place filled by no other living being, and the various movements to protect and foster them would be fully justified were there no returns other than esthetic. Only the thoughtless and the ignorant still hold that the graceful forms and beautiful plumage of these masterpieces of nature serves their highest purpose when worn on a hat for a brief season, to be cast aside and forgotten, the plumage dimmed and faded, the beautiful songs quenched forever.

While by no means insensible to the higher value of birds, the farmer who is asked to aid in measures for their protection is entitled to inquire as to the practical purpose they subserve, and how far they may be expected to return his outlay of time, trouble and expense.

Since most birds eat insects and since it is their insect-eating habits that chiefly invite inquiry, for so active and persistent are birds in the pursuit of inimportant enemies.

When birds are permitted to labor undisturbed they thoroughly police both earth and air. The thrushes, sparrows, larks and wrens search the surface of the earth for insects and the larvae, or hunt among the leaves and peer under logs and refuse for them. Thus each family plays its part in the never-ending warfare, and the number of insects annually consumed by the combined hosts is simply incalculable. It is well that this is so, for so vast is the number of insects and so great is the quantity of vegetation required for their subsistence that the existence of every green thing would be threatened were it not for the birds and other agents specially designed to keep them in check.

While birds are not numerous in the sense that insects are, they exist in fair numbers everywhere—or would were it not for the interference of man—and so rapid is the digestion of birds and so perfect their assimilation powers that to satisfy the appetite of even a small bird, great numbers of insects are needed. Much of this food is hidden and must be searched for; much of it is active and must be vigorously pursued. Hence only by the expenditure of much time and labor do birds procure their daily food. With birds the struggle for existence is peculiarly a struggle for subsistence; shelter is obtained with comparative ease, and if

VANCOUVER WORLD'S HEADQUARTERS, A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION.

climatic conditions are not to their liking they migrate to other regions.

When by reason of favorable conditions insects have multiplied and become unusually abundant, birds eat more than at ordinary times; hence the importance of their service during insect invasions.

From the standpoint of the farmer and the orchardist perhaps no birds more useful than the swallows exist. They have been described as the light cavalry of the avian army.

Specially adapted for flight and unexcelled in aerial evolutions, they have few rivals in the art of capturing insects in mid-air. They eat nothing of value to man except a few predaceous wasps and bugs, and in return for their services in destroying vast numbers of noxious insects ask only for harborage and protection.

It is to the fact that they capture their prey on the wing that their peculiar value is due. Orioles do royal service in catching weevils, and blackbirds, wrens, flycatchers and others contribute to the good work, but when swallows are migrating they find the weevils flying in the open and wage active war against them. As many as 47 adult weevils have been found in the stomach of a single cliff swallow.

THE FRUIT MAGAZINE

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MAXWELL SMITH - - Editor

EDITORIAL

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE fruit industry in the Dominion of Canada has now reached such proportions as to justify the launching of a thoroughly up-to-date non-partisan monthly publication devoted entirely to the interests of those directly and indirectly connected with the business.

Such is the aim of the promoters of The Fruit Magazine, of which this is the initial number, and which we trust will be accepted by the public as a fair indication of what may be expected of us in the future. By doing our part well, we hope to merit the hearty co-operation and support of an ever expanding circle of readers and advertisers, which should insure a career of usefulness that will bring credit to ourselves and lasting benefits to the public at large.

As fruit growers, fruit dealers and fruit consumers comprise the most highly intelligent, peaceable, temperate and important classes of our citizens we may safely assume that they are interested in all important subjects affecting the highest national development of the great Dominion of Canada, the fraternal unity of the British Empire and the peace of the world.

WHILE we claim that every protection and courtesy becoming our claims to a high standard of civilization should be extended to all foreign races sojourning within our borders, we are irrevocably opposed to the deliberate importation of the Oriental or other colored races for any purpose whatsoever.

Speaking from a Canadian, and particularly a British Columbia, point of view, we contend that the full privileges of Canadian citizenship, which carry with them the franchise, should not be granted to any but those of the white races. This country has been pioneered, opened up and developed to the status of a nation by the whites and we are under no obligation, nor would it seem expedient, to extend the franchise to any race of people who will not become readily absorbed and assimilated by those already owning and governing the country. Moreover, the opportunity is afforded the humblest laborer of becoming the owner of sufficient land from which to earn a comfortable living and the same opportunity awaits the most obscure clerk of becoming a partner in any of the large commercial concerns of the country. Therefore it would seem to be unwise to systematically import or encourage any class of labor which does not have in it the elements of good citizenship, and for this reason we contend that the best interests of the country, its future peace and wellbeing, depend on the care with which we select the immigrants who come here ostensibly for the purpose of supplying a want in the labor market, because, although these people (speaking of the white races only) may not have very exhaulted ambitions on arrival, their very environment will kindle within them, that spark of independence and progress which is a latent element in nearly all of our kith and kin and it should not be long ere they look forward to having a home of their own and taking an active part in the government of the country.

We do not believe in importing a class of laborers which we covertly regard as belonging to an inferior race and which we would not rejoice to see advancing and improving themselves. We should assume an attitude towards our laboring classes that will blot out the last traces of that tendency of one class to hold another in bondage or slavery.

All labor is honorable and, with our boasted civilization, can only be dignified by providing the possibility of advancement and rising in the scale of human progress.

So far as fruit growing, and agriculture in general is concerned, its future success depends upon intensive scientific cultivation of the soil and the rendering of the relations of employers and employees pleasurable, and throwing the responsibility of the success and progress of the individual upon his own mental capacity and the skill of his own hands.

We hold that all government regulations, whither Provincial or Dominion relating to the legality of certain fruit packages, standards of grades, the destruction of fruit pests and diseases, etc., should apply with equal force to domestic as to import or export trade.

WARNING.

ON page five of this issue we reproduce an article on "The Fruit Industry of British Columbia." Portions of this article have been used in several bulletins issued by the Dominion and British Columbia governments and also in advertising matter of numerous land companies and real estate agents. But in some instances the authority has not been quoted, and in others certain paragraphs have been so abridged as not to convey all of the information intended by the author. This is a copyrighted article, including the map, and no person has any right to use any portion of it without the consent of the author, which he is perfectly willing to grant for legitimate purposes in the dissemination of authentic information on the subject.

VANCOUVER AND THE RAILWAYS

FRUIT growers, both east and west, view with approval the present and prospective railway construction in Western Canada. All these railways and many steamship lines will have terminals in the rapidly rising seaport city of Vancouver, and the game now being played between the Vancouver City Council and some of these railway companies over the disposition of the bed of False Creek is interesting. But if, in these negotiations, Vancouver fails to safeguard her right to some day cut a ship canal from the present head of False Creek across the narrow neck of land to Burrard Inlet, she will make a mistake which her citizens will regret for all time to come. It would pay the city to expropriate, now, all of the land and buildings situated between Campbell and Raymur avenues and the annual rentals would pay fair interest on the investment.

THE SPOKANE SHOW.

THE second National Apple Show to be held in Spokane, Wash., Nov. 15 to 20, promises to excell the first which was such an unqualified success. British Columbia fruit growers did well there last year and they should aim to do better this year. There could be no better opportunity to advertise by actual demonstration the fruit growing capabilities of this or any other part of Canada with sufficient courage to put up a first class exhibit. Spokane treated the Canadian exhibitors fairly a year ago, try her again.

OVER-PRODUCTION.

THE question of over-production is one which is not infrequently referred to by the active and prospective fruit grower of Canada. The experience of most fruit growing countries naturally suggests this subject to the minds of those looking to the future of this great industry.

In nearly all horticultural countries there has been an over production of certain classes of fruit, but a careful analysis of the situation will reveal the fact that there has never been an over production of certain standard commercial varieties. The market has always demanded and absorbed the high class article, especially when put up in an attractive form. It is true that in the older districts where so many varieties of inferior quality were originally planted and the cultivation and care of the orchards carried on in an indifferent manner, much inferior stock has been offered, at any old price, which has the effect of demoralizing prices and minimizing demand and consumption. But the fruit grower in the newer districts has the advantage of knowing something

of the mistakes of the older districts and realizes that in the great inland prairie provinces we have one of the best home markets in the world. Let the fruit growers of Canada confine their planting chiefly to a few well known commercial varieties of apples which have been proven to be a success in this country, bearing in mind that the market of today demands an apple with color, flavor and keeping qualities, practice clean cultivation, systematic spraying, the use of the most approved up-to-date packages, and grade and pack the fruit with the utmost care no matter what market it is going to.

The idea in some quarters that only apples for export should be handled with special care and put up in attractive modern packages is wrong. It is equally important to have the fruit grown in this country and appearing on our own markets first class in every particular. That which is not good enough for the British and foreign consumer is not good enough for the Canadian people.

As soon as Canada can supply a reasonable share of the fruit consumed in the four western provinces of the Dominion, the markets of New Zealand, Australia, Japan and China will be calling for more; but it must be the best.

The Rev. Dr. Grant, formerly of Vancouver, after careful calculation made the statement from a public platform that "if but one-sixth of the arable lands between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains were in cultivation it would take a train of 40 cars passing every 15 minutes, 24 hours in the day, and 365 days in the year to carry out the wheat."

Even this calculation only includes the beginning of our prairie development and why worry about over production of good clean commercial fruit.

Some one has said that "agriculture is the basic science upon which rests the whole superstructure of every great nation and fruit growing is the poetry of agriculture."

The greatest danger that threatens Canada today is the tendency to build up large cities at the expense of the country. It is time that agriculture was given a more prominent place in the curriculum of the public schools, that the sure foundations of our country's greatness may be strengthened and the moral and physical well-being of our people enhanced. "Back to the land," should be the watchword of the future.

There is more profit for the investment and more real pleasure in caring for bleating flocks, lowing herds and prancing steeds than in most of the precarious pursuits of commercial life, and the man who causes the rose to bloom in place of the thistle, and converts a desert sage brush waste into fields of waving yellow grain, or who causes a fruit tree to yield its increase where the primeval forest formerly held sway, has done more to fulfill the destiny for which he was created and has lived nearer to Nature's God than in filling most places in the artificial spheres of city life.

VIEW IN FRONT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION.

TRANSPORTATION.

AFTER the fruit grower has developed a first class modern orchard, employed skilled packers to put up his goods and delivered the packages at the point of shipment, it remains for the transportation companies to land them at their destination within a reasonable time and in cars suitable for the purpose. By reports from the railway and express companies we understand that this part of the business has been fairly satisfactory this season, but we shall be glad to hear from the growers and dealers all over the Dominion on the subject and to learn their views, with any suggestions for practical improvement along the lines of transportation facilities. The conditions of the fruit trade in our prairie provinces as affecting producers in Eastern and Western Canada will receive some attention in the November number of The Fruit Magazine.

TORONTO EXHIBITION.

SEVEN hundred and thirty-two thousand, five hundred and twenty people visited our National Exhibition in Toronto this year, an increase of 100,000 over last, which goes to prove that the best annual agriculture show in America is becoming better known and more popular every year. In the November number of The Fruit Magazine we shall give a fuller account of this exhibition and several half-tone illustrations.

THE A. Y. P. EXPOSITION

HUMAN skill and energy have never yet designed and executed anything that could not be improved upon. But in the general plan and minute working out of the multiplicity of detail connected with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, the management have been wonderfully successful. The natural beauty of the Washington state university campus, where the exposition is located and the commendable enterprise of Seattle's public men made a strong combination to begin with, and the splendid response made by the neighboring states and the Dominion of Canada gave every assurance that success would be written in large letters across the whole enterprise. As intended, the exposition is truly representative of the resources of not only Alaska and the Yukon but of the whole Pacific slope of the North American continent with a decorative fringe of the near east on the one hand and the far east, represented by China, Japan and the islands of the Pacific, on the other. Far-seeing British statesmen admit that western Canada is destined to become the centre of the British Empire, and, moreover, the world's commerce may some day show its greatest activity on the broad bosom of the Pacific Ocean. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways, the Vancouver Tourist Association and the Vancouver Daily World have done much to make the beauty and splendid natural resources of this northern country better known. Through the efforts of Dr. Elliott Rowe, secretary of the V. T. A., a beautiful arch representing the city of Vancouver was erected on one of the principal streets of Seattle, and accepted by the officials of the latter city as an offering of fraternal goodwill, which has been the means of directing thousands of tourists to the city of the "Lion's Gateway," on Burrard Inlet. One prominent citizen of Seattle remarked to the writer that they were much pleased with the interest taken in their show by Vancouver. The only thing they had to complain of in that connection was the fact that many of the tourists came to Seattle to see the show and then went to Vancouver to spend their money. Vancouver, British Columbia, and the whole Dominion have certainly gained much through the enterprise of he Tourist Association and the World newspaper. It was refreshing to hear that Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada and an imperialist of the broadest and best type, on entering the Canadian government building wanted to know why there were not more Canadian ensigns displayed. Subsequent visitors to that part of the exposition would note that the defect was promptly remedied. Earl Grey is a more enthusiastic Canadian than many prominent natives. The interior of the Canadian building is a dream of excellence as representing the natural wealth of the country. The erpresentations of prairie, dairy and other farms are good.

MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR REST ROOM, A.-Y.-P. E.

The mineral, grain, granite, mining and many other resources are splendidly displayed, while the live beavers at work are emblematical of the peace and industry of the youngest of the world's nations.

But before a national display is made at the next world's fair it might be well to have a real live modern fruit man added to the staff of the exhibition commissioners.

The fresh and bottled fruit display are very creditable, but to hang up a painting which looks like a thickly planted grove of tall mountain ash trees, loaded with apples, and call it an orchard is carrying the joke on the novitiate a bit too far. Right under the painting is a large signboard bearing the following information:

> "This picture represents an apple orchard such as can be seen in many provinces of Canada."

Now, if that were really true it would be a grevious blunder to tell it. But we are glad to know that the whole thing, picture and signboard together, is a huge mistake and that prospective immigrants will not take the matter seriously. The fruit grower who contemplates locating either in eastern or western Canada will find much more progressive scenes and operations in the orchards of the country than are represented in that picture. Fortunately in these days apple orchards such as that "picture represents" are not very numerous.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, probably the foremost pomologist on the American continent today, has written a special article for The Fruit Magazine, giving his impression of the fruit exhibits at the A.-Y.-P. E., which should be of great interest and value to our readers. Prof. Van Deman says:

The fruit show at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition has been a success from the start. Having had the duty of making all the examinations for awards in the horticultural department, I have had an opportunity to see all that has been shown from the different sections represented here. Very little has been shown from the regions outside of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Utah. British Columbia has had a continuous exhibit of apples, which has indeed been very creditable, but I have not made any official examination of them, because the commissioner from that country decided from the beginning not to ask for anything in the way of awards, but I may say that the fruit which has been shown in the Canadian Building has been similar to that from the state of Washington. Alaska showed some very creditable strawberries and cranberries.

Hawaii has kept an almost continuous exhibit of pineapples and entirely of the variety called Smooth Cayenne, which is the leading one grown in that country. It is quite large and of excellent quality and the canned product is unequalled by any that I have tested. There have been some other tropical fruits on exhibit from Hawaii, among which is the Mango. This is a most delicious fruit of oblong shape and with a smooth exterior, beautifully colored in yellow and red. The Avocado is another fruit that attracted considerable attention, considering the small number of specimens that were sent. This is sometimes called "Alligator Pear," but it is neither alligator nor pear and this ridiculous name should be entirely dropped, although it is quite common in the trade. The fruit is pear-shaped and varies in color from green to yellow and purplish red. There is a large seed in the centre and between this and the skin is a most delicious flesh which is similar in consistency to soft cheese and of a yellowish color. It has no very pronounced flavor but is rich and oily and when eaten with a little salt or French dressing as a salad, is considered by those who have tried it, one of the most delicious of all fruit delicacies.

The strawberry exhibits have been very good, beginning with the opening day of the exposition and continuing for over two months in abundant

supply, and then almost none for about a month; but strawberries are beginning to appear again on the tables and will doubtless continue until the end of the fair, but of course not very abundantly. While the Clark and Marshall have been the leading varieties shown, there have been a great many others that are well worthy of mention, but there is one in particular which I think deserves notice. This is the "Godell" which originated in the outskirts of the city of Seattle by Mr. S. Godell. He has been working for years crossing the various fruits of the strawberry, and has introduced varieties and even species from other countries in order to secure such crosses as he desired, and I am glad to say that he has been very successful. The one which he has named and is about to have introduced to the public, is very robust in plant and the fruit is large, of brilliant red color and exceedingly high in quality. I visited his premises where it has been grown so far and was much pleased with the variety in all respects.

The cherry show has been one of the main features of the exposition. The Northwest is a "cherry heaven" and it has been wonderful to see what has been shown from the states of Washington and Oregon in particular. California began with cherries the first week of the fair and that state made a very creditable exhibit, but when this fruit began to ripen in Oregon and Washington the show was simply wonderful. Asotin County, which is in the southeastern corner of the state of Washington made the best exhibit of any section. There were many boxes of cherries shown from that county that measured one and a quarter inches in diameter. Some of the cherries from other parts of Washington and also from Oregon were as large but they were not shown in such large quantities. The Bing, Lambert and Napoleon (which is commonly called Royal Anne on the Pacific coast), were the leading varieties. These are all of the sweet type, but the sour cherries also do very well and are generally used for making pies and cooked in other ways. Cherries were shipped from the exposition as far east as New York and Boston with good success, having arrived there in perfect condition. One of the remarkable things about the cherry show was its duration which was from the opening day, June 1st, until the middle of September.

The bush fruits were shown in great quantities, especially raspberries, blackberries and currants. About all the leading varieties were represented and there has not been a day since the raspberries were first shown, about the middle of June, until the present time, when there have not been a number of varieties on exhibit. The blackberries are likely to be seen until the close of the exposition, for the variety called Evergreen usually bears until frost. The Loganberry has attracted a great deal of attention, especially by visitors from the eastern states. It is a cross between the raspberry and blackberry and is a large red berry of excellent flavor, especially when cooked. It began to ripen about the middle of the raspberry season and lasted for about two months.

The apple exhibits have been the main feature of the exposition fruit show. There have been apples from all of the states mentioned and from British Columbia, on exhibit beginning with the opening day, and there is an abundant supply to continue until the close, the middle of October.

The principal exhibits have been from the Yakima and Wenatchee valleys but many other sections have also been well represented. Oregon has not been behind and has made a very fine exhibit from the Hood River and Rogue River sections. It has been a marvel to the eastern visitors to see the beautiful specimens of Spitzenberg, Yellow Newton, Wine Sap, Staymann, and, in fact, all of the leading varieties that are grown in this western country. The apples of the present season began to come in about the first of July and since that time they have increased in quantity and beauty until the show of this year's crop is simply magnificent. Among the other excellent varieties of the summer apples that have been shown the Jeffries takes the lead. This is an apple of the highest excellence being juicy and of a most delicious sub-acid

FORESTRY BUILDING, A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION.

flavor. Its size is medium and its color is yellowish with beautiful red stripes. It should be in every orchard and if one can have only two or three trees in a back yard, one of them should be of this variety.

The pears, peaches and plums have also been abundantly in evidence. The severe cold of last winter destroyed a large part of the buds that should have produced peaches this year, but in a few sections the crop has been fair. California has shown many excellent peaches and the same is true of the states of Utah, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. It seems strange, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the Okanagan country, which is in Washington, next to British Columbia has a better peach crop than the regions further south. There has been more and larger peaches from Astoin county than any other section, because the fruit has been fairly abundant and those who have been making the fruit show have not failed to send an abundant supply to the exposition. Many specimens from there have weighed a pound each and one turned the scales at 20 ounces. Plums and prunes of many varieties have been shown. From several sections there have been specimens so large that four weighed a pound. This might almost seem incredible but it is nevertheless true.

One of the most remarkable things about the fruits of the Pacific Coast is the fact that there are no worms in any of the peaches, plums, apricots or cherries and one can eat them with perfect confidence and no fear whatever of finding anything of the kind. This is not only very desirable to those who consume the fruits at home but it is a great advantage when it comes to marketing the fruit, because there is no loss whatever from this cause and there can be no complaints from either the dealer or consumer. There are troubles enough with wormy apples and pears and the growers have to fight the codling moth about the same as in the eastern states, but the bright color of the apples and pears is greatly in their favor.

On the whole, the fruit show at this exposition has been a constant delight to both exhibitors and visitors.

SPOKANE BUILDING, A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION.

APPLE TREE PRUNING

By T. W. Stirling, Kelowna, B. C.

ANY fruit grower on being pointed out an apple tree can say at once whether it is well shaped or badly shaped. The general characteristics of such trees as would be called well shaped by an experienced fruit grower are found to be somewhat as follows:

The main branches spring from the trunk at a good broad angle. They do not spring opposite to each other but are distributed up and down the trunk. They are evenly placed aronud the tree and do not interfere with each other. There is a definite centre stem from which they spring and which extends above the main side branches.

Such a tree is of the strongest possible frame. It will carry its proper load of fruit without propping. There is no fear of it being split down to the ground and ruined by an over weight of fruit or by wet snow or any other cause. The greatest damage that will be likely to happen to it will be the breaking of a bough, an injury which can easily be repaired and the loss replaced within a short time. If any main branch is over laden and breaks off, the injury to the trunk will be comparatively light; there will be splitting. Always fresh shoots can be grown from the centre to replace broken branches. After all the main stem of the tree is the tree; keep that intact and the tree is still there to grow any branches from that are required.

To illustrate the advantages of this form it is only necessary to think of another form which is very common. That is the tree where the centre has been cut out and never replaced, where the branches all spring from about the same point as the fingers grow from the palm of the hand. Such a tree, when the day of trial comes, either from an overload of fruit or from a fall of wet snow, yes, and sometimes by reason of its own weight, will get tired and lie down, splitting right to the ground so that there is nothing left from which a new tree can be grown.

Now, shaping a tree is not the whole art of pruning, and by shaping a tree is meant that treatment of the tree in its earlier years which definitely determines its general form; a tree may be well shaped in this sense yet at the same time woefully in need of cutting and clearing out, but this latter branch of the pruner's art cannot be dealt with adequately in a paper, and it is the first only which is the subject of this present effort.

The object of this paper then is to outline a method, and to state a few short rules, which if followed will ensure every tree growing up in a correct form.

The rules are three in number, viz.:

(1) Keep the leader.

(2) Have but one leader.

(3) Make the leader lead.

The explanation of these and method of carrying them out in practice is as follows:

The tree is planted as a yearling whip and cut back to about three feet, or a little less, from the ground with the object of forcing buds into decided growth so that there may be something to work on the next spring. The first real step towards shaping the tree is taken the

ALASKA BUILDING, A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION.

spring after planting, preferably when the buds are just beginning to show green. It will be found then, if the tree has established itself, that some of the buds near the top, very generally three, have made a strong upstanding growth, coming out from the stem at a very acute angle, lower down more shoots will have not made such a strong growth. It is from these latter that the first tier of branches may be chosen.

Leaders—Of the one, two or three strong upright shoots near the top, select the best and most upright as the leader and sacrifice the remainder. If they are retained with the idea that they will become satisfactory side branches, amenable to discipline, it will be found to be a mistake. They will not do so, but will for years be a source of bother, competing annually with the leader for supremacy. Cut them out, leaving but the one leader.

Side Shoots—From the other shoots lower down select, if possible, three side branches. These must be evenly distributed around the tree in a horizontal direction. In a perpendicular direction they must be well separated, the angle they make with the trunk should be large, nearly a right angle. If there are not three shoots that satisfy these conditions then leave only two or one that does; better one right than three wrong; plenty more shoots will grow during the current year to fill any vacancies.

(N. B.—Certain varieties of trees, for instance the Northern Spy, have shoots which almost invariably spring from the stem at an acute angle. In such cases it cannot be expected that shoots will be found to satisfy the third condition mentioned above. It is as well then to use a spreader to cause the shoot to grow in the desired direction).

Back Cutting—Having selected the shoots which are to remain, and removed the others, cutting them off close up to the stem, it is necessary to cut them back. It will be observed that the buds on the upper end of a wood shoot are better developed than those near to the base. The object in view is to give the leader the start and to have it keep ahead of the rest, therefore do not cut it back too much. Cut it amongst those buds towards the upper end, perhaps one-third of its length down from the tip.

In regard to the side branches. Perhaps amongst those retained one or two are weak, and one or two are strong; these latter, perhaps, nearly as strong as the leader. It is they which require to be watched or they will start racing for supremacy with the leader. Put them in their right place right away. Cut them back to within three buds or so of the stem. The buds here will be very much backward and by the time they have been forced into growth the leader will have shoots several inches in length and there is no fear that the side branches will catch up.

Next Year—The following spring the process will be much the same. The leader will be treated practically as was the whole tree the year before. The lower tier of branches of last year will probably have made two or more shoots. Almost invariably one will be enough to leave, and that should be cut back among the well developed buds towards the extremity or about one-third in from the tip. The next year will be time enough for these side branches to have side shoots.

Third Spring—The next year will be a repetition of the first and second except that there will be an additional tier of branches to prune. The treatment of this lower tier, this year, will be somewhat similar in principle to that of the leader the first year. The cutting of the preceding year will probably have resulted in two or three strong shoots growing from the end and one or two weaker shoots growing further in on it. Of the strong shoots at the end but one should be left and that cut back as before about one-third; of the others one or two may be left as there is room or not.

After this, if all has gone right, as it will have done with a normal well-growing tree handled as suggested, the tree may be considered to be formed and it is usually unnecessary to continue cutting back the leading shoots. The leader will be firmly established and the tree will tend to keep the form in which it has been trained. Subsequent shaping will simply consist of thinning out superfluous shoots and branches, keep-

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION.

ing a just balance between all side boughs.

The idea to keep in view is to give the leader the preference when cutting out; that is, if a shoot from the centre is crowding a shoot from a side bough it is the latter that must give way.

Should the shaping have been neglected in the earlier years, or should an injury have happened to the leading shoot it is often found that one of the side branches has come ahead of the leader and is competing with the leader for supremacy. There are three things that may be done, and one of them must be done, if a well shaped tree is to result.

(1) The side branch may be cut off.

(2) The tree may be cut off immediately above the side branch and thus the latter becomes the leader.

(Where the side branch has grown practically as large as the rest of the tree above it, one of these two things must be done).

(3) Check the side branch back hard by cutting it off immediately above one of its own side shoots. The stronger it is the lower down must it be cut.

This latter will be best where such cutting is likely to be efficacious in putting the side branch in its place; it will, however, in any case, have to be watched the next season.

Always the side branches must be headed in in this way if they show signs of coming ahead of the leader until they are finally induced to take a subordinate position.

It will likely now be found that there are too many branches and that they are crowding each other; no matter, it gives a choice and if any have to be sacrificed their existence will not have been wasted, they will have assisted to thicken and strengthen the main stem.

It is not claimed that there is anything new in this paper, it is simply an attempt to state in clear and concise language a definite system which at any rate has the merit of producing surely, and without waste of time, energy in plant growth, the results aimed at. The attempt seems to be justified because this part of the orchardist's art has not often been stated either clearly, concisely or completely and it is very necessary to have clear and definite ideas on the subject.

With a clear mental picture of what is needed in regards to shaping a tree the pruning of young trees is a rapid and sure operation. The tree is pruned and shaped mentally as the operator walks towards it. A few deft cuts with a sharp pair of shears and it is done.

Lacking the clear idea there is indecision and doubt, the indecision of the first year produces the puzzle of the second year which in the third year becomes an insoluble problem or rather one only to be solved by sacrificing half or more of the tree and thereby wasting the greater part of the energy of growth that the tree has put forth in the past.

SWEDISH BUILDING, A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION.

The Life-Story of the Puss-Moth

By John J. Ward in the Strand Magazine.

THE two main factors in the struggle for existence are, necessarily, to eat and to avoid being eaten. The Puss Moth, in the course of its evolution, has had to resort to some most extraordinary devices to escape the latter contingency. Its colors, its habits, and its anatomy, throughout all its stages, clearly indicate that it has had to fight persistently against the attacks of formidable foes, and that only by extreme defensive methods has it been saved from extermination. The history of this insect is, indeed, a most wonderful chapter in insect evolution.

This moth may be found from May to July. It deposits its eggs on the leaves of poplar and willow trees, and after about nine days the little caterpillar emerges, often taking eight or ten hours to bite its way through the strong egg-shell. When the head, which is the largest part of its anatomy, is through, the rest emerges quickly. It is of a velvety-black color, and on its head are two curious, ear-like structures which disappear as it gets older; while at its tail-end it possesses a forked appendage from which, when it is irritated, issue two delicate pink threads, the function of which will be considered later.

The young larvae make no attempt to hide themselves, but feed boldly on the surface of the leaf. And now we observe what is probably the first selective device for their protection—viz., their black color, for the little holes in willow and popar leaves have a resemblance to black spots and markings, while bruised parts also turn black. Therefore the black larvae feeding on them are not conspicuous.

Later on, when they begin to develop to a conspicuous size, they moult their skins and change color; gradually becoming green assimilating then with the leaves of the food plants; their upper surface, however, retains a brown hue speckled with grey.

At this stage, when about a month old, a curious change takes place. The caterpillar again moults its skin, and it appears in still more brilliant greens, while its dorsal parts have developed more grey color, giving its body a shaded effect. Also two white wavy bands run from its face to the hump at the back of its head, and from there down the sides of its body to its forked tail. What strikes the observer most, however, is its face, for there has developed here a most remarkable mask of a rose-red color, shaded with greyish-blue, and bearing what look like two staring black eyes.

The change after moulting the skin is so extraordinary that one can scarcely believe it is the same caterpillar. Now, in the place of the two ear-like organs which were so conspicuous when the caterpillar emerged from the egg, have developed the eye-spots that give to the caterpillar such a striking and terrifying aspect.

When the caterpillar again moults its skin and reaches its full growth (generally during August or September) its extraordinary mask is still more conspicuous, and its colors are brighter than ever; indeed, the full-grown caterpillar, when seen isolated from its surroundings, presents a most startling appearance, both in color and form.

Such, then are the various changes which the caterpillar undergoes during the six weeks of its life, and one naturally asks the meaning of these curious metamorphoses and the object of this extraordinary mask. I use the word "mask" advisedly, since it is not the caterpillar's real face that is exposed to view. Its flat head is withdrawn into the first ring of the body, and it is this ring, so curiously colored and bearing conspicuous spots appropriately placed for eyes, that produces the startling caricature of a face. It remains, then, to ascertain what is the object of this singular pretence.

I have mentioned that, when isolated from its surroundings, the caterpillar is

AUDITORIUM, A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION.

a very striking animal: however, when feeding amongst the leaves and branches, in spite of its bold coloring, it is not at all conspicuous. When so situated, its broken masses of green and brown, and their soft shadings, harmonize so closely with the moving leaves and brown branches that it becomes very difficult to detect it by ordinary methods of observation; hence its apparently conspicuous coloring serves in reality to make it inconspicuous, and so protects it from the eyes of its enemies.

It sometimes happens, though, that the caterpillar is discovered by an enemy and it is then that the object of its strange disguise becomes apparent. At the slightest touch, when feeding on the tree, the larva instantly turns its repulsive mask towards the source of irritation, and, so to speak, glares wildly at the enemy, the ring of the body bearing the eye-spots being distended to its fullest extent. At a touch from the opposite side round goes the "face" in that direction, bearing the same terrfying aspect, which, by its fixed glare, seems to plainly imply some considerable danger to the enemy if it is further interfered with.

How effective this quick movement of the head and the sudden presentation of a facial monstrosity are as a protective device may be readily appreciated by the effect it has upon a human being who touches one of these larva for the first time; rarely will he touch it again without an assurance that no harm will come from the venture. Let us imagine, then, that some bird or small animal meets one of these caterpillars resting or feeding amongst the branches, and, on account of its coloring, is doubtful whether it would make a toothsome morsel. It approaches carefully, and probably gives the suspicious object a preliminary prod. just as man himself would do. Then the caterpillar suddenly faces round with that apparently outraged stare, as if to say, "Who dares?" and the terrified foe takes to flight.

When a healthy larva is feeding, a sudden touch may often produce a further surprise for the enemy. At the moment the terrifying mask is presented to view the forked tail is raised, and from its two prongs the pink threads previously referred to are suddenly protruded to a great length, and lashed like whips over the caterpillar's head and back.

Now it happens that the worst foes with which the larva of the Puss Moth has to contend are ichneumon flies—parasite flies which boldly attack the caterpillar and deposit their eggs upon it, usually behind its head. From the eggs of the ichneumon little grubs emerge, which are parasitic upon the caterpillar, sucking its juices from the moment they break through the egg-shell, and adhering firmly afterwards. The caterpillar feeds ravenously, but the appetites of its visitors increase also. Eventually the caterpillar attains its full growth and spins its cocoon, yet it is never destined to become a moth, for the ichneumon grubs then completely devour the soft parts of their host, and attain their full growth, making their own cocoons within that formed by the caterpillar, thus utilizing the caterpillar's home as their own.

The ichneumon fly is, therefore, a formidable enemy that has to be dealt with promptly when it appears. Whether the caterpillar's remarkable simulation of a face has any influence on the ichneumon fly is a doubtful point; probably that feature is only of service in scaring larger foes, including man. Its tail-whips, however, have probably been developed purely as a means of reaching the back of its head, where the ichneumon fly usually makes its attack; for these organs are really the caterpillar's last pair of clasper legs modified and evolved into tube-like structures and endowed with delicate muscles, which allow of the sudden protrusion and contraction of the pink threads. It is curious, too, that these whips should be of a color similar to that of its mask, a fact which seems to imply that the color may have some influence on the particular enemies which the insect has to combat. In this connection, too, we have to remember that colors and forms which we may regard as merely curious or quaint may affect other animals in a very different way, and have a significance which they have not for man. Especially is this true of insects, the structure of whose eyes is so very unlike our own. We should never overlook the fact that peculiarities in an organism that appear to us useless, and sometimes absurd, may be of great practical value to the creature possessing them.

So far as is known, the tail-whips are perfectly harmless to the ichneumon, and only serve to drive it away, just as a cow removes flies from its back by the switch of its tail. Nevertheless, the parasitic ichneumon takes considerable risk in making its attack upon the caterpillar.

In the lower part of the red mask is a transverse slit, connected with a gland in which a strong solution of formic acid is stored. Professor Poulton, who has made many interesting experiments with this species of caterpillar, states that this solution, in a mature larva, contains a proportion of acid "as high as 40 per cent.," which is a much greater percentage than that found in the stings of nettles, wasps, hornets, bees, etc.

This irritant fluid the larva is able to eject as a fine spray when it directs its "face" towards an enemy. I would suggest that the mask may be a means of holding the attention of the enemy in the right direction to receive this shower of acid. Of the effect of this liquid, we have professor Poulton's statement that he has "seen a marmo and a lizard effected by it," and has himself "twice experienced sharp pain as the result of receiving a very small quantity in the eye."

It follows, therefore, that the ichneumon fly has also a formidable foe

JAPANESE BUILDING, A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION.

to contend with while carrying out the natural functions of its species; indeed, it is a life and death struggle between the caterpillar and the fly, for Professor Poulton's experiments revealed the fact that the ichneumon collapsed immediately when a little of the acid was placed upon them, "and either died or took many hours to recover."

Such, then, is a page in the incessant warfare between living creatures that may be enacted unseen beneath the green leaves of a poplar or willow tree; a warfare which has been going on throughout the history of this quaint caterpillar, and has brought such an influence to bear upon it during its struggle for existence as to produce those extraordinary modifications in its anatomy which we have noticed, such as its color simulation of its surroundings, its startling mask, its tail-whips, and its poison-secreting gland.

The ichneumon fly is the natural foe of the caterpillar, and only those caterpillars have survived that have inherited features that would best serve as weapons of defence against the attacks of this wily enemy. On the other side, the ichneumon has concurrently developed quickness of movement to avoid the acid shower and a daring in attack, together with such structural details as sharp claws for holding on and an ovipositor highly adapted for securely placing and fixing its eggs upon the caterpillar.

Should the caterpillar successfully reach maturity, it then prepares for the next stage of its existence. Here, it takes obviously point to much persecution in the past history of its species. The larva selects a suitable crevice in the bark of a tree, into which it withdraws itself. It then proceeds to spin some glutinous threads over its body, attaching them to the bark on either side, afterwards gradually filling up the interstices. While doing this it bites small portions from the bark and weaves them into the substance of the cocoon. When complete and dry the caterpillar is entirely obscured from view, and as the cocoon dries it becomes identical in color with the bark, looking simply like a rugged portion of it; also, it is then as hard as horn. In this position the developing insect spends the winter.

This mimicry of the bark, combined with so much strength, distinctly indicates that the caterpillar has found it necessary to hide itself from the eyes of the enemies, and even then to put on armour. But, notwithstanding all this self-protective care, cocoons may frequently be found torn open and empty, for hungry tits know well how to seek out such choice morsels as the cocoons contain.

The chrysalis is produced when the caterpillar moults its last skin within the cocoon. The thinnest portion of the cocoon is that part where the future moth will emerge the following summer.

In the ordinary way the moth makes its appearance from quite a small round hole near the top of the cocoon, the chrysalis being provided with a kind of cutting tool for breaking a way through the weak part. When the cocoon is broken the moth emerges from the chrysalis and secrets a fluid, which moistens and softens the suptured part of the cocoon, and by this means it is enabled to make its way out on to the bark, where its wings develop. Shortly afterwards the moth appears.

Its hairy body and legs, and the peculiar softness of its greyish-white wings streaked with black, give it a handsome appearance as it rests upon the bark until nightfall, when it will take to its wings and find a mate.

The meaning of the wavy markings upon its wings is a problem that remains to be solved. These, doubtless, have some significance amidst its surroundings, and although the moth is conspicuous to us as it appears upon the bark, it may not be so to the enemies that attack it at this stage of its development. On the other hand, it may be more conspicuous to them than it is to us, and its bold display may be a warning to birds and other insectivorous foes that it is unpleasant to the taste; for there are many British moths of a white and greyish color streaked with black and brown that rest with exposed wings upon the dark-colored bark of trees.

The moth is found in most parts of the British Isles, and this feature shows how far the extraordinary developments in its caterpillar stage have proved successful; for it does not follow that a highly-evolved insect is necessarily successful in the struggle for existence. Such developments only show how keen has been its struggle, and to what devices it has been driven to hold a place for itself—sometimes a place that it may be hourly losing.

FINE ARTS BUILDING, A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION.

BE MODEST.

The possibilities of the fruit industry in British Columbia is a subject which has been much discussed of late and one which is constantly presenting new fields for the scribe with a horticultural turn of mind. With the optimistic outlook which a comprehensive grasp of these possibilities produces in the mind of the prospective fruit grower, the beginner may be disposed to overlook some of the dangers which more extensive observation and experience would teach him to guard against.

Not the least of these dangers is the tendency of many new arrivals, particularly those from the prairie country, to get too much land and plant too large an orchard.

It has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that, in proportion to the amount of capital invested and the necessary operating expenses, much larger profits are obtained by the ten-acre fruit grower than by those cultivating from fifty to one hundred acres. We are safe in concluding, therefore, that the success of the fruit growers of this province, as well as other lines of business dependent for revenue therefrom, will be established permanently through the adoption of the policy of numerous small holdings operated independently, with the owners in each district co-operating together in the marketing of their products and for the purchase of the necessary supplies such as packages, spraying materials, fertilizers, implements, etc.

DWARF VS. STANDARD TREES.

What is the comparative value of dwarf apple and pear trees and standard trees of the same varieties, for commercial planting?—D. P. S., Covington, Ky.

Unless land were very scarce we should prefer standard trees, except perhaps some varieties of pears which are said to do better as dwarfs than as standards. Dwarf trees are generally recommended for small gardens and for sections where San Jose scale is very plentiful, making it necessary to spray persistently. Of course the smaller trees can be sprayed more easily and more effectively than the large trees. Otherwise we can see no advantage in planting them.—The Fruit Grower.

SOMETIME

Sometime when all life's lessons have been learned,
And sun and stars forevermore have set,
The things which our weak judgments here have spurned,
The things o'er which we grieved with lashes wet
Will flash before us out of life's dark night,
As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue;
And we shall see how all God's plans are right,
And how what seemed reproof was love most true.

And we shall see how, while we frown and sigh,
God's plans go on as best for you and me;
How, when we called, He heeded not our cry,
Because His wisdom to the end could see.
And, e'en as prudent parents disallow
Too much of sweet to craving babyhood,
So God, perhaps, is keeping from us now
Life's sweetest things, because it seemeth good.

And if, sometimes, commingled with life's wine,
We find the wormwood, and rebel and shrink
Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine
Pours out the potion for our lips to drink;
And if some friend we love is lying low,
Where human kisses cannot touch his face,
Oh, do not blame the loving Father so,
But wear your sorrow with obedient grace.

And you shall shortly know that lengthened breath
Is not the sweetest gift God sends His friend
And that, sometimes, the sable pall of death
Conceals the fairest bloom His love can send.
If we could push ajar the gates of life,
And stand within and all God's workings see,
We could interpret all this doubt and strife
And for each mystery could find a key.

But not today. Then be content, poor heart;
God's plans like lilies pure and white unfold;
We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart,
Time will reveal the calyxes of gold.
And if, through patient toil, we reach the land
Where tired feet, with sandals loosed may rest.
When we shall clearly know and understand,
I think that we shall say, "God knew the best."

—MAY RILEY SMITH.

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Volume 1 NOVEMBER, 1909. Number 2

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Canada Forever!

God bless our noble Canada!
Our broad and free Dominion,
Where law and liberty have sway.
Not one of all her sons today
Is tyrant's serf or minion.

Fling out our banner to the breeze,
And proudly greet the world
With words of amity and peace;
For never on more halcyon seas
Was freedom's flag unfurled.

We boast no charms of high degree
In titles, rank, or blood;
No tales of knightly chivalry—
Long lines of lordly ancestry,
Or haunted stream or wood.

Few proud historic names have we
Whose memory thrills the heart—
Few scenes embalmed by Poesie—
No hoary castles grand to see,
The pride of ancient art.

But though the past has records few
Of battle, song, or story,
The future rises fair to view,
Gleaming with morning's youthful dew,
And bright with coming glory.

And all that England boasts we claim
By right which none denies—
Her valor and undying fame,
Each hero deed and kingly name
That o'er oblivion rise.

The rich inheritance of thought,
Which golden fruitage bears —
Achievements hero hearts have wrought,
Freedom by bloody battles fought—
Are ours as well as theirs.

Our fathers fought on gory plains
To vanquish Albion's foes;
And, though between us ocean reigns,
We are no aliens—in our veins
The blood of Britain flows.

Land of the river, lake and wood,
Of loving hearts and true,
While joined in faithful brotherhood
No foe shall us subdue.

We hail as brothers all who stand
For liberty and peace,
Battling with honest heart and hand
For right and truth in every land,
Till wrong and falsehood cease.

If we her sons to God confide
Our country's destiny—
Love her with loyal love and pride,
She yet shall stand, what e'er betide,
A nation great and free.

—REV. DR. DEWART, Toronto.

THE FRUIT MAGAZINE

VOL. 1. NOVEMBER, 1909. NO. 2.

Winnipeg Fruit Market

By GEORGE M. HALL.

WITH Canada's International Exposition to be held in Winnipeg in 1912, it seems an appropriate season to lay some stress upon the real community of interests that exists between the different parts of Canada. This community of interests—the interdependence of the several sections of the Dominion—is not more apparent in anything than in the matter of fruit growing and fruit buying. Tons of manufactured goods come out of the east into the west and trainloads of farm machinery follow the same route, passing on the way other trainloads of wheat rolling on its way to the waterfront and the eastern markets. In time, it may be that the west will make more of things it needs and so the volume of trade with eastern manufacturers may possibly grow less.

With the fruit trade, there is no such possibility. Nature has fitted the eastern and western parts of Canada for the growing of fruit and the prairie provinces are rich with wheat producing wealth. These conditions will not be changed in any essential particular. Very great diligence and long-continued application to the task of adapting some hardy varieties of fruits to the climatic conditions of the prairie provinces may produce small quantities of fruit locally, but there is no hope that the most skilful and persistent efforts along this line will ever get beyond the point of producing fruit where it shall cease to be a novelty and become a market factor. Under these conditions, the Middle West must continue to be a customer for the fruits of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, and a customer whose demands will go on increasing with the growth of population in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and as the process of extracting wealth from the incomparably rich prairie soil develops.

Already, this trade is considerable. The fashion of eating fruit—cooked and uncooked—is perennial and unchanging except that it increases from year to year. Where one person ate fruit thirty years ago, a hundred eat it nowadays and eat it in quantity and regularity that constitute a habit with them. Fruit stores are numerous, well stocked and exceedingly well patronized. The healthful and palatable qualities of fruit run double and make a strong pair in the competition for public favor. It does not take an "oldest-inhabitant" recollection to extend back to time when fruit was in the low estate of a peddled product. It was chiefly sold by peddlers who could afford to handle it cheaply because they had no rent to pay or heavy payroll to maintain. Today, fruit stores are located in the most advantageous positions, it requires intelligent and well paid clerks to serve the trade and a greater variety of fruit is gathered—in first class condition—into one place than would have been thought possible in those earlier days when it was a luxury to be had and afforded by the rich except when peddlers took advantage of a glutted market to get a few loads of peaches, berries or bananas which they can sell cheap and still make good profit.

Nowhere is fruit held in higher esteem than in the prairie provinces of Western Canada. Winnipeg has fruit stores as good as may be found on the continent and as many of them as any city of like population. In these stores, customers are able to find any sort of fruit they desire. Of course, the bulk of the fruit that comes to Winnipeg is made up of apples, plums, cherries and berries from British Columbia and apples, grapes, pears and peaches from Ontario. Very large shipments of oranges, pears, Tokay grapes, peaches, cherries and lemons come in from California and grape fruit comes from California and Florida—from the latter place when they are obtainable because the Florida grape fruit is so much better than the California product. Bananas are plentiful and berries in their season. These are the usual; besides, there are prickly pears from Southern Italy, hothouse grapes from England, persimmons from the south and pawpaws from Wisconsin. Pomegranates from California, green figs from Italy and loads of melons from Colorado—with the famous Montreal melons in their season and the perhaps even more famous Egyptian melons from Greece—go to extend the line of fruits carried by Winnipeg stores in regular and reliable supply. In the leading stores baskets of fruit that are works of

THE LARGEST APPLE, WEIGHT 30 OUNCES, CIRCUMFERENCE, 16½ INCHES, NEW WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION, 1909. GROWN AT SHUSWAP, KAMLOOPS DISTRICT.

pomological art are put up and sold at prices that range from one dollar to twenty-five. Display windows of the best Winnipeg fruit stores are things of real beauty and of lavish display at all seasons of the year.

Winnipeg is the distributing point for fruit that comes in from the east and figures that are approximate for the year 1908, show that the city and its tributary country make exceedingly good customers for the fruit farmers. It is to be understood, however, that these figures do not include the heavy freightage of fruits that come to the prairie provinces from British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and California and are taken up in varying quantities by towns west of Winnipeg.

In 1908, there were received in Winnipeg from eastern and southern points, fifty cars of strawberries, about five hundred cars of tomatoes, seven hundred cars of peaches, pears, plums and other small fruits—not strawberries—and more than twelve hundred cars of apples. Over six hundred cars of oranges also came to Winnipeg and very nearly three-quarters of this fruit was consumed in Winnipeg.

Divided by the several chief sections from which Winnipeg's fruit comes, the supply is proportioned as follows: California, Oregon and other states, fifty per cent; Ontario, thirty-five per cent.; British Columbia, fifteen per cent. This proportion is not flattering to British Columbia. Fruit dealers in Winnipeg assert that their business in British Columbia fruit is generally satisfactory. The fruit is good and is also well packed and put up. Freight rates offer neither the western nor the eastern shipper any advantage for all-rail shipments and it would appear that such difference as exists in favor of fruit from the east, is chiefly a matter of greater age and greater development on the part of the Ontario fruit-growing industry.

RICHMOND DISTRICT DISPLAY, NEW WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION, 1909

Ontario fruit growers are eager for western trade and highly appreciative of its value: no doubt about that. A scheme for forming a co-operative concern to handle the Ontario output in the west—and eventually that of British Columbia as well—was taken up by the Ontario men with much enthusiasm early this fall. Over one hundred growers joined the company that was formed and agreed to ship their entire product to Winnipeg to be handled there by agents located in that city. The plan fell through for the present by reason of mis-management, but it is likely to be revived next season and worked out upon an effective plan of operation.

Trade in fruit with the prairie provinces is growing and must keep on growing. The population of these provinces has increased until there are now more than a million people living between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains. These people have shown themselves to be splendid customers for fruit. They pay good prices without grumbling overmuch and they consume large quantities of the product of the fruit growing parts of the world upon which they draw for a supply. It is estimated by a prominent wholesale fruit dealer that the trade has increased a hundred per cent. in ten years and there is every reason to believe that the next doubling of the fruit trade of the west will take place in a much shorter period. Settlers and capital are pouring in faster than ever before and the holding of a great exposition in 1912 will give great impetus to this movement both before and after the event.

The British Columbia fruit exhibit was one of the most attractive at the Toronto exhibition this year. It was a revelation to those who look upon the west as a place too cold for living in comfort, to see apple tree twigs from the Okanagan Valley twenty inches long bearing no less than thirty-three apples. The British Columbia fruit exhibit was no less surprising for its variety and general excellence. Developed as they must be in time, the fruit growing sections of British Columbia cannot fail of being one of the chief assets of the province and the prairie provinces must be—in the very nature of things—the leading consumers, the best customers for the product of British Columbia fruit farms.

A PORTION OF THE FRUIT DISPLAY, TORONTO EXHIBITION, 1909.

Peach Culture

Prof. W. S. Thornber, Pullman, Wash.

THE peach, like many other foreigners that have come to this country, has found a soil, a climate and other surroundings very much to its liking, and while the fruit growers have been taking it up it likewise has been securing a very strong hold upon the consumers.

The many early plantings of this fruit while experimental in nature have been remarkable successes, and while some soils have proven uncongenial or the climate too rigid, yet as a whole success has followed in the wake of the planter, and today thousands of acres of land are known to be extremely valuable for this crop that were formerly supposed to be vast areas of waste land, yes worse than this, they were supposed to form part of what was known as the great American desert.

We are still in the infancy of this industry in the west and if its marvelous growth continues for the next ten years as it has in the past five, instead of an industry of from seven to ten thousand acres, it will be one of from seventy to to one hundred thousand acres of land and we will be known as one of the greatest peach growing sections that the world has ever known.

The Outlook.

Already the ever-present, ever-cautious man has raised his hand against these extensive plantings. His cries are "overproduction," "high labor," "disease," "pestilence," etc., in fact, any harm that may come to the would-be peach grower. The time of overproduction is as remote today and even more so than it was twenty-five years ago. Improved methods of transportation, the introduction of new firm fruits, greater skill in the growing of the crop, the rapid growth of our population and the opening up of new markets have all played a prominent part in practically eliminating the idea of overproduction. The fact that the American people are rapidly becoming a fruit and vegetable-eating people must not be overlooked. Today we find both fresh and canned fruit playing an important part in our food supply, where salt pork, corned beef and "Johnny Cake" were the chief articles of diet in many of our country homes of forty years ago, and we fruit men at least are satisfied that the people are better for this change. Our markets have never known an overproduction of first-class fruit of any kind and the probabilities are that they never will. However, we have seen local gluts and poor distribution brought on by poor business methods of handling the crop and the production of an inferior fruit.

SALMON ARM DISTRICT DISPLAY, NEW WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION, 1909.

We must recognize now as well as later that there is no place in the peach industry for the man who is satisfied in raising poor, inferior fruits.

The manner of meeting these conditions is today more apparent than ever and the sooner the local grower realizes them the better off he will be. We must plant peaches in those specially favored districts where they grow best and use other lands where inferior grades and undesirable varieties only can be grown for other crops. In order to prevent local gluts or poor distribution, as they really are, we must develop new markets, unify and improve our methods of grading and packing, simplify and systematize our methods of harvesting in order to place the crop on the market in the best possible condition and arrange for the utilization of over-ripe or inferior grades through the process of canning, drying, preserving, jellies and, finally, denatured alcohol for the waste and culls. Much of this work can only be done through local fruit unions and similar organizations who are in the best position to keep in touch with the prices, markets and other fruit conditions the country over.

It is probable that in spite of all we will have occasionally low prices on account of heavy yields the country over. However, these conditions will rarely exist, since frost and freezes usually visit some of the peach sections every year.

Our Peach Areas.

If one would carefully study the known peach areas of North America today he would be surprised at the small amount of land that can be profitably utilized in the production of this much prized crop. These areas are scattered in all parts of the country and are always limited in size, if not in market conveniences. The west affords the greatest amount of real peach lands, while the south has an advantage over the markets. However, since the introduction of the improved fruit car, distance means but little to us. The State of Washington has over seven thousand acres in peaches today. The acreage is being rapidly increased annually and it is only a matter of time before this will be one of our stable fruit crops.

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MISSION DISTRICT DISPLAY, NEW WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION, 1909.

Location and Exposure.

The question where shall I locate to successfully grow peaches is a very common one and one that we are very frequently called upon to answer. We never answer it, however, without realizing that it involves a great many factors and should never be settled individually without taking into consideration as near a complete study as possible of the different factors that enter into a successful peach culture.

The prospective grower would do well to study his chosen location with reference to the soil, the possible markets, the elevation and transportation methods. Experience has taught us that certain areas are far more subject to late spring frosts than others. While growers prefer five full crops out of every five, yet some of our growers tell us that there is money to be made in peaches if they can successfully harvest two crops out of every five. While the frostiness of an area is an important factor and we would hesitate about locating in it, yet it may frequently be improved locally by preparing good air drainage and selecting carefully the slightly higher lands within the district. We are realizing more and more the importance of perfect air drainage for our orchards not only on account of the frostiness but on account of the freedom from plant diseases, insect pests, etc. The soil to be dealt with is another important factor and while most any soil in our state will produce peaches, yet the best and finest peaches can only be grown upon a rich, light, sandy loam, which contains lots of iron, has a good clay sub-soil and perfect drainage. The soils of the various areas are almost ideal in their composition, content and drainage. The altitude is another factor that we must consider and while many of our higher altitudes produce fine, firm peaches, yet with the soil and conditions that we have or can supply the lower altitudes of our state are producing the best fruit. In fact I feel that the time will never come when many of our higher altitudes will be used for peaches. However, peaches are successfully grown in higher altitudes. The method of transportation is one of the factors that is usually neglected by the amateur grower. He feels that the prime object is to produce first-class fruit and while this is true, if he can not market it, of what value is his fruit? As a rule, other things being equal, the best location is that place which offers the most means of getting the fruit crop away. Some of our best peach areas are practically worthless for this crop since they have poor or no shipping facilities. The distance that peaches can be economically hauled by wagon and the roads over which this fruit must be transported are important factors in our industry. With the average Washington road, we place a limit of from three to five miles for this hauling and while considerable fruit is hauled further than this, yet much of it is injured or bruised to such an extent that it can not receive the same price that a fruit that has not been hauled can.

Examples of Productive Orchards.

The crops that certain orchards are handling in our state are almost marvelous to the unfamiliar fruit grower. Last summer in a number of districts I made special inquiry as to the exact yields of certain orchards, and as a result of this investigation I submit the following examples: A four-year orchard of 104 trees per acre near Wenatchee, Washington, averaged over thirty boxes per tree, and the fruit was sold at eighty cents per box. A five-year old orchard of 104 trees per acre, near North Yakima, averaged thirty-eight boxes per tree, and the crop was sold at fifty cents to $1 per box. While these two examples are not as large as some which I had access to, yet they give us a fair idea of the possibilities of this crop under favorable conditions. It is needless to say that these men are making money and best of all, they are entirely satisfied with their work. It is also needless for me to say that every man can not do this. These men were making a business as well as a living with their peaches.

Varieties.

Only such varieties as are known to produce first-class commercial peaches should be planted in the commercial orchard. The ideal peach for market is a yellow free-stone of good size, beautifully colored, firm fleshed, of good shape and carrying qualities. While there is some call for a white free-stone, yet the market for this is limited and

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the plantation should be governed accordingly. Most of our canners prefer a cling, whether it be a white or yellow, to the free-stone and they will readily take from our orchards the surplus of any well grown fruit. The idea of the commercial orchard is changing from time to time. Now we find ourselves limiting the number of varieties to from four to five in the small orchard to eight or a dozen in the larger orchard. It is evident that the smaller the orchard the fewer the number of varieties. However, I would never plant an orchard, however large or however small, to any single variety, since peaches like most other orchard fruits do better if planted in variety rather than singly, and another thing, the entire crop is not so likely to be infested by insects or disease if the grower has several varieties. As a general rule I would not plant less of any variety than what would produce under ordinary circumstances a good carload of fruit and would increase this if possible. The only excuse for planting a very large number of varieties in an orchard at the present time is to extend the harvest season over a longer period of time, and this, as you see, is of vital importance to the average fruit grower in Washington, where the element of labor enters into the harvesting of the crop so materially as it has in the past. After all, the best advice that we can give relative to varieties may be secured in any locality from the prominent and successful growers and while much conflicting information will be gained, yet the average man will be able to cull out what seems to be the best advice and discard what looks like false or misleading information. A few years ago 75 per cent. of our commercial peaches in the United States were made up of Elbertas and while this particular variety is to peaches as the Concord grape is to grapes, yet there are other varieties that ripen both earlier and later than this particular one, which should be taken into consideration.

From a large number of replies received from growers in our state relative to the best commercial varieties of peaches to grow, over 75 per cent. of them placed Elberta first and practically all placed it in the list somewhere. Other varieties repeatedly named were Salway, Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Foster, Malta and Carmin. Other varieties were named yet not so prominently as these named in this list.

Trees to Set.

One of the most difficult problems that the grower has to contend with is securing varieties true to name, and while this difficulty can be eliminated to a certain extent by dealing with only reliable nurseries or well-known agents, yet occasionally a bunch of headed seedlings or worse still, a bunch of swamp willows, will be pawned off upon the unsuspecting grower.

The majority of our growers are almost unanimous in their choice of desiring one-year-old budded trees for planting; however, a few prefer the dormant bud or June budded stock. Yearling stock, however, has given by far the most satisfactory results. Occasionally we find a planter who prefers an older tree, however these are rare, and as the growers become better acquainted with what is desired as a bearing tree more of them are buying strong one-year-old's in order to produce first-class trees. A peach tree of this age and condition is in first-class condition for the first and most important pruning that it will ever receive. At this age its future value is easily increased one hundred per cent. or almost ruined as far as the production of first-class fruit is concerned.

Pruning the Young Trees.

Before planting the roots should be thoroughly inspected and all bruised or split portions should be removed with a sharp knife. These cuts should be made in such a way that the cut surfaces rest upon the bottom of the hole, rather than face upwards or outwards. This method of root pruning gives the cut surface a better chance to secure plenty of moisture as it raises, which aids materially in the callousing as well as the branches of the roots. The top may be successfully treated in one of two ways, after the initial cut is made, which consists of cutting the top off from fifteen to eighteen inches from the ground. This is the only way to secure a low-headed tree, and since we desire

ARMSTRONG DISTRICT DISPLAY, NEW WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION, 1909.

to keep our tree in manageable shape this pruning, of all others, should not be neglected. The remaining small or lateral branches may be cut back to the stem or left from two to three inches in length. Either method produces good results. A healthy young peach tree is such a rampant grower that it will frequently produce several limbs on this young stem from two to four feet in length during the first year's growth. Just as the first pruning heads the tree down low the second pruning decides the shape of the tree. This should be done with care and knowledge of what it means to the tree. The most popular form is known as the open top, low vase, and to secure this the branches of the young tree, after one year's growth, are thinned out to from three to five and cut back from fifteen to twenty-four inches in length. This seems like a waste of good material but we must remember that we are making a frame work that is to hold fruit and foliage for the next fifteen or twenty years. A tree pruned in this way will rarely split under a heavy load of fruit since the frame is so much stronger than the rest of the tree. While the first and second prunings have been for the purpose of making the tree, the following prunings should be with the idea of fruit production.

The advantages of a low-headed tree are numerous, while the disadvantages are almost if not entirely eliminated. In fact, the only prominent disadvantage raised at the present time is that it requires more labor to cultivate under a low-headed tree than it does under and around a high-headed tree. But improved spreading cultivators and side-draft plows have practically eliminated this difficulty. The low-headed tree has many advantages, prominent among which are the following:

(1) Easily pruned.
(2) Fruit is economically thinned.
(3) Less windfalls.
(4) More economically sprayed.
(5) Picking is less expensive while fruit is obtained in better condition.

Preparation of the Soil.

Before planting a peach tree, or for that matter any kind of a fruit tree, the soil should be thoroughly subdued and in the very best of condition. If the land is old and has been used for other crops, usually one good deep plowing will suffice, but if it is sage brush and grease woodland, it is usually better to grow one good crop of hay or grain on it before planting to trees in order to partially subdue and add some humus and body to the soil. If there is not time for the growth of a crop before planting time, at least a cover crop of hairy vetch or rye should be sown late in the summer and grown until planting time if not until late the following spring. A good crop of green manure plowed under before planting the trees does an immeasurable amount of good to the soil. A deeply plowed, thoroughly tilled soil tends to produce fine, deep-rooted trees, while a poorly prepared soil may hold the trees back for years.

Time of Planting.

The time at which peach trees should be planted is fairly well settled in the minds of most of our growers, and while we find a few doing fall or late spring planting, yet most of them favor early spring as the ideal time. If the soil is in good condition and the weather permits, the latter part of February or early in March are the favored days. If the soil is in the proper moisture condition, it should be tramped very firmly about the roots, otherwise the roots will not have an opportunity to make the same start they would otherwise. The newly planted orchard tree should stand from one to three inches lower than it formerly stood in the nursery. The process of firming the soil around the trees is of great importance where there is apt to be a scarcity of water and should never be neglected. More trees die because of the lack of this than for any other single cause.

Planting Plans and Distances Used.

The distance apart that peach trees should be planted varies considerably with the soil, climate and the method of pruning that is to be employed. However, we frequently find growers who

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advocate that 13x13 feet is the desirable distance, while others claim that 25x25 feet is as close as they should be planted. The majority of our plantings range from 18x16 to 20x20 feet, and for ordinary methods of pruning and the average soil this is not far from what is best. After the trees begin to crowd each other it is a simple matter to remove every other tree in each row and leave them with a diagonal distance of from 26 to 28 feet apart for fruiting in their mature years.

While the peach is very successfully used for a filler for apples, pears, etc., yet there is nothing that can be used for a filler for the peach orchard. However, close planting and systematic thinning are valuable substitutes for the process of fillers.

The use of peaches as fillers in our apple orchards is a valuable practice, if rigidly lived up to, but few men can cut out a healthy growing peach tree before it does material damage to the apple or standard. The practice has a few disadvantages which may be overcome by a little forethought in planting.

Pruning of the Bearing Tree.

The pruning of the bearing tree differs very little from that given to the young, only that we now prune for fruit or at least for the development of fruit buds, while before we pruned primarily for wood and growth. The tops must be kept well thinned out, injured branches removed, long pole-like growths cut back and the whole tree thinned and yearly semi-juvenated. The nature of this pruning will depend entirely upon the soil, variety and moisture, but in all cases the watchwords will be severe heading back and systematic thinning of the branches yearly. As the old main branches become diseased, bruised or broken, they must be replaced by new ones which under ordinary circumstances may be selected from strong young shoots which are frequently making their appearance from the main stem of the tree. The season of the year at which this pruning must be done will be governed somewhat by the climate, however, late in the winter is the most favored time by most growers. An interesting fact was noticed last year in a frost injured orchard, one-half of which was pruned before the freeze, the other left until after the trees blossomed. The part that had not been pruned before the frost suffered little or no injury while the crop of the early pruned portion was severely injured if not entirely destroyed.

Cultivation of the Orchard.

Under our intense financial system of immense profits and quick returns, we are compelled to get some income from the orchard land while awaiting the real crop, and so it behooves us to select the crop that will do the trees and soil the least harm, and give us the greatest returns for our labor at minimum expenditures.

Grass and grains should be rigidly barred from the list, since only cultivatable crops can be permitted. A perennial crop like small fruits or even strawberries is very apt to be left too long. However, they are frequently profitably used. A hoed crop like cabbage, roots or even potatoes is preferably the best; however it is claimed by some that potatoes tend to poison the soil for peaches when grown too closely to them. After the land is given over entirely to the peaches the regular cultivation should commence as soon as possible in the spring, either by thorough plowing or disking and cross-disking until the soil is well pulverized. The cultivation that follows this will be of the nature of surface work to kill the small weeds, maintain the dust mulch, and conserve moisture. Nothing can take the place of clean tillage in the orchard during the early part of the season.

Cover Crops.

Practically all of our western soils may be materially improved by the judicious use of cover crops. The crops, whether of rye, vetch, Canada peas or even corn, should be sown about the middle of August and permitted to grow or at least remain on the surface until early in May, when it can be plowed under to add food and numus to the soil. By sowing as late as the middle of August no injury is done to the growing fruit crop while the growth of the trees is checked and the wood is hardened off before the winter comes on.

Thinning the Fruit.

One of the hardest tasks for the amateur to perform is to thin sufficiently. It seems like a great waste of energy to grow a crop of young peaches to the size of small prunes and to then deliberately pull off from one-half to three-fourths of them. However, he soon learns that peaches four to six inches apart are close enough for the best results.

We must realize that a tree can produce a certain amount of first-class fruit and if more be permitted to grow the size of the fruit must be reduced, also that it does not cost any more to pick the fruit at one titme than it does at another. and that it is much easier to handle, pack and market a few large, nice peaches than it is to deal with an equal weight of poor, small, hard, unsaleable fruits.

Harvesting and Marketing.

Western horticulture is frequently called the new horticulture, and truly is this the case if for no other reason than the way we harvest and market our crops. The barrel, the sack, and the basket is fairly a thing of the past and now our crop goes to the market in neat, attractive, beautifully labeled boxes and crates of the most convenient size possible for the grower, commission man and consumer to handle.

Probably no crop grown in the west requires more care than the harvesting and marketing of peaches. The least scratch or bruise soon shows up to the disadvantage of the crop and so means should be provided to eliminate as far

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as possible all these defects. The picking should be done under a competent orchard boss whose duty is not only to direct the work but also to see that the fruit is not allowed to drop into the picking receptacles, but rather is gently placed in as one would handle eggs. These picking receptacles may be buckets or baskets; however most of our growers prefer a burlap-lined basket that will hold from twenty to twenty-five pounds. The fruit is picked in these baskets, loaded on flat-topped, heavy spring wagons and hauled directly to the packing house, where it is carefully graded, wrapped in paper, placed in boxes which hold about twenty pounds, and at once nailed up ready for shipment. After the fruit leaves the tree the sooner it is packed for market the better condition it will be in. A few growers grade their peaches into three grades known as "Fancy," "A" and "B." The boxes of "Fancy" contain from 44 to 64 fruits, while "A's" run from 64 to 80 and "B's" from 80 to 90 fruits. Of course this requires time and skill but this is the system that is making our western fruit sell.

We need not mention in this connection that one of the most important factors for the selling of fruit is the local union or association, and every community that raises fruit of any kind should organize and procure these benefits.

The cannery is another important adjunct. It is the only reasonable way to economically handle the over-ripe and poor fruit and while it may be apart from the association, yet it need not be and usually it is best not, providing perfect harmony exists between the management of the two concerns.

Insect Pests and Plant Diseases.

The insect pests and plant diseases that are bothering our peaches are not numerous, however they should be carefully guarded against in order to avoid serious injury from their attacks before curative means are used upon them.

Up to the present time I have never seen or heard of a case of the much dreaded "peach yellows" in the west, however, it may exist in an unnoticeable condition in some of our large districts simply waiting for proper conditions to develop it. The greatest possible care should be exercised to keep this as well as other injurious pests from once securing a foothold in our orchards.

Peach Leaf Curl.

The peach leaf curl is practically our only well distributed, serious plant disease of the peach and while its attacks are more serious on some varieties than others, yet it works severe injury to all sorts. This disease is too common to need description and may be readily kept under control by a thorough spraying in February or March with a standard solution of bordeaux or sulphur lime wash. Spraying done earlier than this seems to have been more or less valueless.

Winter or California Blight.

The Winter or California blight is a comparatively new disease in our state, but very common and troublesome in some parts of California. It is a peculiar disease affecting the buds and twigs of the fruiting wood, causing them to gum-ose spot and finally die. The fruit is frequently injured in the same way, however as a rule, not so seriously as the buds and branches. The California station has done some fine work upon the disease and now are able to control it by one good spraying of bordeaux mixture applied during the months of November and December. Later sprayings were found to be ineffective. Studies of the life history of the disease showed that it became active during the latter part of January or early in February and did most of the damage soon after that time.

The Peach Worm.

The peach worm is undoubtedly the worst pest the peach grower has to contend with at the present time, since he not only works on the twigs but also injures large quantities of fruit. Several experiment stations have worked upon the life history of this insect and studied methods of combating him and practically all agree now that a good, thorough spraying with sulphur-lime or kerosene emulsion, applied early in spring or just as the buds are beginning to burst, is most effective.

The Peach Tree Borer.

The peach tree borer is another troublesome insect that we must be constant-

ly watching for in order to prevent him from getting a foothold in our orchards. The best remedy that we can apply to him is to dig out the worms both fall and spring and either keep the trunk well banked with earth during the growing season, or white-washed with a thin coat of cement, which prevents the young from gaining access to the tree.

I have failed to find the man who is ready to chop down a good bearing peach tree from an apple orchard as soon as it became crowded.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

WE would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisements contained in this issue.

It is our aim to accept advertisements only from reliable concerns and in no case to lend our columns to the boosting of any objectionable commodity or fake scheme of any kind. Should we at any time inadvertantly commit an error in this respect we shall promptly rectify same on receipt of reliable information, which we invite the public to send. Fruit growers should investigate the new concentrated lime and sulphur solution prepared by Messrs. Gillies & Ferris, 1614 First avenue, west, Vancouver, B. C. We have not had an opportunity of testing this new lime and sulphur solution, but those who have, so far as we are able to learn, are very favorably impressed with its results.

Messrs. Cooper & Nephews were more or less unfortunate two years ago when introducing their V. 1 and V. 2 spray fluïds, owing to a slight mishap which occurred in the preparation of a shipment which came to this country, but the results obtained from the use of their preparations the past year in Canada have been highly satisfactory and most remarkable results are reported from the use of V. 1 and V. 2 during the season of 1909.

The writer has personally demonstrated to his entire satisfaction during the past season the value of Messrs. Cooper's Apterite as a soil fumigant. A test was made by applying Apterite to one portion of a garden and none on the remainder and fertilizing and cultivating the whole in the same manner. The portion treated with Apterite was practically free from the pests that harbor in the soil and usually attack cabbage, radish, strawberry and other plants, while they abounded in the portion not treated with the Apterite.

Messrs. Wm. Cooper and Nephews are one of the oldest, largest and most reliable firms in the world, whose name stands for conscientious, honest dealing. They now have representatives located in all important fruit growing centres in Canada and the United States.

RATE CASE IN A NUTSHELL.

IF a merchant can sell a yard of cloth to one customer at 50 cents and make a profit, would he not be making at least a fair profit by selling the same cloth to another customer at $1 a yard?

And what would be thought of that merchant if he insisted on charging the second customer more than $1 a yard?

That is the Spokane case in a nutshell. The railroads are eager to haul merchandise from New York to Portland or Seattle at terminal rates. The distance, in round numbers, is 3000 miles. The distance from Chicago to Spokane is a little more than one-half that from New York to Portland, but the railroads refuse to haul merchandise from Chicago to Spokane for the rates they willingly haul it from New York to Pacific coast cities.—Spokesman-Review.

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MAXWELL SMITH - - Editor

THE FALL FAIRS.

FROM Prince Edward island on the east, over the broad Dominion of Canada to Vancouver Island on the west, the Fall Fairs for 1909 are at an end and, with few exceptions, they have been stamped with the earmark of "success." We have made a noble effort to secure photographs of fruit displays at the principal exhibitions, but with the exception of one single photograph, which we guessed came from Toronto, the fruit exhibitors at New Westminster are the only ones to show sufficient enterprise to win for themselves a place in the pictorial pages of The Fruit Magazine. On page 24 of this number will be found an item from the Victoria Times, in which complaint is made that Vancouver Island did not receive sufficient attention in our October number. The same complaint has reached us by letter from other parts of the Dominion and to all who feel that we are neglecting their particular district let us say once and for all, you do your part and we will do ours.

We can only deal with a limited number of districts and subjects in each issue of this magazine, but if we are favored with good photographs and boiled-down news items of public interest on fruit subjects we can assure all, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the international boundary to the north pole, of the most careful and impartial consideration. Remember that this is a national, not a provincial, magazine, and that it is published not only in the interests of fruit growers, but of fruit dealers and fruit consumers as well, and there are few people in Canada who do not use fruit in some form.

It is only by the co-operation of these three classes and the just maintenance of the rights of each that the fruit industry can be raised to the high plane which it should occupy in relation to the chief products of the soil and the esthetic taste of a highly civilized people.

A striking feature about the fruit displays at New Westminster and other leading exhibitions of the Dominion this year was not only the quality of the exhibits shown, but the absence of artificial and foreign decorations. In the district displays grains, grasses and other agricultural produce was largely utilized for this purpose. The effect is particularly pleasing both to the experienced agriculturist and the layman. The artistic conceptions developed under such circumstances show the highest attainment of the designers' skill and art. We shall hope to see further progress along this line next year and still less of the circus element.

Most girls and boys between the ages of 7 and 70 like to go to a circus once in a while, but like the real thing best, administered in the regulation form. First comes the advance agent's car, then flaming bill-boards for several weeks, then the great street parade on the morning of the eventful day, then the struggle at the ticket office amidst the clamorous din of the sideshow artists, the performance; finally a lot of tired people late to bed and the following morning the tented city gone and everybody back to his usual avocation.

But circus features at an agricultural fair detract from the educational influence of the institution and introduce an element of "fake" which should not tempt the management to jeopardize the educational effect upon the visitors and the business interests of the exhibitors.

At one western fair this year while a large crowd was watching the progress of a contest in legitimate manly sport some one bawled through a megaphone the result of a prize fight in San Francisco, and we venture to say that 75 per cent. of the people in that grand stand did not want to hear anything about a couple of thugs engaged in a brutal and illegal contest that would not be permitted in Canada.

Let us have a reasonable amount of clean sport at our fall fairs, but let us also remember that the measure of success is not always determined by the gate receipts.

SURREY DISTRICT DISPLAY, WHICH WON F

THE FRASER VALLEY.

THE Fraser valley is doubtless one of the most fertile and picturesque valleys in the world. While it differs from most other parts of the province it has many advantages owing to the diversity of products and variety of soil. The valley of the Nile or the famous dyked lands of Holland cannot excel the lower levels and the delta lands of the Fraser in their productiveness of hay, grain and root crops. While the higher levels are most admirably adapted to the production of vine and tree fruits.

At some no distant day the Fraser valley will be one of the wealthiest and most beautiful districts to be found anywhere on this continent.

The large farms or ranches will fast disappear and in their place will come up numerous small holdings of 10, 20, 30 and 40 acres each, comfortable homes surrounded by market gardens, dairy and fruit holdings of moderate size, a network of electric railways will revolutionize the face of the land and electric light, telephones and free postal delivery should be the common order.

All the varieties of tree fruits that may be successfully raised on a commercial basis in the interior of British Columbia cannot be profitably cultivated in the coast region, but there are plenty of varieties which do remarkably well here to keep the fruit grower busy, and there is no better place in the world for small fruit. Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and other small fruits will, with proper cultivation and a judicious selection of varieties, readily yield a revenue of from $500 to $1000 an acre annually.

No man is justified in saying that this, that, or the other part of British Columbia is "the best for growing fruit," because the fruit growing districts differ very materially, but they all have merit and special qualities capable of producing certain varieties of the highest quality and in quantities such as to insure a commercial success. Let the Fraser Valley fruit farmer confine his operation to a very few varieties and choose those intelligently with due regard to his own individual local conditions, and nothing can prevent his success if he keeps the underdrains, the cultivator and the spray pump working full time.

The man who says that the Fraser Valley is not a fruit country either has not studied the subject from a practical standpoint or for reasons of his own has a disposition to handle truth carelessly.

With the commercial metropolis of the Canadian Pacific coast, and means of access from every direction by electricity at their doors and the unlimited markets of the prairies of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to absorb their best varieties, the Fraser Valley farmer and fruit grower can only fail through his own want of energy and neglect.

The City of Vancouver will grow and expand rapidly until it covers the whole peninsula lying between Burrard Inlet and the Fraser river as far east as Port Moody and Sapperton.

Of course when that comes the name may be changed to "Westminster the Great," or "Greater Vancouver." But in the meantime the city will grow regardless of squabbles over the name, and the farmers of the Fraser Valley will wax fat while faithful mother earth continues to yield her increase.

THE NATIONAL APPLE SHOW.

TO THE apple-grower, dealer and consumer, probably the greatest event of the year is the forthcoming National Apple Show, to be held at Spokane, Wash., from the 15th to the 20th of this month.

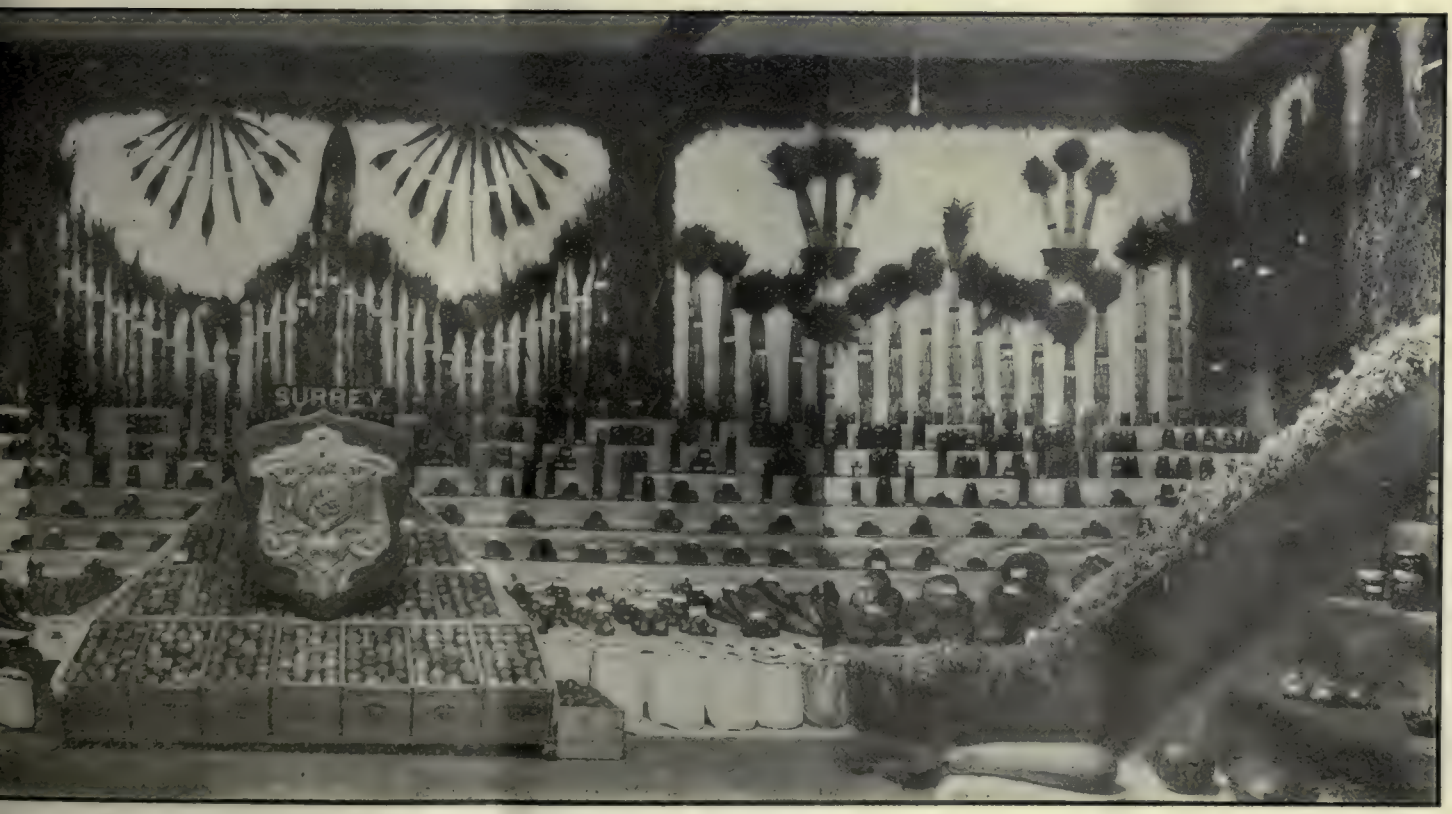
The management of this world-famous apple show paved the way last year for a still greater success in their second effort. Canada should again give a good account of herself.

Among the numerous prizes offered for competition at the second National Apple Show in Spokane, Nov. 15 to 20, when premiums to the amount of $25,000 will be distributed in 20 classes, is a magnificent silver trophy presented by the International Apple Shippers' Association. The cup, received by Ren. H. Rice, secretary-manager, bears the following inscription:

"Presented to ..... by the International Apple Shippers' Association for the best commercial packing and grading of apples exhibited at the National Apple Show, Spokane, Wash., November, 1909."

Accompanying the trophy is a letter from N. G. Gilson of Chicago, chairman of a special committee appointed by William L. Wagner, president of the association at Buffalo last summer, who says among other things regarding its disposition by the management of the apple show:

"The International Apple Shippers' Association is representative of all parts of the continent, and as our officers and members are always working to secure better packing and grading in all sections of the country, our committee



E, NEW WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION, 1909.

thought it advisable to have this cup awarded the way we have decided. It is for the best packing and grading of apples exhibited at the show. It is not so much for its intrinsic value that the winner will prize it, but more as coming from the source it does."

Mr. Rice has received assurances from the foremost growers in the Inland Empire and the Pacific Northwest that every commercial orchard district west of the Rocky mountains will be represented and in addition there will be exhibits from other parts of the United States and Canada. Preparations have been made for exhibiting 2,000,000 apples.

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THE TOMATO AS A FOOD.

THE tomato, which is in general used as an article of food, is the fruit of a number of varieties of a plant known to scientists as the Lycopersicum Esculentum. Then there are also the varieties known as currant and cherry tomatoes. The fruit of the first of these grows in tiny clusters and the plant itself is small and only raised for ornamental purposes. Cherry tomatoes in size and appearance resemble the fruit from which they derive their name. They are occasionally grown for picking and preserving purposes, but are rarities in the average kitchen.

The original home of the tomato was in Peru, the Brazils and other South American countries. Certain historical records still in existence, show that Spanish adventurers visiting Peru, took it from that country to Europe early in the sixteenth century. The nations on the northern shores of the Mediterranean, seem to have favored it from the first. Britain and the northern land however, appear to have looked upon it with distrust and even dislike. Cultivation of the tomato for the market was not begun in Great Britain until 1800 and in America until 1830. Four varieties appear to have been grown, all of which were of the pink-fleshed type. They were popularly known as love apples or Jerusalem apples. The prejudices against them remained nevertheless and the belief that they would, if eaten, cause sickness and even death, seems to have been fixed in the minds of the multitude.

Botanists say that the old-time ideas about tomatoes being harmful, probably arose from the fact that the plant belongs to the nightshade family. But outside of the poisonous qualities charged, a whole lot of silly superstitions have been saddled upon it by the weak and credulous. In America and in Britain as well, at the beginning of the last century the tomato was declared to cause palsy, also colic in grownups and mumps in children. All this and other stupid notions concerning this beautiful and wholesome fruit have long since been exploded, nevertheless one of such apparently remains, which is that the use of tomatoes causes cancer. As a single proof of persistence of this evil ignorance may be cited the fact that within recent months a New York newspaper published a long article on tomatoes as a provocative of the dread disease in question.

An illustration of the absurdity of this mischievous belief is given by the Hon. W. Russell, the English medical authority and author in his well known work on "Diet and its relation to disease." In the book he treats at length on cancer, gives statistics regarding it from localities all over the world, and appends a list of diets by which the disease may be prevented, checked or cured and in the majority of these diets he gives a prominent place to tomatoes as a curative.

Tomatoes are universally recognized as an invalid food by medical men. This for the reason that their pulp and juice is not merely digestible, but contains an acid which is at once a mild aperient and a promotor of gastric secretions. Now, cancer, according to Professor Russell and his colleagues, is a disease of impure blood, produced by an excessive use of meat, fish, alcohol or tea. These in turn interfere with the action of the assimilative and excretory organs, and the body becomes charged with poisonous matter, the out-thrusting of which not infrequently takes the form of cancer. As the action of tomatoes on the body is of a purifying sort, for the reasons given it follows that it must be anti-cancer instead of cancer-producing. Its beneficial action on the stomach is recognized by the profession at large. The late Dr. Bull of New York City always used to order raw tomatoes for his patients when they reached the solid food stage of recovery, because of their

COMOX DISTRICT DISPLAY, NEW WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION, 1909

blood-purifying and intestinal regulating powers. At the general Memorial Hospital, New York City, better known as the Cancer Hospital, because the institution makes a specialty of treating cases of the disease, tomatoes in season constitute an important part of the diet of convalescent patients.

A semi-humorous eulogy of the tomato has been pronounced by Prof. Charles Wickenham of Guy's Hospital, London, thus: "It makes superb soup either alone or with materials; it also makes ideal salads, catsups, pickles, (green or ripe) sweet, spiced and sour, or in mangoes. The tomato is equally delectable if sliced, baked, escalloped, dried, fried or stewed. It is food for the sick and well, old and young; the rich and poor, the leisurely and the laboring, the wise and the otherwise, the saint and sinner. It is the best of all vegetables as an article of diet for the sick; especially if they suffer from stomach trouble, it is a gift from Heaven."

Tomatoes are unquestionably more wholesome when eaten raw; they are one of the most popular articles for making salads. In fact some are of the opinion that no salad is entirely complete without the tomato forming at least half of it. The green salad is one of the most healthful articles of diet, especially when eaten with a dressing similar to French dressing, simply using lemon juice as a substitute for vinegar. The best way to make this dressing is to squeeze and strain the juice of one lemon then mix and dissolve salt to taste, after which add from two to four times as much olive oil as you have lemon juice and stir in thoroughly, many prefer a small quantity of mustard with the dressing and if this is desired, it can be added. Various combinations can be used with tomatoes to advantage, for instance, tomatoes and lettuce make a splendid salad; tomatoes and cabbage can also be recommended; tomatoes and watercress go well together, in fact most any of the green vegetables ordinarily used for salads can be combined with tomatoes and the combination will in every instance have a splendid flavor. Many, however, prefer to use the tomato without the addition of other articles and used in this manner it will make a splendid salad, especially when either mayonnaise or a dressing similar to the one just suggested, is added.

The tomato might be termed an intestinal antiseptic, in other words, it has a cleansing effect upon the entire alimentary canal.

For those who prefer the tomato cooked, we are presenting herewith a number of useful recipes.

Stuffed Tomatoes.

Take large firm tomatoes, cut a round place in top of each, scrape out all the soft parts, mix with stale bread crumbs, corn, onions, parsley, butter and salt, chop fine and fill tomatoes. Carefully bake in moderately hot oven. Put a little butter in pan and see that they do not burn or become dry.

Baked Tomatoes.

Select fine large tomatoes and cut a small piece out of the stem end of each; in this hole place a small lump of butter about the size of a hickory nut, bake the tomato slowly for half an hour; take up and keep hot while you thicken the juice left in the pan with a teaspoonful of flour mixed with a very small quantity of cold water, set the pan on top of the stove and let its contents boil up once; salt to taste and pour this sauce over the tomatoes.

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT DISPLAY, NEW WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION, 1909

Broiled Tomatoes.

Slice but do not peel fresh tomatoes, broil them on a toaster over the fire, remove to a hot dish, put a little butter and salt on each one and let them stand a minute before serving.

Panned Tomatoes.

Cut the tomatoes into halves, place them in a baking pan, skin side down, sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper and put in the centre of each a very small piece of butter. Bake slowly until soft. Dish and add to the liquid in the pan one pint of milk, moisten two level tablespoonfuls or flour with a little cold milk, added to the pan and stir constantly until boiling, add a teaspoonful of salt and pour it over the tomatoes. Garnish with squares of toast and serve.

Escalloped Tomatoes.

Take six large ripe tomatoes, skin and cut in small pieces, spread a layer in the bottom of a baking dish, season well, put a layer of coarse bread crumbs over the tomatoes, with small pieces of butter, continue this until the dish is full, having bread crumbs on top. Bake one hour.

Stewed Tomatoes.

Take three pounds of good ripe tomatoes, cut fine, put into stew pan one tablespoonful of butter and let it brown slightly, then put in the tomatoes and cook half an hour; at the last, add a half cup of bread crumbs and serve.

Tomato Catsup.

Cut one peck of ripe tomatoes in halves, boil them in a lined saucepan until the pulp is all dissolved, then strain them well through a hair sieve and set the liquor on to boil, add one ounce of mace, one tablespoonful of black pepper, one teaspoonful of red pepper, one tablespoonful of ground cloves, five of ground mustard; let them all boil together for five or six hours, and stir most of the time, let the mixture stand 8 or 10 hours in a cool place and add one pint of vinegar then bottle it; seal the corks and keep in cool place.

Fried Tomatoes, Green or Ripe.

Slice large tomatoes into three or four slices, rub with flour, fry in hot butter, brown on both sides. Dress with a sauce made of cream, butter and seasoning. Serve hot.

Tomatoes on Toast.

Proceed as for stewed tomatoes, then run them through a colander, add a cup of cream and serve on toast.

Tomato Relish.

One dozen ripe tomatoes, 3 onions, two small green peppers, 3 tablespoonfuls of sugar, 2-3 cup of vinegar, 1 table spoonful salt, boil gently one hour.

Tomato Sauce.

Slice two large onions and boil until well done, add four or five large tomatoes, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, pepper and salt to taste. Cook well for 20 minutes, then strain, after straining, let it come to a boil and add one teaspoonful of corn starch mixed with a little water, also a piece of butter the size of a walnut.

Sweet Tomato Pickles.

One peck green tomatoes sliced, add 6 green peppers, 4 onions sliced, sprinkle one cup salt over tomatoes and let them stand over night. In the morning pour off the liquor and scald them in clear water, in a new tin or granite ware vessel. Drain through a colander and put back in the kettle with vinegar enough to cover them, two cups brown sugar, one tablespoonful cloves, one of all-

EDMONTON AND STRATHCONA, ALTA., DISTRICT DISPLAY, NEW WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION, 1909.

spice, one of cinnamon. Simmer till soft, put in the sliced onions and peppers just before simmering.

Tomato Pie.

Cut fine, three pounds tomatoes, cook well and then stir in two beaten eggs, one spoonful butter, one cup milk, one cup bread crumbs, salt and a little sugar and bake.

Tomato Pudding.

Grease a pudding dish, place in it first a layer of sliced ripe tomatoes, then a layer of bread crumbs and grated cheese and so continue until the dish is full, finishing with the crumbs and cheese. Add a few pieces of butter and bake in a quick oven for 20 minutes.

Canned Tomatoes.

Pour boiling water over the tomatoes, drain off all juice, put in a kettle and let them slowly come to a boil, boil 10 minutes, then dip out half the liquid, put the boiling tomatoes in cans and seal quickly.

Preserved Tomatoes.

Take six pounds tomatoes, 4 1-2 pounds sugar. The peel and juice of four lemons and a quarter of a pound of ginger tied up in a bag. Boil very slowly for three hours.

Tomato Butter.

Sixteen pounds nice ripe tomatoes, one quart vinegar, eight pounds sugar. Boil all together until thick, when half down, add two large spoonfuls of cinnamon, one of ground mace and a teaspoonful of cloves or allspice.

Chili Sauce.

Twelve ripe tomatoes, pared, two large peppers, chopped fine, one large onion chopped fine, two teacups of vinegar, one tablespoonful salt, one cup brown sugar, one teaspoonful each of allspice, nutmeg, cloves and ginger; boil all together.

Environment and Selection

Mr. J. R. Anderson, ex-Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C.

L. H. BAILEY, the celebrated American authority on horticulture, says: "Environment is the sum of all the conditions or circumstances in which a plant or an animal lives. Literally it means the surroundings. The climate, soil, elevation and the like comprise the environment."

It is a well established fact that localities only short distances apart, and at the same altitude, may present differences so great as to render the existence of some plants impossible in both. In any case, even if existence is possible, the conditions may be such as to create differences so great in the quality of the plant as to alter its physical conditions so materially that the product may result in being quite of a different nature from the original. These phenomena are most noticeable in the countries where wine from grapes is produced; there the influence of environment is often so marked that the same quality of wine cannot be produced from the same variety of grape grown in adjoining vineyards, although to all appearances the conditions are identical. In the production of tobacco, also, this peculiarity is most marked.

Environment affecting the conditions under which plants attain perfection, are well recognized by collectors of forest seeds for introduction into countries where conditions are dissimilar in many respects. For instance, seed of our coniferous trees, for growing in Russia and the colder parts of Germany, is selected from the Alpine regions; that produced on trees at sea level having been ascertained to be unsuitable for reproduction under the new and unfamiliar conditions, and although plants of almost all kinds will respond to influences of environment by altering their habits and structural conditions and functions, such responses are slow of realization, and it may take several generations to finally accommodate themselves to the new conditions. For instance, plants growing in Alpine regions will accommodate themselves to circumstances, for whereas at sea level the same plants blossom earlier and mature later, taking several months to perform these functions, in the former instance the leaves and blossoms appear sometimes even through the snow and in a few days the petals drop and the seed vessels appear so that the cycle is completed in a few weeks.

Plants also accustomed to humid conditions, if transported to arid regions, will gradually accommodate themselves to their altered conditions by reducing their leaf surface and possibly in the course of evolution produce a gummy or varnished surface to leaves and stems, or develop hairy surfaces, all of which tend to a reduction of evaporation to a minimum. Aquatic plants have an enormous leaf surface, and plants growing where the humidity is great have proportionately large leaves, enabling them to exhale large quantities of water, whereas those plants whose habitat is the arid regions have their leaf surface greatly reduced by force of circumstances; in some cases, like the cactus, having no leaves at all, and conversely, it has been proved that comparatively leafless plants transported from arid conditions to those of humidity, in the course of time develop quite abnormal leafage.

It is not always the case that the native habitat of plants possesses the most suitable conditions for their highest development, possibly owing to causes which militate against their greatest success, such as other plants or insects, inimical to them, and it is therefore quite possible, and it does happen occasionally, that the highest development is most pronounced when a transference to a new locality is made. Thus it sometimes happens that plants and animals introduced into new localities find the environments so congenial to their requirements that under the new and favorable conditions they develop unexpected powers of reproduction. The case of the introduction of the rabbit into Australia is an instance in animal life, and many of the worst introduced weeds are not nearly so injurious in the lands of their origin. The development of plants in the eastern and western portions of America show a marked difference; almost invariably the same plant will grow more vigorously, and larger, in the west, with little difference in the fruit, the latter often changing its typical shape. For instance, as a rule, apples are more elongated, so that expert pomologists are often at fault or hopelessly at sea when confronted with specimens grown under unaccustomed conditions. Fruit trees also come into bear-

ing much sooner than they do in the east, as in the case of the Northern Spy, which in the east takes from twelve to fourteen years to come into bearing, but which produces fruit on this side in half that time. Prof. Lake says, "There is no doubt in my mind that we are gradually developing several characteristic types of west coast fruits. Our Jonathans, as well as our Newtowns, are becoming distinctly west coast types."

Environment also affects the color and flavor, as well as the keeping qualities. Apples on clay soils keep longer than those grown on sandy soils, whilst the reverse may be true as to color, and certain quickening loams produce fruits of a higher flavor. The warmth or coldness of the soil has much to do with fruitfulness in the proper development of the sexual organs; cold winds at the critical period, premature warm waves which cause an early start of cell activity, are all conducive to weak pollination. Various unfavorable conditions at the time the fruit buds are forming may one year be disastrous to crops the succeeding year.

Food, light, water, air and warmth are all needful adjuncts to the lives of plants, and if a full supply of any one of these is wanting, or if there is an excess of any of them, the plant will suffer to a greater or less degree, and it will make every effort to adjust itself to the abnormal conditions in which it finds itself, but in doing so will modify its natural state of being to a degree that it possibly may involve such radical changes in its product as to materially alter its complexion.

On this subject, Dr. D. T. McDougal, in Plant World says: "No better illustration of the changes in structure shown by plants, when accommodating themselves to habitats presenting strange external conditions, can be found than those found in the American water-cress (Roripa Americana), with which some extensive experimentation has been carried on. Originally taken from the muddy bottom of Lake Champlain, where it grows in water at a depth of 1 to 3 feet, it had been gradually accommodated to the propagating bed, the cold frame, and the hothouse in the New York Botanical Garden, from whence it has been successfully transferred to the laboratory at Cinchona, Jamaica, and to the alpine plantation of the Desert Laboratory in the Santa Catalina Mountains in Arizona. During this dissemination it has substituted radish-like structures for the bunch of fibrous roots characteristic of it, and developed new forms of leaves and stems, while throughout it shows tissues and arrangements of tissues wholly unfamiliar to it; all of which has been brought about with comparative rapidity in five years. On the other hand, Lysimachia terrestris has been transferred from a terrestrial habitat to an aquatic, with similar sweeping changes by way of accommodation in even a briefer period."

Selection is the principal factor in the breeding of plants, as it is in the breeding of animals; an ideal type should be selected and followed out, and the best of the type always chosen, to the exclusion of all inferior individuals. Take a row of apple trees of the same variety, for instance; probably all growers will have recognized that some individuals or even one individual will show marked superiority over their, or its, neighbors, and the wide awake orchardist is not slow to take advantage of such knowledge. It is by such means that some remarkably fine races of varieties are produced; and a name established which guarantees the successful marketing at prices a long way in advance of the ordinary type. In this connection, Prof. Lake says, "Selection is the parent of improved varieties, and the best of these alone can spell success in orcharding in the future.

"Get the type idea, then bend all energy to find, cultivate and grow it. No type is, generally speaking, equally good for two or more distinct districts.

"Let each region find its own best, and keep to that, gradually unfolding it, for types change with development and ageing of a district.

"Watch for choice bud variations occurring in every orchard to a greater or less extent."

In the growing of grain the same principle applies, as has been ascertained by the selection of seed. Prof. Robertson made the following statement before the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons in 1899:

"Since we have, over large areas of the country, lamentably small crops, con-

THE CASCADES, A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION.

sidering the character of the soil, which could and should carry large crops, we come to the question, To what are the small crops due?

"They must be due to one of several causes, or to several or all of them combined. The first is either insufficient moisture in the soil or too much. The second is unfavorable temperature in the soil and over the soil. The next is unsuitable physical conditions for the roots of plants in the soil. The fourth is the want of available plant food for the crops that are growing. The fifth is the lack of inherited or other powers in the plants themselves. The first two—moisture and temperature—belong to the climate, and are in a measure, but not wholly, beyond the control of the farmers. The third—the physical condition of the soil—is nearly altogether under the control of the farmers, because that depends on cultivation, including drainage. The fourth—the want of available plant food for crops that are growing—may be corrected by management, the rotation of crops and the application of farmyard manure. The fifth—the lack of inherited or other power in the plants—can be remedied by selection of the seed that is sown on the fields."

Illustrative of his remarks, he quoted many corroborative instances, amongst which are the following:

Spring wheat, on a six years' comparison, produced from large, plump seed, 21.25 bushels against 17.27 from small seed, an increase of 23 per cent. Oats on a five years' comparison, from large, plump seed, 52 bushels, whilst from unselected seed the product was 37.96 bushels, a difference of 37 per cent.

EDUCATIONAL BUILDING, A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION.

As has been pointed out, certain individuals possess by reason of heredity and selection, particular virtues beyond those of their fellows, and the power of transmitting those qualities to their progeny or successors. This quality may fitly be described by the word "prepotency" and is adaptable to plant or animal life, and it has been by the careful study and conservation of those qualities that such signal successes have been achieved in the production of horses of great speed or strength, horned cattle of beef types or of dairy types, yielding products undreamed of in olden days.

Astonishing results have also been obtained with plants and fruits, by selection and propagation from individual plants of recognized merit. Subject to correction, I believe I am right in saying that our friends of Hood River have achieved signal success with the Yellow Newtown Pippin, propagated from one tree which, with their usual discrimination, they were not slow to recognize possessed unusual merits, and is the now recognized Western type. It follows, therefore, that if the highest goal is aimed at in the production of fruit of the greatest perfection, the growing of

(Continued on Page 22).

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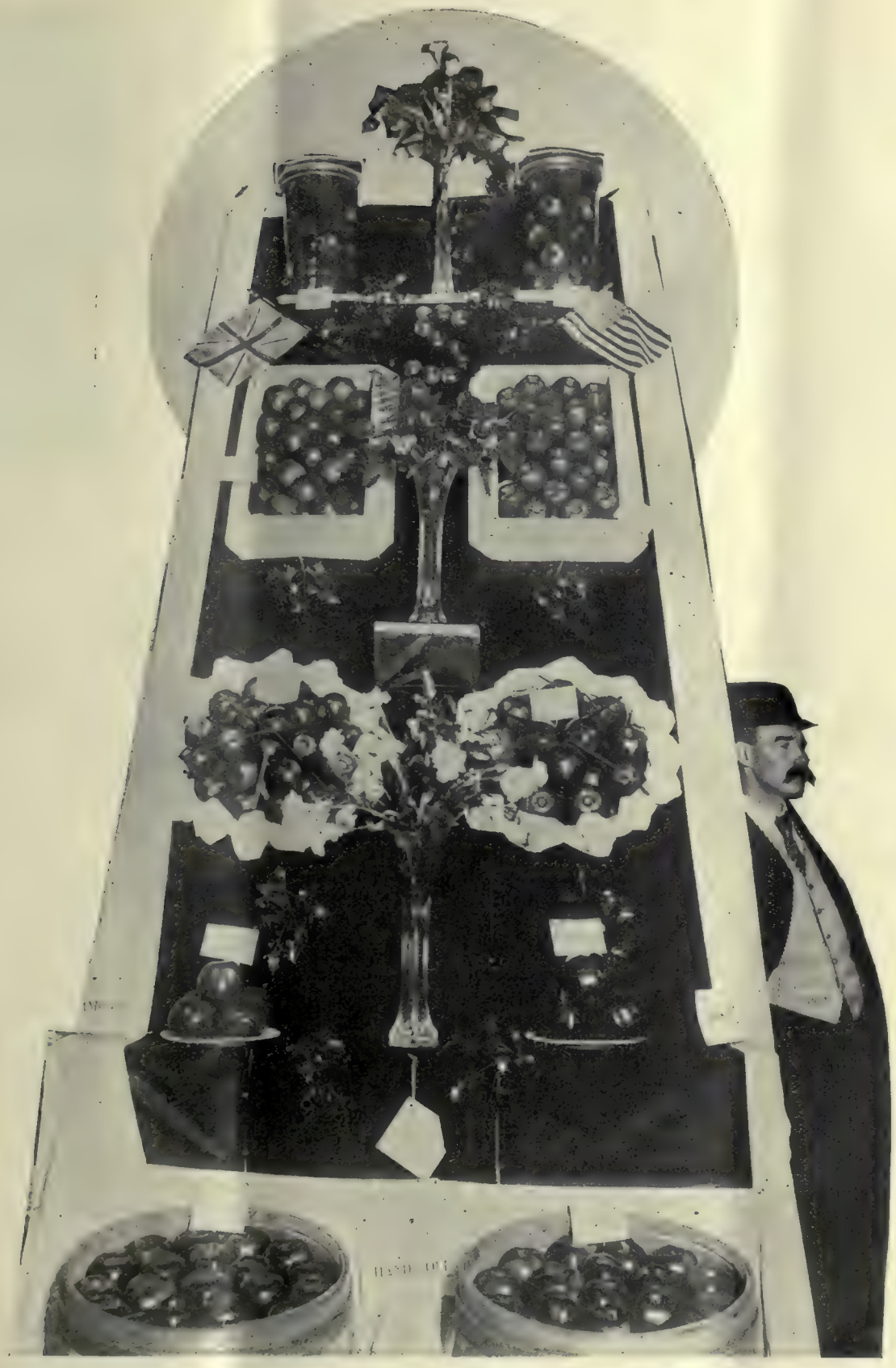

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stock and propagation from the best must be recognized as being the surest way to success.

The lessons to be derived from the foregoing statements are obvious, and all fruit growers, whether in British Columbia or our neighbors to the south, should lay them well to heart. It does not follow that because a particular variety is of admirable quality, and a good money maker in the east, it will do as well in the west, and coming nearer home, the same rule applies to the adjoining states and to the different parts of our province, and although as it has been pointed out that any particular variety of plant may, and will adapt itself to its new surroundings, it is as likely as not that in the process of evolution it may happen that such changes will occur as to result in a radical change in the quality of the product as to seriously affect its commercial value; quite possibly for the better; but as likely as not for the worse. It therefore behooves those who are in the business, or who contemplate entering into fruit growing, to carefully consider this question, and to profit by the experience (if such is obtainable) of others. It is unfortunately the case that in this province there are many hundreds, nay, thousands of fruit trees, purchased and planted out on the advice of inexperienced or disinterested persons, which are of little or no commercial value, and will surely result, if not in actual loss, at least in disappointment. A celebrated authority from Oregon, after a trip through the province and observing the conditions prevailing, gave it as his opinion that seventy-five per cent. of the fruit trees that were then planted would in the course of a few years be either destroyed or top-worked to other varieties. It is needless to say that in either event a serious loss will be the result. Now, a large proportion of the disaster resulting from the course followed may be avoided by the judicious selection of such varieties as have been ascertained to be of some commercial merit in the particular locality, and all growers should unite in an effort to produce large quantities of a first-class article of that particular variety or varieties. Such a system of co-operation has resulted in those parts where it is followed to its legitimate conclusion, in establishing an enviable reputation, a reputation worthy of emulation by everyone. Such a reputation as has been achieved by some of those celebrated fruit growing sections in the adjoining states. Again let me emphasize the folly of accepting the advice of incompetent persons, or following preconceived ideas founded on an indefinite basis. It is unreasonable to imagine that a vendor of nursery stock can possibly know what is most suitable for any particular locality, even if such a person is practical, and in most cases he is not. It was reported to me only a short time ago by a person who had seen written instructions to agents, to the effect that unless purchasers would take a certain proportion of some particular varieties with which the principals were overstocked, not to take orders. Under such circumstances, what can be expected but that the unwary purchaser will, more than likely, be overloaded with varieties, utterly unsuited to the environment and worthless commercially.

In conclusion, pardon me for again quoting, but the article is so apropos of my subject, and emanating from the source it does, it cannot but fail to interest all who have not read it. The following is from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 78:

"The varieties of fruit best adapted to a given location cannot be named without special and careful study. Some that are very profitable in one locality, in another close by, with perhaps a different soil or elevation, may be complete failures. The selection of varieties for profitable culture is one of the most important matters that the fruit grower has to consider. There are many new varieties of fruit introduced each year, and few of them are any better than old standard sorts, while the greater part are almost worthless:

"In selecting varieties the fruit grower should choose such as are adapted to his market, for this is where their commercial value will finally be tested. Grow what the consumer desires. You want a fruit that will sell. The grower cannot expect to change very materially the prevailing tastes of people. There is, however, a constantly increasing number of people who are becoming more particular as to the quality of fruit they use and are willing to pay a fair price to secure the best. The orchardist should not undertake to grow white strawberries, white raspberries, or white currants for the markets, as a rule, demand that these fruits be red in color and that blackberries shall be black and not white. It is not worth while to attempt to change prevailing opinions in such matters for the sake of pushing some new variety, no matter how good its quality. Consumers generally want large size, bright warm colors, and at least fair quality in fruits.

"The fruit grower should not select varieties because they are doing well elsewhere, but should become familiar with the experience of successful fruit growers in his section, and also get in touch with the experiment station men in his state, and advise with the min these matters. He should study carefully the reports of his state and local horticultural societies, both of which ought to be very helpful."

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At 12 o'clock, midnight, on October 16th, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, Wash., closed its gates, after making the splendid record of receiving 3,740,551 visitors and earning a profit of $200,000 for the stockholders. Of the total number admitted to the grounds, 2,765,683 paid admissions and 974,868 were admitted free.

Winnipeg, Man., must "go some" to beat this in 1912 and we wish her every success in the attempt.

Winnipeg has much to do in order to produce a show that will satisfy the visitors who will flock to the great commercial centre of the Middle West and also make it a paying proposition for the promoters.

In order to succeed the characteristic energy of the prairie capital must be supplemented by the hearty co-operation of all the cities and provinces of the Dominion.

Let the East clasp hands with the West and meet at Winnipeg in 1912 in one grand effort to show to the world the wealth and opportunities that Canada holds for all who care to cast in their lot with this rising young nation of the north.

AS OTHERS SEE US

A Few Extracts from the Comments of Our Contemporaries.

(The Vancouver, B. C. World.)

The first number of the Fruit Magazine, the publication of which Mr. Maxwell Smith, formerly Dominion Fruit Inspector, is editor, has made its appearance. Tasteful in general design and interesting in contents, the new monthly should secure strong support among fruit growers, dealers and consumers. British Columbia is strongly represented in this initial issue, but as it is "the only magazine in Canada devoted exclusively to the fruit industry," it is evident that its scope and its support will be as wide as the Dominion.

In every way the magazine is a credit to its beautiful and agreeable theme. Fruit culture is generally in the hands of people with some scientific knowledge, artistic perception and an infinite love for nature—fruit-growing generates these qualities—and it is a high type of publication that is demanded when the lessons and beauties of fruit cultivation are so sought to be conveyed.

From the editorial pages flashes of individuality reveal independent thought on important public questions. These are not Mr. Smith's first public writings. He has been a contributor for years to different publications. He has long been a strong advocate of Canadian nationhood through sane and peaceful means, and wielded a powerful pen in the eastern press seventeen and eighteen years ago, against the annexation movement.

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(B. C. Saturday Sunset, Vancouver,)

The first issue of the Fruit Magazine has made its appearance and is in every respect a most creditable number. Mr. Maxwell Smith, for seven years Dominion fruit inspector, assumes the editorship of the new publication and we know of no one better qualified or more able to write with authority on this subject than the ex-Dominion officer. The magazine is profusely illustrated and the articles are timely and in good taste. The Fruit Magazine should enjoy a large measure of success, as it is launched under happy circumstances and has a field to cover as broad as the Dominion itself.

———o———

(News-Advertiser, Vancouver, B. C.)

Mr. Smith knows the fruit industry as well as anyone in the west, and better than most and in a magazine of this kind readers may look for the best and the most reliable information.

The publication itself is excellent. As Mr. Smith says in his announcement, the fruit industry in the Dominion has now reached such proportions as to justify the issuing of an up-to-date non-partisan monthly publication, devoted entirely to the interests of those directly and indirectly connected with the business. It should be of great assistance to those whom it will endeavor to serve, namely, the growers, the dealers and the consumers of fruit.

(The Province, Vancouver, B. C.)

The Fruit Magazine, the first number of which has just been issued, is a publication which should find a large constituency and we have not the slightest doubt that if it is conducted on the excellent basis promised by the first number, its success will be assured. Its editor is Mr. Maxwell Smith, who has just resigned the position of fruit inspector for British Columbia under the federal government to take charge of it. Mr. Smith was for seven years inspector in this province and during that time he made himself thoroughly familiar, not only with every district in British Columbia, under cultivation, but with the fruit districts of Washington and Oregon as well. In point of knowledge, therefore, of the industry on this coast and in point of zeal for the furtherance of the industry, no one is more admirably fitted to conduct such a journal than Mr. Smith is. And we look to see the Fruit Magazine published in this city become an authority not only here but throughout the continent. Such a magazine as this, rightly conducted, and we have no doubt this one will be rightly conducted, should prove a great educative influence and as such, it is certainly entitled to consideration and support.

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(The Columbian, New Westminster, B.C)

The fruit growers, fruit dealers and all who are interested in horticulture will welcome most cordially the entry of Mr. Maxwell Smith, fruit inspector for British Columbia, into the fruit magazine publishing field. Mr. Smith has had exceptional opportunities during his official career to study the needs and conditions of the fruit industry in this province, and his editorial direction of the monthly publication he has launched, The Fruit Magazine, whose field is held to be as wide as the Dominion, should result in the regular issue of a puolication that will come to be recognized as an authority on fruit culture and fruit trading.

The initial number is most taking in appearance and satisfying in informing articles, the chief feature of the issue being a concise review of the fruit industry of British Columbia by Mr. Smith himself, illustrated with views and a map defining the fruit districts of the province. Since Mr. Smith has resigned his position as fruit inspector to devote his entire attention to the magazine, subsequent issues, it may be anticipated, will become of increasing interest and practical value to those directly and indirectly interested in an industry that is the glory of this province of fertile, sun-kissed valleys.

———o———

(The Courier, Kelowna, B. C.)

We are in receipt of the first copy of the Fruit Magazine, a new publication issued at Vancouver under the editorial guidance of Mr. Maxwell Smith, formerly Dominion fruit inspector. It is well printed and illustrated. The magazine should fill a waiting niche, and as Mr. Smith is an enthusiastic British Columbian, it should not lack plenty of local coloring.

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(The Sentinel, Sedgewick, Alta.)

We have received a copy of the first issue of the Fruit Magazine, published in Vancouver. It is very neatly printed and contains interesting reading matter for fruit growers. This is the only mag-

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azine in Canada devoted entirely to this subject and should have a wide circulation.

———o———

(The Ledge, Greenwood, B. C.)

The Fruit Magazine is the name of a journal just born in Vancouver. It is the only magazine in Canada devoted entirely to the fruit industry and Maxwell Smith, the editor, has made a good beginning towards the establishment of a publication that should be of great benefit to B. C. and Canada.

———o———

(Daysland Press, Daysland, Alta.)

A copy of the first issue of the Fruit Magazine, published at Vancouver, B. C., has reached our desk. It claims to be the only magazine in Canada devoted exclusively to the fruit industry. It is very neat typographically, well illustrated and should be well received by all interested in the development of the fruit industry.

———o———

(Orchard City Record, Kelowna, B.C.)

We are in receipt of the first issue of the Fruit Magazine, and must congratulate the editor, Mr. Maxwell Smith, on a finely printed and well edited fruit journal. The issue contains one or two illustrations of fruit grown in Kelowna and a view of Mr. Pridham's cherry orchard in bloom. A well written article by T. W. Stirling, with reference to the pruning of apple trees is also included, together with many other articles from the pens of undeniable experts.

———o———

(Boundary Creek Times, Greenwood,)

The first number of a new magazine devoted exclusively to fruit culture, profusely illustrated and most attractively gotten up, has reached us. If you are interested in fruit growing send one dollar to the Fruit Magazine Publishing Co., Vancouver, and get the paper to the end of 1910.

———o———

(The Chronicle, Keremeos, B. C.)

The Fruit Magazine published at Vancouver, is the latest venture in the field of journalism in British Columbia. It is published monthly, in the interest of fruit growers, dealers and consumers. The best guarantee of the Fruit Magazine's success is that it is under the management of Maxwell Smith, formerly Dominion fruit inspector, who has resigned his office in order to devote all his attention to the publication.

———o———

(Canadian Champion, Milton, Ont.)

Vancouver has a new publication, the Fruit Magazine, published in the interests of fruit growers, dealers and consumers, and mailed to any address in the world at $1.00 a year. The Champion has received the first number, that for October. It is printed on particularly fine, heavy paper and its numerous illustrations are of the highest class. It is full of information on fruit and nut growing on the Pacific coast, much of it useful in the east as well as in the west, and all of it interesting in either.

———o———

(Daily Times, Victoria, B. C.

Maxwell Smith, until recently fruit inspector of British Columbia, has started The Fruit Magazine. It is a timely and helpful little journal on an industry which means much to British Columbia, and is edited by a man who is qualified to give advice. We looked in vain through the illustrated pages to find a view of fruit ranches on Vancouver island. These ranches all seem to be located in the interior. In thus overlooking (we have no doubt unintentionally) the splendid orchards of this part of the province Mr. Smith is following a practice of which the compilers of official bulletins in this province are too often guilty.

———o———

(Inland Sentinel, Kamloops, B. C.).

It is a matter of no small importance to the fruit growers of British Columbia, that Mr. Maxwell Smith, formerly Dominion Government fruit inspector in this province, has undertaken the production of a fruit magazine, the first number of which has just come to hand. Mr. Smith is probably better versed in all matters pertaining to the fruit growing industry than any other man in the west. He knows every section of the province intimately and has a knowledge of conditions and possibilities gained by years of close study and investigation that certainly no other man in the province can lay claim to. Mr. Smith will now devote his time to the editing of this magazine, thus placing at the disposal of the fruit growers the benefit of his vast and varied knowledge of the subjects that make most for the success of their undertakings. We feel assured that the Fruit Magazine will meet with widespread support and in short order become one of the most valuable and widely circulated publications.

———o———

(Preston Progress, Preston, Ont.).

The Fruit Magazine is a new publication coming from Vancouver, B. C., published monthly in the interests of fruit growers, dealers and consumers. It is handsomely illustrated and printed, and deals exhaustively with the fruit industry of British Columbia. A beautiful colored picture of a clean cultivated British Columbia orchard adorns the first page, and the succeeding 24 pages contain many fine engravings of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, and of orchards, timber land and scenery in our great sister province. If this magazine doesn't succeed it ought to.

———o———

(The Watchman, Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

The first number of the Fruit Magazine, which will be published monthly at Vancouver, B. C., in the interests of fruit growers, dealers and consumers, has come to hand, and is a very artistic and promising periodical. Many beautiful scenes in British Columbia are handsomely illustrated, including engravings of several of the orchards, etc. Among the number, we notice a fine engraving of the magnificent orchard of the Hon. Richard McBride, premier of the province, and a beautiful view of the cherry section of Mr. Pridham's orchard, with cherry trees in bloom, at Kelowna. Besides these, there are many fine illustrations of the Seattle exposition recently held. British Columbia is second to no other part of the continent as a fruit growing territory, and the prospects of a successful future for this new magazine should be of the very brightest. Indeed we look forward to it becoming a great authority on fruit culture.

———o———

(The Witness, Montreal, Que.).

The Fruit Magazine of Vancouver, of which the first issue is just published, has instructive reading and high class illustrations.

———o———

(Similkameen Star, Princeton, B. C.)

The Fruit Magazine, a publication devoted exclusively to the fruit industry, issued monthly, has been received. It will be of interest to all engaged in fruit cultivation and is creditable in matter and make-up. It is published at Vancouver and is $1 per year.

———o———

(Central Canada Citizen, Ottawa, Ont.)

The Fruit Magazine is the name of a new paper that has been started in British Columbia in the interests of fruit growers of that province, and of the Dominion as a whole. The first issue has just come to hand and contains some very interesting articles and also some good half-tones. The paper shows good editorial management and is printed with good type on a good quality of paper. If the editors keep on the way they have begun, they will have a paper that will command the respect and encouragement of all fruit growers in the Dominion, and also in the United States.

———o———

(The Sun, Grand Forks, B. C.)

The first issue of The Fruit Magazine reached The Sun's exchange desk last night. It is a handsome publication, profusely illustrated, and is printed in Vancouver, the home of many high class journals. It is edited by Maxwell Smith, for many years Dominion fruit inspector of this province, who is the best authority on fruit growing in the country. As the magazine is the only publication of its kind in Canada, it should have a prosperous career.

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The following is clipped from the New York American and is a sample of the numerous articles on Central British Columbia printed in the United States papers:

"Wall street has paid little attention to news of extreme importance from British Columbia, says the New York American of Aug. 25. The Grand Trunk Pacific has this week let a $10,000,000 contract to Foley, Welch & Stewart for a third section of 140 miles of railroad in British Columbia. The company is building east from Prince Rupert on the Pacific and west from Yellow Head Pass. It will have trains running from Prince Rupert to Yellow Head Pass in two years and will open some of the most magnificent timber, farming and mining country in the world. Although the region is far north, it is within the influence of the Japan current and the Chinook winds. The region is destined to become one of the richest in America."

In all British Columbia there is only one part which possesses not only splendid forest and mineral wealth but also a vast area of agricultural land; there is therefore only one part that is capable of supporting a vast population.

This is Central British Columbia—that great Inland Empire which lies between the Rockies and the Cascades, through which the Grand Trunk Pacific will run, and into which several other lines of railways are building.

The official publication of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway states:

"It is probable that no other area in North America can equal this portion of British Columbia in her natural resources. It is in truth a northern Eldorado, which future events are bound to verify. The climatic conditions have in the past been supposed to be severe during the winter season, but the fallacy of this impression is rapidly being made known on account of the reverse conditions actually existing, due in large part to the proximity of this territory to the Pacific ocean and the influence of the Japan current."

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FORT GEORGE

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But most of us have not stopped to put the scattered details of information together.

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Fort George is nearly at the geographical centre of British Columbia,—it lies actually somewhat to the South of the centre.

Fort George is on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific half way between Edmonton and Prince Rupert.

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Fort George is the terminus of the projected railway from Vancouver.

Fort George is on the proposed route that will open up the Peace River country; and the terminus of the railway for which a charter has just been granted at Ottawa—from Edmonton through the Pine River Pass.

Fort George commands the river navigation of Central British Columbia; it is the point where the Nechacco with its tributaries meets the Fraser.

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But there is destined to be one pre-eminent place of commerce and manufacture, one metropolis.

And it is inevitable that this place will be Fort George.

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MAXWELL SMITH, Editor

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in this state and it is a top-notch salesman, too—better by far than most men salesmen. Every question you could ask, it will answer, and the answer will be correct—not a guess. Every variety in all classes is fully described, strong and weak points are pointed out—(everything is not listed as "best" as is the case with most nurserymen's literature). Following each variety is a key indicating the section of the country where experience has proven that variety will succeed.

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Luther Burbank, Wizard of Horticulture, says: "Delicious is a gem, the finest apple in all the world. It is the best in quality of any apple I have so far tested"—and Luther Burbank knows.

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100 seven-year-old Stark Delicious apple trees in the Bailey Orchard, Chelan Co., Washington, earned $2,000 for their owner last year and when prices were low—or an average of $20 per tree for one season's crop.

Delicious is today making more profits—big profits, for the long-headed, far-sighted orchardists who have planted it than any other variety. Write for "The Apple Stark Delicious," a booklet giving its full history and the opinions of the world's greatest horticulturists and successful orchardists. It will convince you. Last year we sold 1,250,000 trees of Delicious alone and could have sold another quarter million had we had them. Planters now-a-days do not buy a variety at that rate unless there's a reason. And there is one—send for the booklet.

STARK KING DAVID APPLE.

You should plant it along with Delicious—plant it largely—you'll never regret it. It's a money maker, and a big one. It has highest quality, is a long keeper, very hardy, and has beautiful color. Sells at highest prices. Many planters think it better than Delicious.

Include King David in your next order. You'll never regret it and will want more when you see its magnificent fruit.

STARK EARLY ELBERTA PEACH

One of the good things you can not afford to overlook. It is winning golden opinions from experienced fruit men the country over. Better quality than Elberta and ripens ten days to two weeks earlier, reaching the markets when all other good peaches are scarce and thus commanding high prices. A great shipping peach, surpassing Elberta.

Stark Early Elberta is worthy of your utmost confidence—plant it largely and reap the harvest of profits which will surely follow. The true Stark Early Elberta can be had only of us. We purchased the exclusive propagating right from the originator, Dr. Sumner Gleason.

OTHER WESTERN VARIETIES

The success of an orchard is dependent upon the judgment displayed in the selection of varieties—the profit paying kind. And profit in fruit growing means quality. Quality and color are the two things that the great fruit consuming public pay their money for. That's certain—you can't deny it.

Increase your orchard profits—do it by planting the splendid tested special sorts of Stark Trees. Begin now—don't wait until next season. Plant now and be that much nearer a big profit paying crop than you would be by waiting 6 months or a year.

Here is a brief list of varieties highly adapted to western conditions—the kind that will make a model orchard which will yield profitable returns.

Apple	Peach
Senator	Muir
Banana	Alton
Jonathan	Elberta
Newtown	Lovell
Black Ben	Krummel
Spitzenburg	Red Bird
Rome Beauty	Crawford
L. Raspberry	Levy Late
Stark Delicious	Philips Cling
Stayman Winesap	S. E. Elberta
Stark King David	June Elberta

Grape

Mission	Stark Eclipse
Worden	Moore Early
Niagara	White Muscat
Campbell	Stark K. Philip
Flame Tokay	Blk. Cornichon

Thomp's Seedless

Cherry	Apricot
Bing	Royal
Lambert	Tilton
Royal Ann	Blenheim
Montmorencies	Moorpark
Royal Duke	Colorado
Black Tartarian	Wenatchee

Pear

Anjou	Comice
Bartlett	Winter Nelis
Lincoln	Easter Beurre

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Stark Bro's Nurseries & Orchards Company

Louisiana - Missouri

THE FRUIT MAGAZINE

VOL. 1. DECEMBER, 1909. NO. 3.

For A Quiet Hour

Christmas Greeting

Christmas is here, and fun—with some folly
Runs through the land—east, west, north and south,
While praises of mistletoe, pudding and holly,
With laughter and joy—are in every mouth.

Now is the season of carols and capers,
Even a churl is compelled to feel gay;
Pile up the yule-log—light all the tapers,
Tho' 'tis December we're blithe as the May.

Come stately golden haired maiden of twenty;
Come little frolicsome damsel of eight;
Look round the room, there are partners in plenty;
Grown-up or "dot" you must each find a mate.

Wild the wind whistles, 'tis true wintry weather;
What do we care?—on this warm side the door.
Pile up the fire—all sit snugly together.
But do not forget those cold, hungry and poor.

Christmas is here! It is time to be merry.
We will dance and we'll sing till 'tis time to depart;
We will smile 'neath the green leaf and bright Christmas berry,
And cultivate Sympathy, bright Fruit of the heart.

THE HIGHLANDMAN'S PRAYER

Good and Gracious Providence, bless all the M'Donalds and all the M'Donald's children for a thousand years lang syne; be graciously pleased to send us rivers of whiskies, the very finest of whiskies; and mountains of potatoes, and breads and cheeses as big as the hill of Strathmore; and likewise, furthermore, send us floods of water, so that there may be grass plenty for man and beast; and moreover, likewise, send us tons of tobacco, sneeshan, as numerous as the seas on the sand shore; and swords and pistols, numerous, to kill all the Grants and the M'Pherson's—ta deevils—for evermore, lang syne. Bless the wee stirk, and mak' him a big coo by next Martinmas; and put the strength of Samson into Dougal's arm, and mak' him bring forth kail and corn and lang kail and corn prodigious. Bless the wee soo, and mak' him a big boar by Martinmas next. Bless all the bairns—Duncan and Rory, and Flora, and young Rory, and glorious, yours for evermore. Amen. Lang Syne.

SHAMELESS TRUTH.

Drape me with a fig-leaf, said Prudery.

Decorate me with epaulets, said Mediocrity.

Clothe me in robes of righteousness, said Sin.

Deck me with garments of innocence, said Vice.

Put sincerity's gown upon my shoulders, said Deceit.

Place the crown of fidelity on my brow, said Disloyalty.

Cover me with the draperies of love, said Lust.

Give me the staff of tolerance, said Persecution.

Adorn me with the cloak of liberty, said Tyranny.

Beautify me with the dress of duty, said Irresponsibility.

Garb me with the habiliments of humility, said Pride.

Then Truth said: Let me be naked and unashamed.—Life.

THE FARM PHILOSOPHER.

Life is a road and he who rests is likely to be run over.

A man's wealth depends not so much on what he has to eat as on what he could do without.

Some men know a lot more about hog culture than they do about their children.

When money is the only egg in the nest, misery is the only bird in the brood.—Farm Life.

BABY.

Two little eyes sparkling so bright,
Brightening all with their happy light.

Two arched eyebrows barely seen,
Adorn the brow of the little Queen.

Two little ears, to catch the sound
Of Mamma's step, as she moves around.

Two little cheeks,—so round and fair,
With dimples each,—and nut-brown hair.

Two little lips rosy and red,
Reveal the place where baby is fed.

Two little hands so plump and white,
Are always ready to clasp you tight.

Two little feet to patter along,
Beating time to baby's song.

Such is Baby—the precious things;
They'd all be angels, but for the wings.

—S. Bacon Hillock.

HOME.

Home's not merely four square walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded.
Home is where affection calls,
Filled with shrines the heart hath builded!
Home! Go watch the faithful dove—
Sailing 'neath the heaven above us;
Home is where there's one to love!
Home is where there's one to love us!

Home's not merely roof and room;
It needs something to endear it.
Home is where the heart can bloom,
Where there's some kind lip to cheer it!
What is home with none to meet!
None to welcome, none to greet us!
Home is sweet, and only sweet,
When there's one we love to meet us!

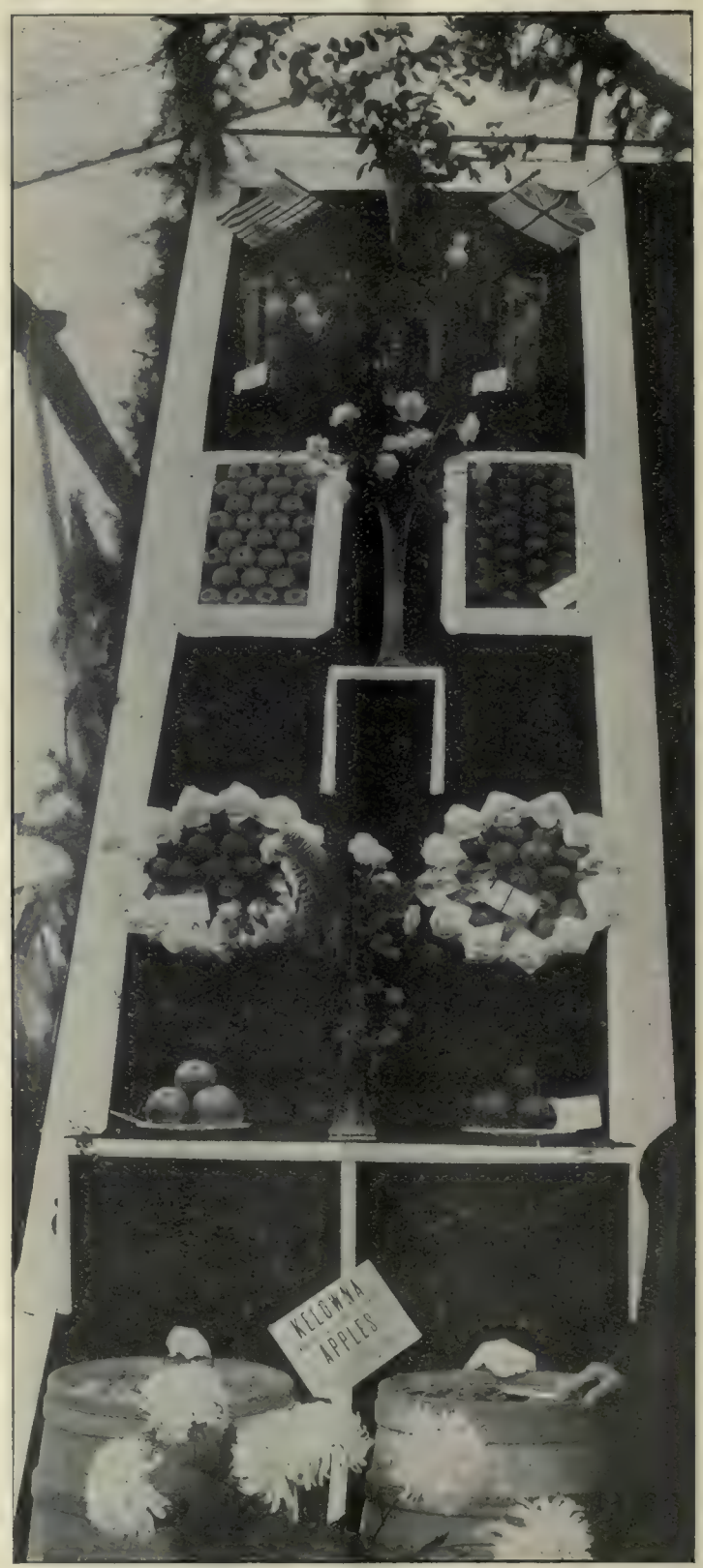
ENTOMOLOGY

By J. Wm. Cockle, Kaslo, B. C.

IT should be stated as an axiom that every orchardist should be an entomologist, and I would still further emphasize this axiom. An orchardist may be posted on the qualities of soils and manures, he may understand budding and pruning, he may be an expert packer and grader, and may know everything that science can teach him, except entomology, in the profession he has adopted, but if he has neglected the first and cardinal essential for a successful orchardist, that is, the study of insects, much of his labor will be in vain, because the success or failure of an orchard is more largely influenced by the insect kingdom than by any other factor that exists. An orchard cannot exist without the services of insect friends, and it cannot exist either unless enemies are kept under mechanical control. It is not necessary that he should be conversant with every insect that exists in his orchard, but it is most necessary that he should have knowledge of those insects which are his friends or enemies in order that he may be capable of discerning their time and seasons; seeking to foster those which are beneficial, whilst waging unrelenting war on his enemies. Such conditions as these can only be obtained when the orchardist is fully conversant with the life history of the species he has to deal with, otherwise whilst his spraying operations are conducted only against his enemies he is liable to destroy many of his friends. In some cases this can be avoided, but only when the life history of each is fully known and the orchardist is personally familiar with the insects he has to deal with.

It is not within the scope of this paper to enumerate any of the many species which are the orchardist's friends or to bring to his mind any species which is the continual bugbear of his daily life, but rather to draw him away from his daily cares to point out how some of these may be blessings in disguise, and capable under his care of becoming a larger factor in the success of his occupation, but in order that he may be able to take advantage of the work of the beneficial insects he must master as a first principle the knowledge of who and what they are, the times of their appearance, the various stages through which they pass, and the objects they feed upon. Having this knowledge the natural sequence will be for him to try and turn it to account by seeking to order his spraying operations in such manner as to protect as far as possible the lives of the predaceous insects, whilst the knowledge of the life and habits of the injurious insects would enable him more readily to decide the most valuable point and time at which the action of his spraying will do the most effective work.

It may be argued that all these things are clearly set forth in the Bulletins published on various insects, but on the other hand no set rule can be laid down as to the emergence of any individual insect or the span of its allotted life. All these things are subject to change due to environment and temperature and though he may well read in booklore he will often find that the data on which he is basing his calculations is in his special case entirely at fault, not because the Bulletin was wrong, but on account of some peculiar environment the insect he is dealing with has assumed a new role and its habit has changed. I may be pardoned for giving one illustration of



FROM KELOWNA, B. C.—NATIONAL APPLE SHOW, SPOKANE, 1909.

how great a change may happen and as an example will instance the codling moth. If a few years ago a fruit grower in the west had read a Bulletin published on this moth as it existed in Europe or Eastern America and has based his energies for its control entirely on the facts as stated in the Bulletin, that it was single brooded, what a lamentable failure his efforts would appear when he found out that in the west where everything is big the codling moth was not to be outdone by any of its western compeers, but owing to environment it often succeeds in producing three broods during the year. This I give as an illustration of what extraordinary changes may take place in the lifetime of an insect when brought under different conditions, and as there are many species of both beneficial and injurious insects whose life histories are known only by their eastern compeers it can be readily seen how important it is to obtain definite data of the habits of all insects in their different environments, and who is so capable of watching and recording these things as the man whose daily life is spent amongst them? His constant watch is kept on the fruit he is raising, ever alert to check the ravages of any injurious pests he may find, and if at the same time he is observing the coming and going of all the insect family that he sees around him, what wealth of information may he not gather which, when applied to the scientific production of more perfect fruit, will yield him a rich harvest for his labor.

There is another point to this axiom and that is that in a new country such as we have on the Pacific Slope, where large areas are now being brought under cultivation for the purpose of orcharding, there have existed many species of insects whose natural food plant was one of the native bushes or plants and so long as this food plant was left undisturbed the insects continued their primeval course of life, feeding on the vegetation that existed in their locality, but with the advent of the orchardist the wild bush is destroyed to be replaced by fruit trees, and it is only natural to find that many of the native species which were thus deprived of their natural home should rehabilitate themselves on the new vegetation which man has introduced.

It has come within my knowledge through observation during the past few years how this change has taken place in the case of several insects, which have foresaken their original food plant which comprised such trees and shrubs as cottonwood, willows and cocanothus, to feed upon the leaves of the apple, and I think that it will be found an almost invariable rule that once an insect acquires the apple habit it will not again retrograde to its former food plant. The moral of such illustrations as this can only point to one end, and that is that in order to combat the ravages which such insects as these may do to our orchards a constant check must be maintained and that this check must be administered by the orchardist; so the query again comes uppermost, who so capable of ascertaining the most vulnerable time at which to attack them as the orchardist himself.

Just one more thought in conclusion and this has reference to the ravages of swarms of insects as they sometimes occur.

If the orchardist is relying only on the assistance of the government entomologist or pest inspector for advice in controlling insect pests and is not seeking to familiarize himself with them, when a bad outbreak of any pest occurs he is naturally at a loss to know what preventative measures he should adopt, being in this quandary he is compelled to seek assistance and would have to submit specimens of the insect for identification before he could receive definite instructions for their control. All this takes time to accomplish and often the damage will be completed whilst he is waiting for instruction for the control of such pests, whereas if he were familiar with even the commoner forms of insect life he would have little trouble in devising means for keeping the pest in check, and thus avoid the devastation which is so often recorded when a visitation of this description is experienced.

TWO-YEAR-OLD ONTARIOS.
F. G. FAUQUIER, NEEDLES, B. C.

Canadian Clubs

THE Canadian Club, throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain, is an institution which should be more highly appreciated by those who have the national development of this great country at heart.

While its members may become familiar with the great questions affecting the Empire and foreign nations, through addresses from men and women of note, it should also play no small part in making good intelligent Canadians, which is equally important, out of the British and foreign population who have cast in their lot with us.

The following from the address of Mr. J. N. Ellis, retiring president of the Canadian club at Vancouver, B. C., gives a fair idea of the benefits arising from this organization. Mr. Ellis said in part:

The criticism has been made that it is somewhat superfluous to have Canadian clubs in Canada, that their very existence is a reflection on the national character of the people and a continual suggestion that the loyalty of the Canadian people needs artificial assistance or a

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sort of forced draft to keep it alive, and that English clubs in England or United States clubs in the United States would be just as appropriate. The comparison is hardly fair, however, as a little reflection will show. In a cosmopolitan country like Canada, composed of people of many nationalities who are pouring into her territory in continually increasing numbers and retaining in their hearts a natural affection for the old land, there must of necessity be among these new comers a struggle between their allegiance to the land of their adoption and that of their birth. And in a country whose institutions are founded on a broad and liberal basis, where a citizen of foreign extraction has equal rights with the native born so soon as he conforms to the artificial requisites which make him 'a citizen,' the feelings of the new comer are quickly softened and in a remarkably short time he pays the greatest compliment to our laws and our institutions by a ready acceptance and observance of them. And as this process of assimilation goes rapidly and favorably along the work of nation building and of the growth of national character proceeds, too, with little check. In Canada, however, our political status, notwithstanding our freedom and our rights to govern ourselves as we please, is nevertheless lower than that of a nation, and no matter how harshly the word grates on our ears we are still but a "colony."

The growth, therefore, of a spirit of hearty co-operation among all classes; the determination to consolidate and solidify the varying and complex natures of her citizens into one truly national spirit is an essential work for Canada. The complete development and fruition of this work is the important function of Canadian clubs.

We have among us everywhere in Canada those three great national bodies, St. George's, St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's societies, and here in Vancouver we have added another to the list —the Welsh society.

It is the most natural thing in the world that men of English birth and extraction should gather together and sing the praises of the mythical or allegorical St. George and all he stands for, and should remember with veneration and enthusiasm the great deeds of Englishmen which are emblazoned in undying colors on the nation's roll of fame; that Scotsmen should celebrate with ardor the memory of Wallace and Bruce, and that Irishmen, with characteristic emotions, should "Remember the glories of Brien the brave."

These manifestations of love of country are natural and laudable outbursts, and without them all that is noble, all that is heroic and sublime would fade from the national character, and material pursuit, which even now occupies men's minds too much, would have a still greater ascendency. Therefore, these national societies, so-called, occupy an important position in our midst, and are good so long as their efforts keep alive the best traditions of the British race. However, after all is said, do we not belong to this hemisphere? Are not our interests bound up in Canada, and are we not performing a most signal service to our country by creating a livelier consciousness among all classes of men in this country that we belong to Canada, that our interests are centered here, and that in fostering a strong and patriotic love of Canada we are strengthening the bond that unites us to the great country from whose loins we have sprung.

The late Dr. William Henry Drummond said: To Canadians of all origins I would say:

"Know each other, level to the ground the barriers which racial feuds have erected in days gone by. Come together, commune together. Do not be content with repeating what the whole world today recognizes as emphatically true, that Canadians possess a country capable of producing everything which human wants require, but make yourselves worthy of such a heritage, and trust by honest, patient and ceaseless endeavor to develop the national wealth and resources of the country in which you live. Rest not, that ye rust not. And may the different races so combine that the children of generations to come will find it impossible to say that they are aught but Canadians."

Surely no nobler or worthier sentiments can inspire us. In this age of materialism, when the building of great railroads, the creation of immense enterprises and the opening up of gigantic tracts of virgin lands are going on around us, as coincident to the growth of a young and vigorous nation, the vital point after all is the establishment and maintenance of a national character and the development of a citizenship worthy of the best traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race. And if Canadian clubs are a strong and potent factor in assisting in this great work, in relegating to obsoletism the word "colony" and creating a nation with all the strong and manly attributes of the mother country, yet bound by the strongest ties of affection and of interest to the Great British Empire, they are justifying their existence and living up to the literal purpose of their creation.

It has been said, too, of Canadian clubs that while they fill a popular place in society they are too passive in their conduct; content to absorb the opinions of great men without making any individual effort to actively promote the objects of their existence.

Since the last annual meeting this club has entertained as her guests many eminently distinguished men in the political, social, literary and intellectual life of Great Britain, Canada and other parts of the Empire. The instinctive feelings

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of patriotism, common to the members of the Canadian club, have been fired by the eloquence of these guests, and possibly a keener interest in the politics, using the word in the highest and best sense, of the country has been kindled; a greater regard for her arts, her sciences and her literature has been awakened. The year has been closed, however, with a more tangible evidence of the activity of the club, with a pleasant suggestion of its existence and a more potent proof that its members are wider awake to an appreciation of their position as Canadians than by remaining a mere receptive organization for the absorption of other peoples' ideas.

Under the inspiration of your first president, Mr. F. C. Wade, who has been an ardent exponent of the idea for years, steps have been taken by your club in a movement towards the creation of a fund to erect a monument to Major General Wolfe, the hero of the Plains of Abraham, and the man who made a British Canada an accomplished fact.

What has already been done by the club, graciously assisted by the Women's Canadian club of this city, towards this object is too fresh in your memories for me to dwell upon. It is sufficient to say that a fund of nearly $1000 has already been raised and no doubt the committee in charge will push the matter to a successful conclusion. I do not think, however, that the club could show its sympathy to the movement in a more appreciative manner than by voting a contribution from its funds.

This club, by a substantial contribution, has assisted in the preservation to the Canadian people of the Plains of Abraham. We, therefore, have a precedent to follow if one is required, I am sure, however, that it is but the common desire of our members to assist in the great object of honoring by a suitable monument the final resting place of Canada's great hero.

We can take, too, a natural pride in the thought that it is the Canadian clubs of Vancouver that have inaugurated the movement which will pay this last and most fitting tribute to the great Wolfe.

This century has been eloquently spoken of by Canadian statesmen as belonging in every sense to Canada, and I cannot more fittingly lay down the duties of the office, which you were kind enough to entrust to me, than by apostrophising Canada in the words of our own sweet singer, Charles G. D. Roberts:

"But thou, my country, dream not thou.
Wake and behold how night is done,
How on thy breast, and o'er thy brow,
Bursts the uprising sun."

—o—

Men fight to lose the battle and the thing that they fought for comes about in spite of their defeat, and when it comes turns out to be not what they meant, and other men have to fight for what they meant under another name.—William Morris.

The National Apple Show

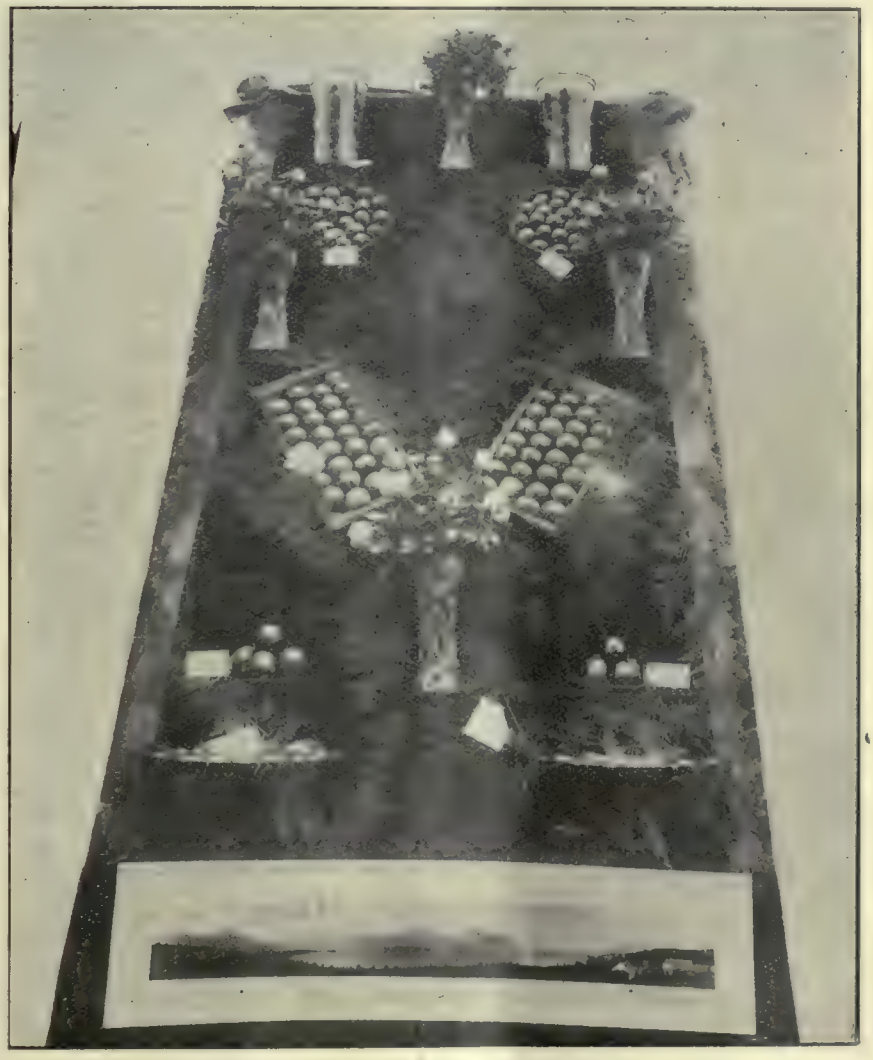
SPOKANE, WASH, 1909

THAT success sometimes begets indifference resulting in the loss of prestige is true of many who obtain that success without the sacrifice of long years of patient toil, careful study and close application to the industry in which they are engaged. The success of British Columbia at Spokane a year ago was possibly the reason that the Canadian exhibitors, with few exceptions, showed little improvement this year while the exhibitors south of the International boundary evidently made a supreme effort, producing a show about 30 per cent. greater in extent and superior in every respect as to quality and style of the exhibits. However, British Columbia carried off 18 per cent. of the plate awards and a fair share of the honors in the others competed for.

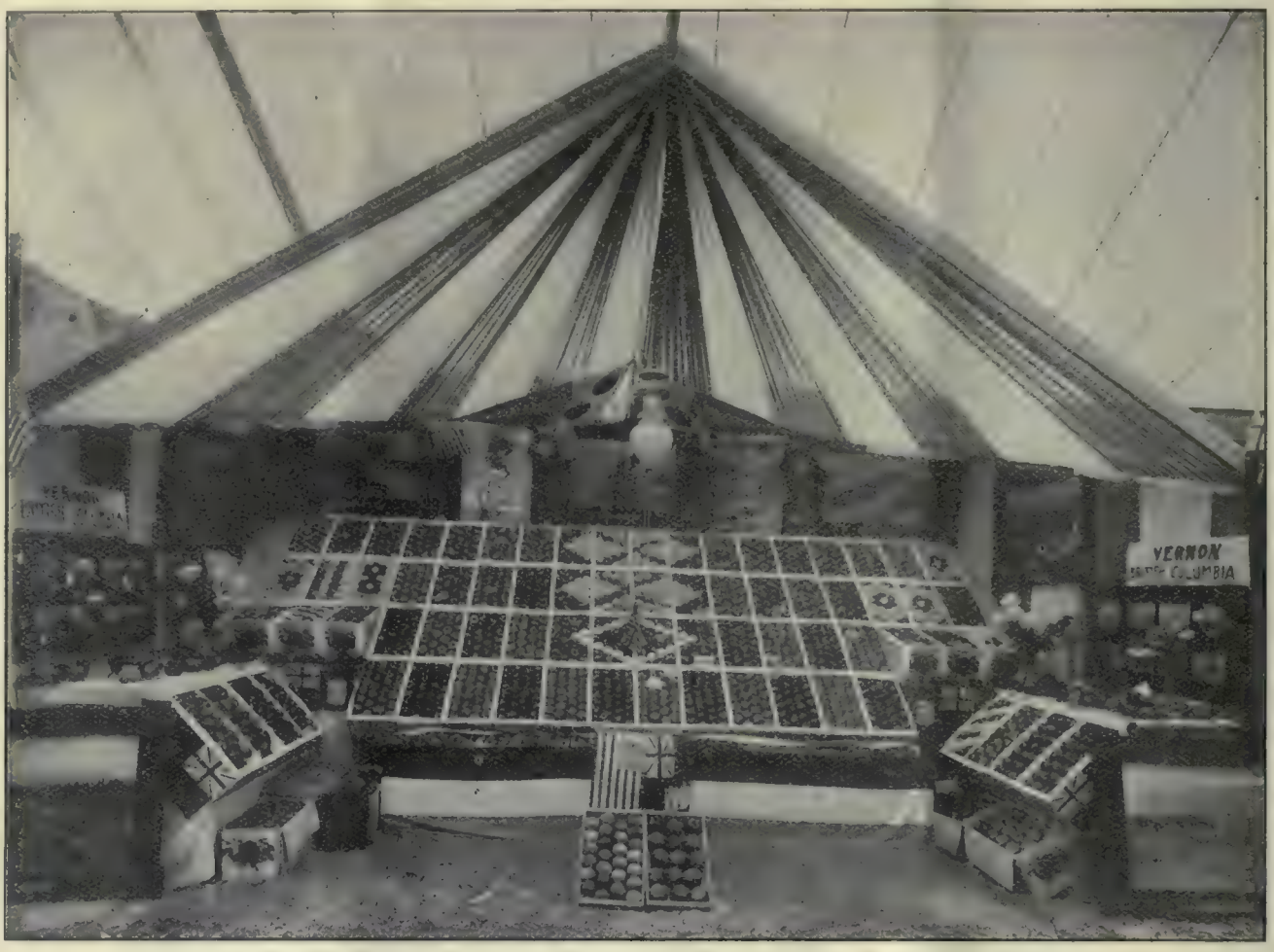
The country holds her reputation for ability to produce and it is up to the fruit men to develop the aesthetic taste necessary to the production of artistic displays.

"Apple raising in the Northwest began in the Willamette river valley in Oregon about 1845, when a few trees were hauled across the plains by ox-team and planted in the fertile soil near Oregon City. This was the start of what will be one of the greatest industries of the Northwest. The shipment of apples from this district, commercially, prior to 1900, was small, but in the last few years there has been a great increase, and in the next five or ten years there will be a very rapid growth, as the newer orchards begin to bear fruit."

Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific Railway company, said this in the course of his address formally opening the second exhibition of the National Apple Show, Inc., of which he is president, in Spokane the afternoon of November 15. Twenty-three states and two provinces in Canada were represented in the displays, amounting to 1,500,000 apples of every commercial variety. Mr. Elliott was presented by E. F. Cartier Van Dissel, second vice



SALMON ARM, B. C., AT THE NATIONAL APPLE SHOW, SPOKANE, 1909.



VERNON, B. C., AT THE NATIONAL APPLE SHOW, SPOKANE, 1909.

president and chairman of the board of trustees. He added:

"Washington leads the northwestern states in apple trees acreage. There were planted and growing about 9,000,000 trees at the close of 1909. Montana is second, with 4,000,000. Oregon has planted and growing at least 3,500,000, and Idaho has not less than 3,000,000. Authorities differ as to the production per tree. Some say six boxes, but to be conservative and make due allowance for the unexpected, an estimate of two boxes is used for the production when these trees are all in bearing in 1915. On that basis the yield would be as follows:

"Washington, 18,000,000 boxes; Montana, 8,000,000 boxes; Oregon, 7,000,000 boxes; Idaho, 6,000,000 boxes; total, 39,000,000, or on the basis of 600 boxes to the car, nearly 65,000 carloads; using three boxes to the tree would make nearly 97,500 carloads, which will be none too much for the consumption of the people of the United States by that time.

"With this large production, it is not to be expected that all apples can bring the premium prices that some of the best fruit brings now, and the orchardists must study carefully his expense account, so as to reduce the cost of production.

"These are large figures, and indicate the marvelous possibilities of this great Inland Empire where we are meeting today.

"Montana on the east, admitted to the Union in 1889—a vast state with 93,491,200 acres of mountains, lakes, water courses, plains and valleys; rich in gold,

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silver, copper, coal and lumber, and iron to be developed; together with herds of cattle and sheep, but now realizing full well its great productivity in agriculture and raising as good grains, grasses, roots and fruits as any state.

"Idaho on the south, made a state in 1890, of 54,272,000 acres, with the best wheat land in the world; with fruit, lumber, silver, lead, cattle and sheep; with beautiful mountains, lakes and valleys, waiting for transportation to attract its share of the expanding population of the United States.

"Washington on the west, admitted in 1889, has 44,275,000 acres within its borders; is unique in the possession of the greatest inland harbor in the world, with great and growing cities upon it; with shipping, fisheries, timber, coal, wheat, fruit in many forms, and well developed transportation facilities.

"Oregon to the south—the oldest of the North Pacific states, admitted in 1859, an empire of 61,462,200 acres, and full of almost boundless possibilities; with the magnificent Columbia river on the north and waiting for railroads to develop an area within its border as large as the state of Ohio without a rail in it; a country that has fruit, timber, cattle, sheep, wheat and coal.

"Out of these four great states, which are only at the threshold of their development, is carved the Inland Empire, and who shall say that the growth of commerce and population will not, in due time, make necessary for this Inland Empire a coherent and harmonious self-government by the formation of a new state with Spokane as its capital?

"These great states and this Inland Empire are peopled by strong and hopeful men and women who

"'Crossed the prairie, as of old their fathers crossed the sea,
"'To make the west, as they the east, the homestead of the free.'

"That they are performing that task bravely and well, this beautiful city and this apple show are good evidence. They love their country and they are glad to welcome the apple growers and visitors from the states of the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, from the Missouri and Mississippi valleys, from the lake basin, and from the Atlantic sea coast."

Mr. Elliott said in the earlier part of his address that 58,466,000 barrels of apples were produced in the United States in 1899, while only 23,025,000 barrels were marketed in 1908. However, he continued, the falling off in production will soon change to an increase in yield and largely through the stimulus given by the National Apple Show. He added:

"Not long ago Governor Draper of Massachusetts started to rejuvenate an orchard of his own and to encourage apple growing all through New England, and the same work is going on to some extent in other eastern states. This is wise, because when the apple habit is once developed it becomes permanent, and our great population will need more and more apples."

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H. B. Tronson of Eagle Point, Oregon, a native of England, born in Devonshire, was designated quality apple king of America by Professor H. E. Van Deman of Washington, D. C., head of a board of five judges and experts of international reputation, at the second National Apple Show in Spokane, Washington, November 15 to 20, when he won the sweepstake of $1,000 and a first-class prize of $250 with a car of 630 boxes (bushels) f Spitzenburg Esopus, the pick of 2,800 boxes gathered from a five-acre orchard of 16 years' old trees. He sold the prize winning fruit at $5 a box or $3,150 for the entry, which, with the premiums of $1,250, brought a total of $4,400. The actual commercial value of the car of fruit in Spokane was $1,830, while the cost of production, including picking, grading, packing, boxing and freight to Spokane was about $650.

Mr. Tronson and his partner, E. F. Guthrie, a native of Scotland, composing the firm of Tronson & Guthrie, own 300 acres of land in the Rogue River Valley in southern Oregon, where they have 126 acres in apple and pear trees. They acquired the property for $11,000 three years ago, since which time it has increased in value to $60,000. It is not for sale.

Mr. Tronson came to America about 25 years ago, settling first in Montreal, afterward going to Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he served with the 90th Battalion, Winnipeg Rifles, during the Riel rebellion. He went to Eagle Point three years ago from Portland, where he handled jute and flour for 10 years. He and his partner have made a success of their orchards. This is the first time they have exhibited their fruit in competitions open to the world.

The Spokane show, where Mr. Tronson won his new title and the chief prizes, was national in character, 23 states in the Union and two Canadian Provinces, British Columbia and Nova Scotia, being represented in 2,160 entries in 20 classes for premiums aggregating $25,000, ranging from $1,500 in the sweepstake for carloads, of which there were 13, to single plates of five apples, taking prizes of $5 for each variety. There were 10 limited entries, 39 free-for all, 73 state and foreign country groups, 98 ten-box, 136 five-box, 278 single box, 28 unnamed varieties, 15 pyramids of big apples, 11 largest apples and 1,328 plates, aggregating more than 1,500,000 apples.

The exposition, the most pretentious of its kind ever attempted in the world, was a success in every way. The attendance was well over the 100,000 mark, and included visitors from every state, territory and province on the continent, also buyers from England, Germany and France. Canada was represented in many of the box and plate classes and carried off its share of prizes. The growers of British Columbia sent five boxes of Northern Spy apples to His Majesty King Edward VII., and also joined with their cousins in consignments of fruit for President Taft and the Emperor of Japan. Howard Elliott, head of the Northern Pacific Railway company, was president of the show, the secretary-manager being Ren H. Rice of Spokane.

W. W. Sawyer of Sunnyside, Wash., was second in the sweepstake, winning $500, and took the first prize of $250, for any standard commercial variety not named, with a car of Grimes' Golden apples. The awards were made by a board of five judges, headed by Professor H. E. Van Deman of Washington, D. C. His associates were George J. Kellogg of Lake Mills, Wis., W. J. Green of Wooster, Ohio; A. P. Bateham of Mosier, Ore., and H. M. Dunlap of Savoy, Ill.

The show was complete in every detail and each of the 20 classes, for prizes and premiums aggregating $25,000, was filled. There were 2,160 entries from 23 states and two provinces in Canada. Ren H. Rice, secretary-manager of the National Apple Show, Inc., and those associated with him in the work, under the direction of the board of trustees of the National Apple Show, Inc., headed by E. F. Cartier Van Dissel, deserve credit for the admirable arrangement of the exhibits and the success of the exposition.

The exhibition was the largest of its kind in the history of the world, more than 1,500,000 apples being on display. These included 13 carloads, 10 limited, 39 free-for-all, 73 state and foreign country groups, 98 10-box, 136 five-box, 278 single-box, 28 unnamed varieties, 15 pyramids of big apples, 11 largest apple and 1,328 plate entries.

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Outside the sweepstake event, chief interest was centered in the carload class, $250 to firsts and $100 to seconds, in which the awards were made as follows:

For Rome Beauty—B. C. Cameron, Farmington, Wash., first; J. A. Bourgaise, Toppenish, Wash., second.

For Spitzenburg—Tronson & Guthrie, Eagle Point, Ore., first; E. C. Hill, North Yakima, Wash., second.

For Wagener—C. E. Atkinson, Green Bluff, Spokane county, first; no second.

For Winesap—Edward Perry, North Yakima, Wash., first; Joseph Nessels, Wenatchee, Wash., second.

For best car of any other standard variety—W. W. Sawyer, Sunnyside, Wash., Grimes' Golden, first; P. B. Packwood, Entiat, Wash., Stayman Winesap, second.

For best car of mixed standard winter variety—J. F. McCurdy, Toppenish, Wash., first; no second.

The International Apple Shippers' Association's trophy cup, for the best grading and packing, was awarded to O. A. Smith & Son, Garfield, Wash.; the "Brother Jonathan" trophy, for the best five boxes of two barrels of Jonathans, went to Tedford Brothers of Wenatchee, Wash., while the "Better Fruit" special, for the best 10-box pack, was awarded to Ellsworth France of Wenatchee, Wash. O. G. France of Wenatchee won the Westlake trophy and $250 for the best limited display of two barrels, two boxes, two baskets, two jars and two plates of one or more varieties; Harry E. Nelson, Chester, Wash., second, $100; A. J. Chandler, Spokane, third, silver cup.

Michael Horan of Wenatchee, who carried off the premier honors at the first show in 1908, won a five-acre tract of fruit land in the Lakeview district, Oregon, valued at $1,000, with 10 boxes of Winter Bananas; George B. Spencer of Entiat, Wash., second, $50. R. M. Harrison of Cashmere, Wash., won the Meadow Lake special, five acres of land, valued at $1,250, with 10 boxes of Rome Beauty apples; William Tedford of Wenatchee, second, $50; P. F. Peloquin, Malaga, Wash., third. Other winners in this class are:

Spitzenburgs, Methow Canal Special—Charles W. Reed, Hood River, Ore., first, $100; A. D. Browning, Wenatchee, second, $50; S. P. Ralph, Ashland, Ore., third.

McIntosh Reds—Ben Kress, Hamilton, Mont., first, $100; Henry Buck, Stevensville, Mont., second, $50; H. W. Collins, Carson, B. C., third.

Winesaps—E. N. Small, Wenatchee, first, $150; O. G. France, Wenatchee, second, $50; Harold P. Glazier, Wenatchee, third.

Wagener—Silver Grill purse—Harry E. Nelson, Chester, Wash., first, $150; Peter King, Selah, Wash., second, $50; J. H. Clay, Mica, Wash., third.

Arkansas Blacks—Silver Grill purse—Ellsworth France, Wenatchee, first, $150; Tedford Brothers, Wenatchee, second, $50; L. A. Taylor, Wenatchee, third.

Delicious—Richard Hart, Toppenish, first, $100; no second or third.

Yellow Newtown Pippin—E. N. Small, Wenatchee, first $100; S. P. Ralph, Ashland, Ore., second, $50; J. P. McNabb & Sons, Ashland, third.

Any standard commercial winter variety—Ellsworth France, Wenatchee, first, $100; C. N. Green, Wenatchee, second, $50; I. W. Stevens, Chelan, Wash., third.

The Klickitat Development League of Goldendale, Wash., won the first prize of $100 in the district free-for-all display of non-irrigated fruit. The Green Bluff Fruit Growers' association of Mead, Wash., was second, and Stevens county, Wash., was third. On the irrigated land displays the Richey-Gilbert company of Toppenish was first, $100, with the Wenatchee Commercial club, second, and the Lake Chelan district, Chelan, Wash., third.

The awards in the five-box competitions, $50 to first, $15 to second and diploma to third, were made as follows:

Black Twig—C. L. Green, Wenatchee, first; H. M. Gilbert, North Yakima, second; E. N. Small, Wenatchee, third.

Baldwin—Peter King, Selah, first; Klickitat Development League, Goldendale, Wash., second; A. G. Hall, Chelan, third.

Rhode Island Greening—C. L. Green, Wenatchee, first; B. L. Smith, Okanogan, Wash., second; J. D. Jones, Mead, third.

Northern Spy—R. Sweeny, Kelowna,

B. C., first; Coldstream ranch, Vernon, B. C., second; no third.

Stayman Winesap—H. Blackman, Wenatchee, first; T. J. Wright, Wenatchee, second; F. L. Post & Sons, Chelan, third.

Ben Davis—C. L. Green, Wenatchee, first; Ellsworth France, Wenatchee, second; A. G. Hall, Chelan, third.

Grimes' Golden—Ellsworth France, Wenatchee, first; W. S. Gatton, Mead, second; J. T. Pogue, Omak, Wash., third.

King of Tompkins County—W. R. Sanders, Mead, first; C. E. Atkinson, Green Bluff, second; James Spiers, Kaslo, B. C., third.

And other standard winter variety—John Hackel, Hood River, Ore., first; William Hart, Cedonia, Wash., second; A. G. Hall, Chelan, third.

These awards were made in the state and foreign country groups, $100 to firsts and $50 to seconds for one barrel or three boxes, any variety:

Eastern, limited to Atlantic and New England states—Simons, Shuttleworth & France company, New York, first; W. S. Teator, Upper Red Hook, N. J., second.

Middle west, limited to middle west states and Ohio—Jewell Nursery company, Lake City, Minn., first; no second.

Southern states, to southern states—John P. Fort, Athens, Ga., first; Algama orchards, Calloway, Va., second.

Western states, west of Rocky mountains—Tronson & Guthrie, Eagle Point, Ore., first; Ellsworth France, Wenatchee, second.

Foreign country, limited to country or territory outside of the United States—H. C. Mallam, Kelowna, B. C., first; Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange, Salmon Arm, B. C., second.

Single box displays were awarded $10 and from 50 to 250 fruit trees for firsts and $5 and diplomas for seconds, as follows:

Yellow Bellefleur—Tedford Brothers, Wenatchee, first; Olson-Royce company, Toppenish, second.

McIntosh Reds—J. J. Campbell, Willow Point, B. C., first; H. Platt & Sons, Coma, Mont., second.

Four-tier Winter Banana—A. D. Lowe, Vernon, B. C., first; A. D. Jones, Mead, Wash., second.

Four-tier Spitzenburg—Charles W. Reed, Hood River, first; John Hackel, Hood River, second.

Four-tier Arkansas Black—Tedford Brothers, Wenatchee, first; C. S. Green, Wenatchee, second.

Winesaps—Tedford Brothers, Wenatchee, first; Ellsworth France, Wenatchee, second.

Spitzenburg—Tedford Brothers and L. R. Bailey, Wenatchee, firsts; Ellsworth France, Wenatchee, and J. H. Watson & Son, Chelan, second.

Newtown Pippin—J. H. Watson & Son, Chelan, first; E. N. Small, Wenatchee, second.

Jonathans—Tedford Brothers, Wenatchee, first; H. N. Swartwood, Wenatchee, second.

(Continued on Page 23.)

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MAXWELL SMITH - - Editor

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

IT is with profound gratification that The Fruit Magazine acknowledges the numerous letters of congratulation and expressions of good will received from all parts of Canada, the United States, Great Britain, Australia, Africa, China and Japan; also the flattering notices given this publication by our contemporaries. Our efforts to produce a high-class magazine entirely devoted to the interests of those engaged in the science of fruit growing, handling, preserving, etc., have been appreciated beyond our most sanguine expectations and our constant aim will be to live up to the high ideals which have brought forth these flattering comments. Many of our subscribers have expressed a wish to obtain the first (October) and the second (November) numbers of The Fruit Magazine in order that they may have the complete volume to bind in book form at the end of the year. We have on hand a limited number of the October and November numbers and those of our subscribers who have not received them may do so as long as the supply lasts, by sending us a post card advising us of their wish.

We gladly acknowledge and reciprocate the good wishes of our patrons and friends. And we ask you to join with us in an effort to forget the vexing, worrying, disappointing, sorrowing experiences of life while we contemplate during the Christmas season the significance of that proclamation which was issued from the very throne of heaven nearly two thousand years ago and which comes to us, ringing down through the ages, reverberating in the hearts of men and echoing from the rocks of time, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace."

Those who have been receiving complimentary copies of The Fruit Magazine will please note that they will be discontinued after this date unless your subscription is forwarded to this office.

CANADIAN NATIONAL APPLE SHOW.

SHALL Canada have a National Apple Show in 1910? is the question we would ask every fruit grower, dealer and consumer in the Dominion and, if you say yes, what are you willing to do in order to help make it an occasion of which we shall all feel justly proud?

That the first and second national apple shows held in Spokane, Wash., have justified the highest expectations of the original promoters and have done more to judiciously advertise the natural capabilities of the great Inland Empire than all the government or railway immigration literature put together goes without saying. Besides, the educational advantages derived from a horticultural standpoint cannot be over-estimated.

To bring the greatest benefits to the greatest number and make the show truly national in character it must be conceded that such an exhibition should not be held twice in succession in the same province, but should be a moveable institution held first in one part of the Dominion and then in another, chosing in each province the city best calculated to furnish not only the best accommodation for the show itself, but affording good transportation facilities and sufficient hotels to house the thousands of visitors who would be attracted by such a display. Such a show would attract many thousands of people from all parts of the Dominion who would get a new insight into the capabilities of the country which would inspire them to greater effort in bringing their respective districts up to the highest standard of perfection. Visitors and exhibitors from south of the international boundary would get the cobwebs brushed from their eyes as to the potentialities of this northern land. The presence of apple buyers would bring the markets of Great Britain and Europe to our doors, doing away with the necessity of spending large sums of money annually in sending commissioners to the old lands to advertise the natural resources of Canada, and the press of the world would reiterate our visitors' impressions of our achievements, undeveloped natural wealth and the scenic grandeur of our city, mountain, lake, river and agricultural beauty spots. The city in which the show is being held should be a generous contributor toward the initial expense, supplemented by liberal contributions from the Provincial and Dominion governments and the transportation companies. Doubtless the most fitting place to hold the first Canadian National Apple Show is the City of Vancouver, B. C., in the month of November or December, 1910.

The splendid Horse Show building, with a floor space in the arena and galleries of 50,000 square feet, would make a good beginning to accommodate such an exhibition. The railway and steamship service to the city is good and the hotels numerous and commodious. Every box or barrel of apples exhibited could be sold at handsome prices right on the ground and every district represented would receive such an advertisement as to justify their very best efforts. What will the Council of Vancouver City and her public-spirited citizens do to promote such an enterprise? In 1911 the show should be held in Ontario, Quebec or one of the Maritime provinces, when British Columbia would be sure to send as good, in the shape of exhibits, as they may receive in 1910.

The Fruit Magazine will be glad to receive brief communications from parties interested in all sections of the Dominion who are willing to promote the welfare of the country through an undertaking of this kind, with any suggestions they may have to offer as to the best way to proceed in formulating a simple and comprehensive plan of action in order to secure the hearty co-operation of all concerned and thus insure the fullest measure of success.

By this means let us try to discover just what the horticultural possibilities are in the broad acres stretching from Charlottetown on the east to the Queen Charlottes on the west. But to succeed, we must begin now because an enterprise of this kind cannot be perfected in a few months and if we do it at all it must be done well.

May we have your promise of support for a Christmas gift?

A POSSIBLE SOLUTION TO THE FRUIT GROWERS' LABOR PROBLEM.

WE have been favored by Mr. Arthur Yates, the British Columbia 1909 Rhodes Scholar, with particulars of a philanthropic scheme of caring for and disposing of the surplus population of Great Britain during their early life and which seems to have in it a good deal of practical common sense. Under proper government supervision it is just possible that this plan might be made to produce many useful and intelligent Canadian citizens and at the same time simplify the labor question of the future in this country. The main aim of the society is to relieve overcrowding in British towns and cities, and to supply British population to the colonies that need it,

(1) By taking out poor children.

(2) By educating them in the colonies for agriculture and other useful employment.

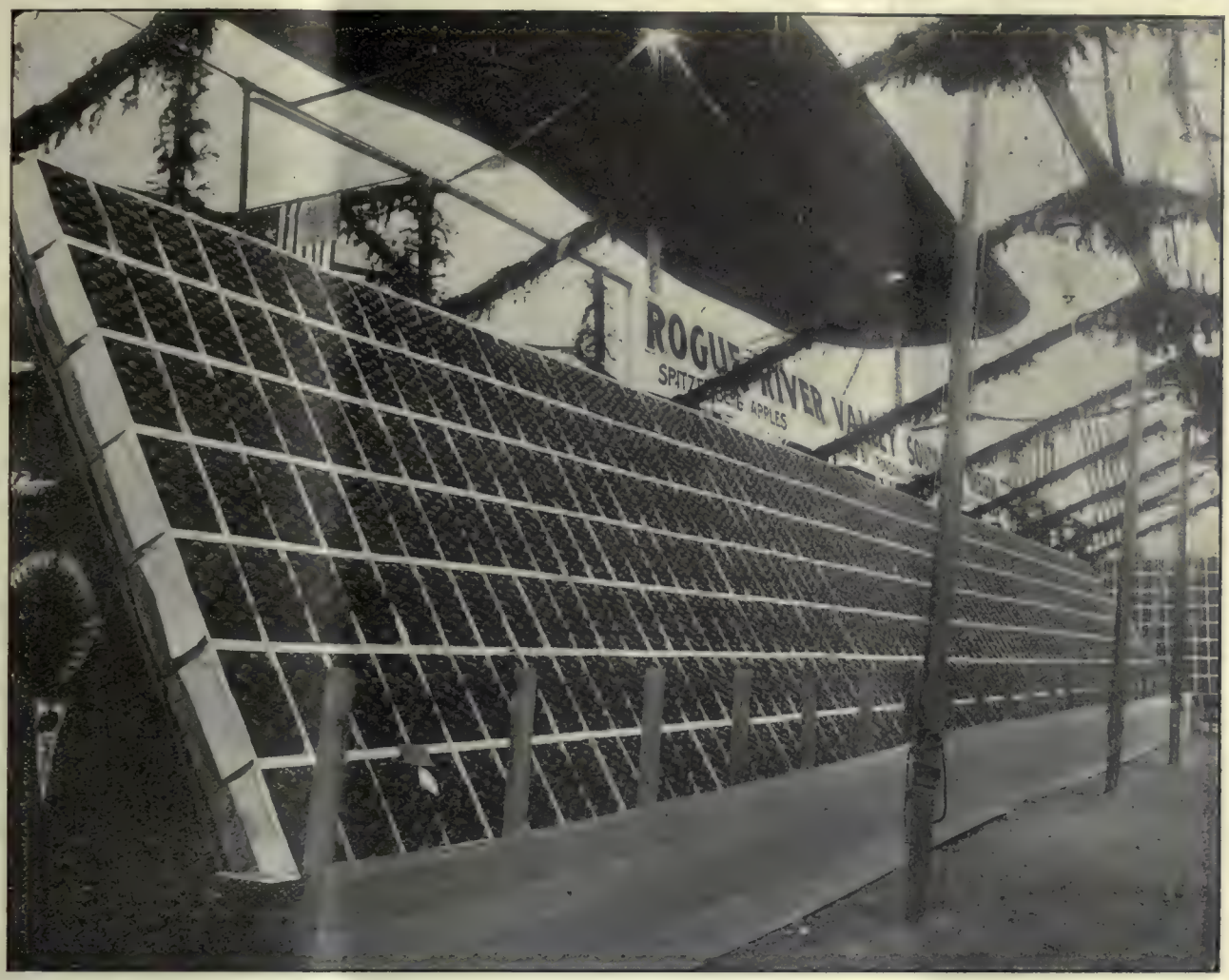
The capital required for the establishment and upkeep of the school or schools of agriculture is estimated at about £500,000. The Fruit Magazine invites a frank discussion of this important question after its readers have perused the following:

Speech Read Before the Colonial Club At Oxford, Oct. 19, 1909, by Kingsley Fairbridge of Rhodesia.

Mr. President and Gentlemen.

It is very good of you to give me this opportunity of speaking before you.

You are all interested in the colonies and I take it that you are also inter-



TRONSON & GUTHRIE, FIRST PRIZE CAR SPITZENBURGS, NATIONAL APPLE SHOW, SPOKANE, 1909.

ested in the welfare of Great Britain. For the welfare of the one is largely dependent upon the welfare of the other.

The people of Great Britain are beginning to realize how important it is that the Anglo-Saxon population of all territories of the Empire should know themselves to belong to one nation.

There are so many ways in which our various branches may assist one another. A few of the ways have already been found.

Others are being found every year. I should think Mr. Rhodes must have seen this when he instituted the Oxford Scholarships.

To my mind the chief material advantage that the colonies can offer the Mother Country is land, for the latter's surplus population.

On the other hand, if England will give us good men, that is what we want.

The advantage will be complimentary, because we find population minus land on the one side, and land minus population on the other.

A crowded slum area is an expense and a danger in England. While in our territories unoccupied land is no less dangerous, because it offers encouragement to enterprising foreign nations, and it is ten times more expensive, because it represents so much locked-up capital—which is lying waste.

So I think that thoughtful people, if this matter is brought before them forcefully and extensively, will give it their attention, and will help to remedy it. The matter touches both our supremacy and our pockets—apart entirely from humanitarian considerations, which are also important.

Without further introduction I will try and give you a short account of a proposal, which, if it is brought into effect, may be a great means of assisting the Empire by reducing the sources of waste, and minimising the sources of danger, that I have indicated.

I propose to establish a society in England for the furtherance of emigration from the ranks of young children, of the orphan and waif class, to the colonies.

The upbringing given such children in Great Britain is often of such a nature as to prejudice their chance of living an honorable and useful life.

In "institution" life, for instance, there are many dangers and disabilities; and too often the stigma of "pauper" attaches to the children, thus giving them a mean estimate of themselves and their capabilities, and frequently reducing them to an acknowledgement of their position as paupers.

The teaching of science, and this has been amply proved by extensive experiments, goes to show that with proper treatment, and under a more suitable environment, these children are thoroughly capable of becoming good and useful citizens.

There is little room in England for increased population; even good workmen have been forced into the ranks of the "unemployed."

On the other hand, there is an ever-increasing demand in many of the colonies for further population, both for economical reasons and as a safeguard against the possibility of foreign invasion and foreign immigration of low types.

Artisans, mechanics and clerks are not, on the whole, wanted; what the colonies are asking for are sound agriculturists and capable farm-hands.

The agriculturist type is the very one that it is difficult to get; and even then many small farmers fail in their new surroundings owing to lack of

knowledge of local conditions and methods.

It has too often been demonstrated that the fullgrown "unemployed" fail miserably when taken out as labor to the colonies.

I propose, therefore, to take out children at the age of eight to ten, before they have acquired the views of "professional pauperism," and before their physique has become lowered by adverse conditions, and to give them ten or twelve years' thorough agricultural education at a "School of Agriculture."

This School of Agriculture must not be an establishment of the "institution" type, but will rather be a loose collection of farms having a central point for the corporate life of the community.

The men and women of the staff must be gentlemen and gentlewomen of culture and refinement, in order to bring up the children in a clean and wholesome atmosphere. In order to obtain a staff of high ability, I propose to give appropriate salaries.

The kind of education given the children will be designed to meet the requirements of the case, to give them the opportunity of living a happy and useful life.

In the first place, it is essential that the children should have sound health and strong bodies. For this purpose a primary place in the curriculum will be given to the claims of physical culture, in the way of sports, pastimes, and healthful recreation. A medical man of high ability will be on the staff for the purpose of advising on the general conduct of diet and athletics, and to take under his special care all cases in any way pathological. Throughout their school life the children will be taught, by slowly-advancing methods, the rules of health and the care of the body. This will apply in particular to the girls, whose studies may be extended so as to give them sound and reliable knowledge of the duties of motherhood and the care of the sick and young. In order that sports and athletics shall not be pointless, it is proposed that they should all lead up to the aim of military efficiency; and in view of the benefit that the presence of such a class of young men and young women will be to their land of adoption, it is hoped

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GENERAL VIEW SHOWING TEN CARLOAD DISPLAYS. NATIONAL APPLE SHOW, SPOKANE, 1909.

that the government of whatever colony we may go to will see its way to supplying the school with the necessary rifles and ammunition for drill and target practice. It may here be pointed out that, since the primary object of the curriculum is to obtain men and women of good physique, no method for obtaining this desideratum will be neglected.

Secondly, due regard will be paid to the children's "mental" education, so that it may give them a grasp of the principles and methods of agriculture, and at the same time afford them broad interests. To meet the latter need it is proposed that they be given every opportunity of reading all classes of good literature in the form of novels and current periodicals and newspapers, and especially that the school staff should assist them in reading and enjoying the story of the evolution of our own race and the expansion and development of the Empire. The object-lessons of the world's history may easily be made palatable, as well as salutary, by the employment of historic pictures, stories, and lantern lectures. The children's agricultural education may proceed on conventional lines, such as: Principles of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Agricultural Chemistry, Dairy Farming, Veterinary Science, Economic Entomology and Plant Pathology, Botany and Forestry, Geology, Horticulture, Poultry Farming, Surveying, Mensuration, Farm Bookkeeping, Agricultural Irrigation, and Agricultural Engineering. This conventional curriculum may be squeezed into a two years' course for boys after leaving school; but I propose to extend it over the whole ten years' education, for the purpose of thoroughly leading up to, demonstrating, and testing each point as we proceed. Not more than half the year will be given to the study of theory; the other half will be devoted to practical work on the farms. For the girls a modification of the above curriculum would be provided, but far more importance would be attached in their case to a study of the care and management of the home. Together with instruction in cookery, dressmaking, care of the sick and young, etc., no better plan could be devised than to let the girls take turn in actually managing and catering for the various sections of the farm-school. The entire management of their own section might be given into their hands; this would make for an understanding of the duties, responsibilities, and usages of home life, and the girls would enjoy it.

Lastly, the question of "moral" education may be met in part by the two preceding sections. Sound health conduces to good morals, and deep interests —especially in such subjects as history and "nature" sciences—leave little room for a pernicious habit of thought. The children will be brought up in the religion of their parents; but priests of any Christian denomination passing through the school area may be permitted to hold meetings, though the children will be under no compulsion to attend them. It is hoped that a few young clergymen may be found who will be willing to go out, not as part of the school staff, but as the companions, friends, and advisers of the children. The companionship of these young men, if they are of the right stamp, would be eagerly sought after by the majority of the children, and would be an influence tending to chivalry, refinement, courtesy, and clean dealing.

In order to obviate the employment of a large staff, the children will be encouraged to do as much as possible for themselves, the elder children assisting the younger ones. By dividing the students into groups or units of five members each his idea will be facilitated; every fifth student, or "unit-leader," will be elected by his unit from among the elder children, will be responsible for the behaviour of his unit, and will assist his unit in their studies.

I have said that "half the year will be given to study, the other half will be devoted to practical work on the farms." I propose to raise sufficient money to endow the school, not only for the provision of salaries, etc., but also to have a certain sum coming in annually for the purchase of stock, agricultural machinery, seed and other necessities.

All money coming annually to the school, as representative of work and management done by its students, I propose to divide into four equal parts: One quarter to be added to the school endowments; one quarter to be divided equally among all students, and put by in trust for them till they leave; one quarter to be given as rewards to students for ability and application; and the last part to be given to the School Council (composed of elected members of the students and staff) to be devoted by them to any school object such as may be of use or advantage to the school and students.

It is very necessary that the students' interest in their work be kept thoroughly awake, and the above plan will help, as nothing else could, in this direction.

To still further arouse and stimulate their interest in their own efforts, and in particular to give them some understanding of the meaning of personal responsibility. I propose to give practically the whole conduct and management of the school into the hands of the School Council.

The School Council will consist of students elected from among their own number, and a fixed number of any members of the staff available, the majority-vote to lie with the students. The School Council, under these circumstances, will undoubtedly make many blunders, but the blunders will show up in the annual financial returns, and in other ways, so that the School Council, on the whole, will always be in favor of asking and taking the expert advice of the staff. It is better for the students to make their mistakes while they are still under school protection.

School finances and methods will always be open for discussion by all students, and this will give them some knowledge of the value and meaning of money.

In a general way the education for the first five or six years will be the same for all students; in the latter half of their school life they would be permitted to specialize on any of the particular branches of agriculture that the school could offer, such as stock-raising forestry, or crop-farming.

On leaving the school every student, young man and young woman, will have a certain sum of money to start with; the more able of the students may have sufficient (if the school's agricultural undertakings have been successful) to start farming in a small way on their own account, but the majority will have to be assisted to find billets among the farmers of surrounding districts, while a few of them for choice would enter the mounted police or the naval or military forces. The girls would be amply provided with an education of a sort that will entitle them to good positions as sick-nurses, child-nurses, governesses, housekeepers, cooks, domestic., etc., and especially for places on farms demanding a knowledge of dairying, poultry-farming, dressmaking, and so forth.

In order that the school may undertake agriculture on a payable scale, and therefore that the students may have a moderate sum of money at their disposal when they leave the school, it is hoped that the colony in which the society opens its undertaking will see its way to providing the society with every assistance in the matter of land. If this project makes headway in England, I hope that the farm-school may attain to 1,000 students—though it will begin, of course, with a mere dozen or so in order to set a "tone" and pave the way for a gradually increasing number of immigrants. The maintenance and education of these children can scarcely cost less than $90 to $125 per annum, and the annual expenditure in the country of adoption of the large sums that this will involve should justify the Colonial government in providing the society with a considerable area of good agricultural land.

I proposed, in the first instance, to raise money from private sources sufficient to carry out this project, but it seems that there is some hope of obtaining a large part of the money from the home institutions from which the children will be taken. In support of this I would quote the following letter that appeared in the Morning Post a short while ago:

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W. W. SAWYER'S EXHIBIT OF GRIMES GOLDENS, NATIONAL APPLE SHOW, SPOKANE, 1909.

A Poor Law Solution.

To the Editor of the Morning Post.

Sir,—In your issue of the 29th ult. you published a communication from your special correspondent which gave some facts regarding the Children's Farm Home Association and Mrs. Close's scheme. Home methods of dealing with our workhouse children in "grouped cottage homes" were compared with those adopted by the association, and the results were shown to be entirely in favor of the latter. Your correspondent closed his remarks with the pertinent observation that it is most strange that her plan should have been at work for years without our official statesmanship having taken the smallest notice of it.

This little Empire of ours has never been spoonfed by its statesmen, and it is no doubt due to this that British initiative holds its own against all comers. But though brains, energy, and money can initiate, they cannot carry some projects further than a certain point, and then the help of official statesmanship becomes essential. Nobody could read the facts your correspondent laid before us without saying to himself, What is stopping such an excellent scheme as this? The article referred to the sympathy Mr. Burns has always shown in the workhouse child, and asked whether he and Mrs. Close between them could not amend the law so as to save poor children, and remove the one objection to the scheme which appears to exist—viz., the spending of British local rates in the colonies.

It is not, however, at all certain that this presents any difficulty. The Botany Bay Act has never been repealed, and it enables the Home Office to spend ratepayers' money in the colonies when the individuals have been removed from England for the good of themselves and their country. Let Mr. John Burns associate himself, if he will, with Mrs. Close's scheme, and if the Home Office and local Government Board work together I have not the least doubt that the foundations of a great Imperial structure are well and truly laid, which will prove to be a Poor Law solution. For present purposes the law does not require to be amended. There are 6,000 children now under the complete parental control of the Poor Law Guardians. Some of them have already been sent out to Mrs. Close's farm in New Brunswick. Let this experiment be extended. Canada has been quick enough to recognize that when such children go out young they prove to be far more suitable settlers than if they come out in later life fresh from England. The feeling now is strong that the remotest colony of the British Empire is not a whit more separated from the Mother Country than one county of Great Britain is from another, and our Imperial instincts have been sharpened by the proceedings of the Imperial Press Conference. Our Poor Law administration stands at the parting of the ways. The opportunity for a radical change is here, and the lines of a Poor Law solution are before us, and we have the man to carry the scheme through.—Yours, etc.,

H. E. RAWSON, Colonel.

Home Close, Chorleywood, July 21.

Colonel Rawson evidently believes that it will be a great advantage to England and the English to have the colonies as an outlet for population, and he thinks that ratepayers' money will be used to further this idea.

In the same number of the Morning Post a leading article appeared, which

puts the whole matter, from the English side of the case, so clearly that I will venture to read it also:

Leader in the Morning Post, July 22, 1909:

The confinement of growing children in the general mixed workhouse has long been the worst scandal of the English Poor Law. Since the report of the departmental committee on Poor Law children in 1896 was published it has been impossible to defend the quite iniquitous system which permits children to remain exposed to the contamination of a general Poor Law institution.

The reports of the recent commission are strong in condemnation, and Mr. Burns has already begun the excellent work of taking children out of the demoralizing environment.

Though begun, the work is far from finished; and no guardian and no friend of children should rest until the last child is removed to other homes, where a fair chance of healthy and natural development is offered.

On the general statement that the workhouse is an utterly unsuitable environment for the growing child, agreement is complete; but the provision of a satisfactory and sufficient alternative is a task of formidable difficulty.

For young children the plan of boarding out with foster parents under proper supervision is the best, but the difficulty of finding enough homes has not yet been solved.

Even if, as is probable, more can be done in England than is at present accomplished, still the supply of proper homes can never equal the requirements of all the children, and alternative methods are urgently needed.

Of these certainly the most attractive is the idea of calling to our assistance the resources of the overseas dominions.

In the crowded life of these islands pauper children are not wanted, but in the new countries of the Empire the greatest need is for children who will grow up healthy and useful citizens. To bring the great overseas dominions within the circle of the British Empire was the achievement of last century; to people them with British stock is the task that faces the race in this.

To achieve this no opportunity must be missed, and in the children whom the death or misfortune of their parents has placed under the charge of the community is a great opportunity.

The other states of the Empire naturally and rightly refuse to be the dumping ground for the unemployables of England—to accept a burden which belongs to this country, and thereby to prejudice their own future. Adult paupers are useless to new countries, but the children of the Poor Law have in them the makings of excellent citizens.

As the work of many philanthropic societies has shown, boys can be sent to Canada and given there a start in life incomparably better than they could ever find at home.

Why should not the same class of children, under the care of the guardians, have the same opportunity? Surely the

PYRAMID OF FIFTY BAXTER APPLES, WEIGHING 64 POUNDS, GROWN BY H. W. COLLINS, GRAND FORKS, B. C., NATIONAL APPLE SHOW, SPOKANE, 1909.

sanest and most hopeful method of dealing with pauper children will be to board them out as early as possible in Canada or other parts of the Empire.

Boarding-out committees in one part of the country supervise children from other parts, and only the most petty parochialism will see here any difference in theory between two different counties of England and two different states of the Empire.

If London may spend money to board-out its children in Surrey, why not in New Brunswick?

The practical difficulty that arises is one of supervision. The guardians are bound to take the greatest precautions in their choice of homes, and no relaxation of the present stringency of inspection can be allowed.

In Canada the social conditions make the formation of boarding-out committees upon the same lines as those in England difficult, if not impossible—people are too busy; but this is not insuperable.

We have recently published several letters, and today print a further one, calling attention to an experiment which Mrs. Close has beens conducting with the greatest energy and enthusiasm, of a small home for workhouse children connected with a farm in New Brunswick.

A few children are taken quite young and brought up accustomed to the conditions in which their life will be lived.

This experiment shows one way of overcoming the difficulty of inspection, for such a home could be supervised by a committee and made subject to any conditions which the guardians at home felt bound to demand.

No doubt the objection might be urged that this is only a reproduction of institutional life in a better climate and on far more economical lines than are possible in England, but still institutional life.

The answer, apart from the great and obvious difference between a Poor Law school and a small farm managed on family lines, is that the risks of boarding out single children in families anywhere are so great that the guardians might reasonably shrink from trusting the children for whom they are responsible to isolated farms until a more fully satisfactory system of inspection has been devised.

There is room for any number of experiments on many different lines, and there are more than enough children to allow every method a fair and full trial.

Leaving aside details, it is clear that any attempt to get Poor Law children into the atmosphere, morally and physically bracing, of Canada, is worth close attention. For in a fuller utilization of the possibilities of the Imperial idea lies the solution of many domestic problems.

This article practically summarizes my whole motive in trying to start a society for the furtherance of child emigration.

I came to England from Rhodesia over three years ago with this object in mind, and soon after I arrived a cutting was sent to me mentioning Mrs. Close's scheme.

I called on this lady and found that her idea was much the same as my own, except that, in the matter of finances, she hoped to get all the money for supporting it from the boards of guardians.

Also she did not propose to give her children so complete an education for agricultural pursuits as I hoped to do.

I judged that there was plenty of room for both our projects, so I continued with my scheme.

The Morning Post seems to bear out my judgment, for it says: "There is room for any number of experiments on many different lines, and there are more than enough children to allow every method a fair and full trial."

Well, gentlemen, I think I have given you the main outline of my scheme, and I hope you will now give me the benefit of your discussion, for it is such a big question that every sidelight is valuable, and will help towards its perfection.

When I first mentioned the project to people about a year ago, I met with a certain amount of discouragement.

But this discouragement seemed merely to help things along, and since then I have found many people who are keenly interested, and who thoroughly believe that this scheme can be put on a practical footing within a few years.

The whole scheme was originally designed for South Africa, because I

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In addition to the ordinary cash commission, which is extremely liberal, we will pay the following **HANDSOME PRIZES IN CASH**, for all bonafide yearly subscriptions at $1.00 each, secured by our agents and remitted for between November 10th, 1909, and February 10th, 1910, viz.:

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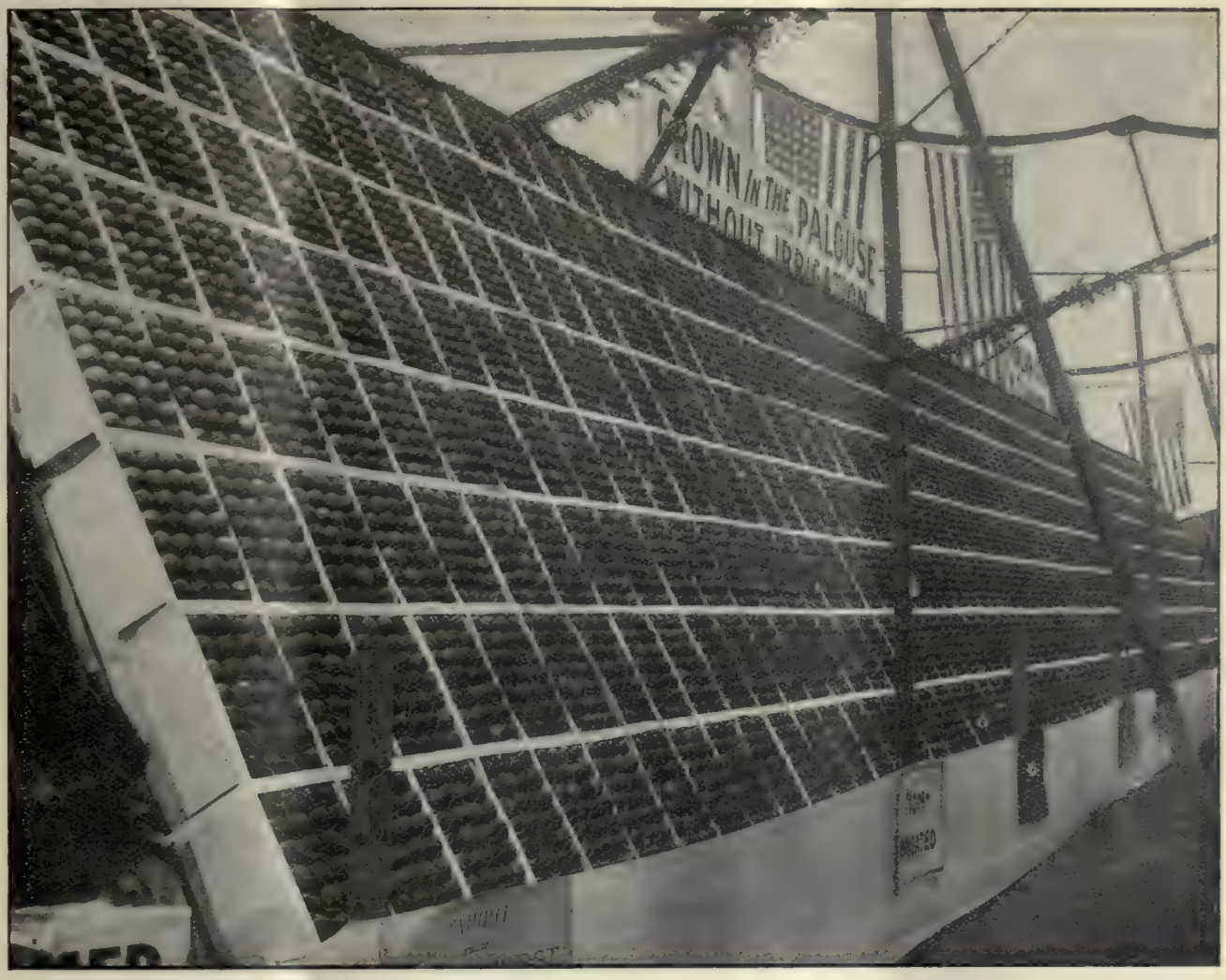

PALOUSE CARLOAD DISPLAY, NATIONAL APPLE SHOW, SPOKANE, 1909.

thought that my colony was the one most urgently in need of British settlers.

I approached the Rhodesian government on the matter, and they seemed favorably disposed towards it. But subsequently one of their representatives, having gone out to Rhodesia and made inquiries there, reported that "the local and other conditions" were unfavorable, and they, therefore, advised me to abandon the scheme for the present as far as Rhodesia was concerned.

Accordingly I got into communication with the Agents-General of the other colonies, and the matter is now being considered by the governments of Tasmania, New Zealand, South Australia and Western Australia.

I want to ask you tonight to join me in this effort to obtain agricultural population for the colonies, and to relieve poverty in this country, by forming the nucleus of this proposed society; and I have come here with nothing to offer you in return.

A splendid and generous offer has been made to me by the Prime Minister of Newfoundland.

Sir Edward Morris has promised me, if you and others will join me in forming this society, and if we can get together enough money to carry out the scheme, the following facilities in his island:

(1) A free grant to our society of 50,000 acres of the best virgin land in Newfoundland, having either a seaboard or a lake frontage with river connection with the sea, the land to be mostly afforested, and to be free of taxes.

(2) A bonus on all areas cleared of timber.

(3) An annual grant of money for teachers' salaries.

(4) A grant for school buildings.

(5) That his government will extend to us its sympathy and all reasonable facilities.

I do not think that any society at its initiation has had a better promise of support than this.

It merely remains for you to discuss this matter, and to decide whether you will care to begin this enterprise. Personally, I do not think there is any more appropriate body of men in England as the initiators of this society than the Rhodes scholars.

As far as I am concerned, I can promise you that if you decide to join me now I will do all that I can to further our idea.

Mr. Waddy, in talking over this project with me, suggested that I should give you a short sketch of how I propose to bring this matter to the notice of the British public—in other words, how I propose to raise the large capital that will be necessary to start a School of Agriculture in any colony.

We must not raise money from time to time for the upkeep of the school and children; news of it would undoubtedly come to their ears, and would tend to have a demoralizing influence on them. We must raise enough capital to yield interest sufficient to maintain the school.

I propose that a donation of 5s. and over shall make the donor a member of the society.

WANTED

A position with an up-to-date fruit farmer for 1910. Address J. THOMSON, The Fruit Magazine.

APPLE GRADES

Will Canada and the United States ever get together on this question?

REPRESENTATIVE growers and shippers of Oregon, Utah, California, Montana, Idaho, Washington and British Columbia decided at their convention in Spokane, November 16 to 18, to recommend an amendment to the Lafean bill, urging congress to adopt the Northwestern apple box as the government standard and the Winchester bushel the measurement standard. Sections of the bill relating to fruit-grading were praised and will be supported. W. K. Newell, president of the Oregon Horticultural union, was chairman, the secretary being L. F. Henderson of Moscow, Idaho. The committee on records is composed of J. L. Dumas, Dayton, Wash.; L. G. Monroe, Spokane, and L. F. Henderson, Moscow.

The growers have named a strong delegation headed by Mr. Dumas, president of the Washington State Horticultural association, to attend the Colorado National Apple Show at Denver, Colo., January 3 to 8, 1910, and enlist the fruit growers of Colorado and New Mexico in the crusade. J. F. Brown, representing the Colorado show, addressed the convention and favored the plan.

Carload shipments of prize fruit shown at the Spokane Apple Show will be sent to the Denver show, accompanied by delegates from the various districts in the Northwest, who will advocate the adoption of the recommendations. A committee to be appointed will wait upon the congressional representatives in each of the five states interested and urge congressmen to work for the bill.

Western apples will be packed in three grades in the future, these being named "Extra Fancy," "Choice" and "Orchard Run." The purpose is to protect the buyers and consumers, help the growers and promote the industry.

This was decided at a meeting of 200 growers representing every commercial district in the Northwest, in the Washington State Armory in Spokane on November 17. E. T. Balch, representing the Wenatchee district, was chairman of the committee on rules, the other members being C. H. Sproat, Hood River district; C. E. Whistler, Southern Oregon district; J. L. Dumas, president of the Washington State Horticultural association, Walla Walla district, and H. M. Gilbert, Yakima valley district. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, It is clearly apparent that the boxed apple growers of the Pacific Northwest should work together to mutual advantage for our rapidly increasing industry; and,

Whereas, There is great confusion in the naming of the grades in the different districts, mystifying the buyers, shippers and consumers, greatly to the disadvantage of the industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned committee, representing the exhibitors, apple growers and apple shippers of the Pacific Northwest, recommend to our various districts:

First—That our apples be packed in three grades.

Second—That said grades be named "Extra Fancy," "Choice" and "Orchard Run."

Third—That where the words "Extra Fancy" are stamped on the box it shall signify that the apples when packed were sound, uniformly graded, as to size in each box, smooth, practically free from bruises, worms, worm stings or disease, and have reasonably proper shape for the variety, fully matured. All red varieties in this grade shall be at least 50 per cent. red, except Spitzenburg, Winesap, Jonathan and Arkansas Black, which shall be at least 70 per cent. red. Yellow Newtons, White Winter Pearmains, Grimes' Golden, Bellflower, Ortleys, Winter Bananas and Red Cheek Pippins will be allowed in this grade.

Fourth—The "Choice" grade shall consist of apples sound, uniformly graded as to size in each box, free from any breaks in the skin or black bruises, also free from worms or any disease which materially injures the quality of the apple.

Fifth—Where for any reason the grower or packer does not desire to use the "Extra Fancy" on "Choice" grades, we recommend the varieties be packed in one grade, termed "Orchard Run." The apples in this grade shall be practically free from worms, or any disease which materially injures the quality of the apple, and shall not be smaller than five tier or less than two inches in diameter.

It was also decided to publish the rules in pamphlet form for distribution to growers, packers and buyers.

If Canada had never introduced that absurd term "Fancy" into her designation of grades it might have left the problem more easy of solution.

Numbers 1, 2, 3 and culls, with a proper definition for each, was all that was necessary for the designation of legal standards and leave the growers to prefix these legal definitions with "Fancy," "Choice," "Standard," "Orchard Run," or any other meaningless term for frills that they see fit.

We are in receipt of the first copy of The Fruit Magazine, a monthly journal to be devoted entirely to the interests of fruit growing. The magazine will be issued monthly at Vancouver under the penmanship of Maxwell Smith, and if No. 1 is any criterion the venture is bound to be a success.—The Ledger, Fernie, B. C.

A new journalistic venture has recently been launched at Vancouver, B. C., under the title of The Fruit Magazine. It is ably edited, and cannot fail to interest all those interested in the culture of fruit, directly or indirectly, from whom it should receive a hearty support. —The Chronicle, Quebec, Que.

The Fruit Magazine is a new publication issued monthly in Vancouver, B. C., and devoted exclusively to the fruit industry. It is edited by Maxwell Smith and is profusely and handsomely illustrated with views of the magnificent orchards of British Columbia. We wish The Fruit Magazine every success and prosperity. Undoubtedly the fruit industry of Canada is of sufficient importance to have a magazine all to itself. By the way, if The Fruit Magazine can put a stop to crooked apple packing it will be conferring a boon upon Canada in general and fruit growers in particular.—The Times, Brockville, Ont.

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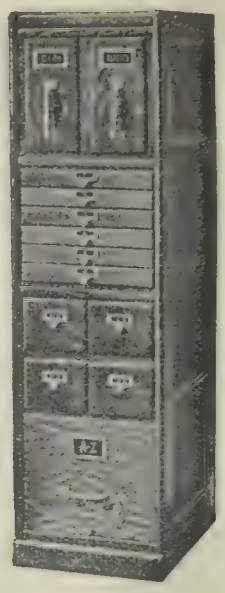

(Continued from Page 13).

Rome Beauty—Ray Redhead, Wenatchee, first; William Tedford, Wenatchee, second.

Wagener—Peter King, Selah, Wash., first; H. W. Collins, Carson, B. C., second.

Stayman Winesap—Ellsworth France, Wenatchee, first; R. W. Graybill, Spokane, second.

Grimes' Golden—Ellsworth France, Wenatchee, first; Tedford Brothers, Wenatchee, second.

Golden Russets—R. E. Harris, Kelowna, B. C., first; William Cockle, Kaslo, B. C., second.

Black Twig—W. F. Butler, Wenatchee, first; C. L. Green, Wenatchee, second.

Northern Spy—B. L. Fortman, Salem, Ore., first; C. Goldman ranch, Vernon, B. C., second.

Ben Davis—C. L. Green, Wenatchee, first; Ellsworth France, Wenatchee, second.

Delicious—R. Bailey, Wenatchee, first; William Culver, Chelan, second.

Baldwins—A. D. Browning, Wenatchee, first; Charles W. Reed, Hood River, second.

Best four-tier pack—P. B. Packwood, Entiat, Wash., first, 250 trees; H. E. Nelson, Chester, second, 250 trees.

Best five boxes, three and a half-tier pack—A. A. Blackman, Wenatchee, first, 500 assorted trees; no second.

Best five boxes, four-tier packs—C. L. Green, Wenatchee, and H. E. Nelson, Chester, firsts, five barrels spray and 500 trees.

Best five boxes, five-tier packs—Raymond Redhead, Wenatchee, first, 500 trees.

Pyramid of 50 big apples—L. H. Spader, Chelan, first, 64 pounds, $100; Lorr & Ball, Methow, Wash., second, $25; H. W. Collins, Carson, B. C., third.

Biggest apple—Lorr & Ball, Methow, Wolf River, 25 ounces, 16⅝ inches in circumference, first; Ellsworth France, Wenatchee, Wolf River, second; F. L. Post & Son, Chelan, Spokane Beauty, 41 ounces, 17⅛ inches in circumference; disqualified by two small cuts caused by handling or packing.

Best new seedling—Columbia & Okanogan Nursery company, Wenatchee, first; R. H. Finley, Kettle Falls, Wash., second.

Best keepers—J. H. Torney, Moscow, Idaho, first; F. W. Arlond, Wenatchee, second.

Five hundred prizes, $3 to firsts and $1 to seconds, and $1,000 worth of trees were awarded to exhibitors of 250 varieties in plate exhibits of five apples each, and cash prizes and medals were presented to exhibitors of home-made and factory by-products.

The Fruit Magazine, a new publication, the only one in Canada devoted exclusively to the fruit industry, has reached our table. It is well got up, beautifully printed and illustrated, and should make a hit among fruit men, as well as being of interest to the general public.—The Province, Innisfail, Sask.

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AS OTHERS SEE US

A Few Excerpts from the Comments of Our Contemporaries

We acknowledge the receipt of No. 1, Vol. 1, of the Fruit Magazine, published by the Fruit Magazine Pub. Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C. This journal is to be published monthly and devoted to the interests of the fruit growers, dealers and consumers and is the only magazine in Canada devoted exclusively to the fruit industry. It is full of information, and if the first copy is a fair representation of what is to follow it should meet with the hearty support of all who are interested in the cultivation or shipment of fruit. An article on apple tree pruning in the first issue is well worth the price of a year's subscription, and this is only one of the many good things it contains. It is handsomely illustrated and printed in good clear type on excellent paper. The subscription price is only $1.00 per year and we recommend it to our fruit growing readers.—The News, Bear River, N. S.

—

We have received a copy of The Fruit Magazine for October, which is the first number of the first volume of this enterprise, published at Vancouver, B. C., monthly in the interest of fruit growers, dealers and consumers, and mailed to any address in the world at $1.00 per year. This interesting paper is published entirely for the fruit growing business of all kinds, is printed on the best satin finished paper with fine engravings. It is the only magazine of the kind in Canada, and we cheerfully recommend it to our readers who are orchardists—and who in the country is not, to some extent at least, now-a-days, when fruit growing is trumps everywhere?—Advertiser, Kentville, N. S.

—

We are in receipt of the first number of The Fruit Magazine, published in Vancouver and edited by Mr. Maxwell Smith, who is well known throughout the Province as one of our best authorities on fruit. The magazine reflects the greatest credit on the publishers; that it will be welcomed by all the fruit growers of the Province is a foregone conclusion. We wish The Fruit Magazine a very successful and prosperous career. —Advertiser, Armstrong, B. C.

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The editorial announcement from The Fruit Magazine states the field it expects to cover, and taking the first issue as a sample, they will surely get the circulation they are after.—Banner, Gravenhurst, Ont.

—

The Fruit Magazine is the name of a new publication issued monthly at Vancouver, B. C. Maxwell Smith, who is well known throughout the Pacific northwest, as well as in British Columbia, for his varied and comprehensive knowledge of fruit growing all through this part of America, is the editor—Spokesman-Review, Spokane, Wash.

Maxwell Smith, until a short time since fruit inspector for British Columbia, has started a new publication, The Fruit Magazine. Mr. Smith has a technical knowledge of fruit culture, and has had considerable practical experience and therefore is well fitted to edit such a periodical as The Fruit Magazine. It is neat typographically, has several appropriate photogravures, and contains well written and timely articles on the fruit industry.—The Miner, Rossland, B. C.

—

We have for some time been expecting that a good publication in the interests of horticulturists would be established in this Province. The Fruit Magazine, which made its first appearance on our exchange table last week, admirably fills this requirement. It is to be published monthly, in Vancouver, and states that it will devote itself to the interests of fruit growers, dealers and consumers. Mr. Maxwell Smith is the editor, and there are few men in the Province possessed of a larger knowledge of the fruit growing business in the various parts of British Columbia. He served for several years as a fruit inspector, and knows the present conditions and future possibilities of the business very thoroughly. The first number is a remarkably interesting one, and the publication should soon reach a large circulation as it gives promise of being of great use to the horticulturists of this province. We most sincerely wish it all manner of success.—News, Vernon, B. C.

—

Mr. Maxwell Smith, who recently resigned the office of Dominion fruit inspector, has gone into the publishing business and has turned out the first issue of The Fruit Magazine. Though we have not yet seen a copy of the new publication we feel like recommending it. The title suggests a field of great possibilities and, with Mr. Smith as chief producer, the product should merit a most generous demand. Mr. Smith knows a lot about fruit culture that the average person in that line of business has yet to learn, and he possesses the faculty of imparting knowledge in such a way that it is easily absorbed. No fitter man than he could be found in British Columbia for the work he has undertaken.—Pioneer Press. Alberni, B. C.

—

A new, and what will unquestionably prove a most useful publication, has just been issued from Vancouver, entitled The Fruit Magazine, devoted entirely to the fruit industry. It is remarkably well produced and illustrated, and should command an extensive circulation, at the moderate charge of one dollar per annum, issued monthly by The Fruit Magazine Publishing Company, Limited, Vancouver, B. C.—The Kootenaian, Kaslo, B. C.

Volume 1, Number 1, of The Fruit Magazine, edited by Maxwell Smith, has arrived at our desk and Mr. Smith is to be congratulated on his excellent production. Many subjects of deep interest to fruit growers are discussed. It is fortunate that Mr. Smith has decided to enter upon the troubled waters of journalism, because British Columbia is badly in need of an organ to represent the fruit interests of the Province which are yearly assuming more and more importance and promise in a few years' time to overshadow all other industries as regards returns and production. With Mr. Smith's large experience in the service of the government and as a practical fruit man he should be able to do yeoman service for the industry, and his magazine, which has made such a fair start, will be a welcome addition to our list of exchanges.—Okanagan, Vernon, B. C.

—

The Fruit Magazine, which is said to be "the only magazine in Canada devoted exclusively to the fruit industry," is a new bidder for public favor which comes from Vancouver. It is well printed and illustrated and the nature of its contents should materially help to increase the interest in the beautiful fruit growing country of the Pacific Coast Province.—Leader-Mail, Granby, B. C.

—

Mr. Maxwell Smith, formerly Dominion fruit inspector, and a man thoroughly conversant with the fruit industry of the Province, has started The Fruit Magazine, a magazine devoted to the interests of fruit. The district round about Enderby, Armstrong and Salmon Arm is the district which can produce the finest winter apples in the world.—Press, Enderby, B. C.

—

Mr. Maxwell Smith is the editor of The Fruit Magazine, which has just been started at Vancouver, B. C. The first number looks well; is artistically printed, illustrated, and ably edited. There should be a wide field for such a monthly, especially as it is "the only magazine in Canada devoted exclusively to the fruit industry."—Daily News, Truro, N. S.

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THE FRUIT MAGAZINE

VOL. 1. JANUARY, 1910. NO. 4.

The Dwarf System of Fruit Culture as Practised in Great Britain

By W. Seabrook, F. R.H.S., Chelmsford, England.

THE days of the standard, or long-stemmed, fruit tree in Great Britain are numbered; at any rate, for the production of the highest grades of fruit for market.

The area of young orchards planted with this type of tree is steadily decreasing year by year—perhaps with the exception of plums, this fruit doing well grown as standards, but these are now being largely planted in the form of bushes.

The standard apple is grafted on the crab stock, the pear on the wild pear stock and the plum on Mussel, or semi-wild variety of plum. These stocks produce coarse strong "anchor" roots, which go deep into the soil and are necessary to support the large tree. As a rule the standard fruit tree grows strongly from 10 to 15 years from the graft or bud before producing a crop. The commoner kinds of apples as codlings and a few of the dessert sorts crop about the 10th year, the majority of the better class varieties generally occupying 10 to 15 years in becoming established.

Pears grown as standards, with few exceptions, take longer than apples. These remarks apply also to half standards worked on the same stocks. By the way, I may mention that a full orchard standard is here reckoned to have a clear stem or trunk of 6 or 7 feet, a half standard 4 to 5 feet.

Besides the drawback of the years of waiting for fruit, standards occupy more land; are costly to keep free of insect and fungoid pests; their fruit costs more to pick. Their advantages are—the land under them can be fairly deeply cultivated. Such as root crops, vegetable crops, and fruit bushes such as gooseberries, currants, raspberries and strawberries may be grown underneath and if grass be grown the orchard can be fed off by sheep or pigs when the trees have reached their fifteenth year or if the stems are protected from the cattle. But the fruit grown on standards is here far inferior to that grown on bushes and the British public requires a better class fruit than formerly, both in size, color and quality.

Now for a description of bushes. This form is that generally employed for large market plantations although cordons are rapidly coming into favor. Of cordons I will speak more later.

Bush and all dwarf forms of apples are, or should be, worked on the English broad-leaved Paradise stock, pears on the quince stock, plums on Mussel or St. Julien stock (this last fruit will not be referred to again as it fruits well both as bushes and standards on the Mussel stock, it is to apples and pears that dwarfing stocks more particularly apply). These stocks produce very fibrous surface roots and do not go deeply into the soil. The one-year-old tree is cut back to 1 to 1½ feet from the ground, thus leaving a "leg" for grease-banding and just enough to keep the spreading branches off the ground.

The bush tree commences to carry a few good fruits in its third year from the graft, gradually increasing its crop as it grows. Growers are careful not to allow a young tree to carry too many fruits in its young state, otherwise its growth is impaired. The aim is to preserve an equal balance of growth and fruit.

The advantages of the bush tree over the standard are: (1) Early and continuous bearing; (2) Capability of being planted closer (10 to 12 feet apart); (3) Production of much heavier crops per acre; (4) Within easy reach for spraying, pruning, picking and general cultivation; (5) Production of larger, cleaner and much better quality of fruit.

The system of planting that I have adopted for many years is this: Bush trees (apples, pears or plums) 10 to 12 feet apart, according to richness of soil, in the form of one tree at each corner of a square, and in rows 10 to 12 feet apart. In between each fruit tree is planted one currant or gooseberry bush and in between each row is planted a row of currants or gooseberries, 5 or 6 feet apart, or a row of raspberry canes, or three rows of strawberries. These plants are scrapped as soon as the fruit trees require all the space, generally in their seventh or eighth year. Until this time the smaller plants have been cropping heavily and will have increased the receipts of the plantation until the fruit trees are nearly full size.

I do not know whether our method of preparing the land preparatory to planting would be of interest to Canadian growers but, anyway, I will give an idea of the most usual method employed over here. The land is either steam cultivated or subsoil ploughed in August if possible, to a depth of from 12 to 18 inches, according to nature of soil and means for its breaking up. By subsoil ploughing is meant this. One team of horses ploughs out a furrow as deep as possible in the ordinary way and then another team follows in the same furrow with the breast of the plough off, going 6 inches deeper than the first plough. The first plough turns the soil of the next furrow into the first furrow and the second plough with breast off follows and stirs the same furrow 6 inches deeper and so on. The idea is always to stir the land as deeply as possible without bringing the subsoil to the top. Afterwards 20 to 50 loads of manure are carted on and ploughed in. A good soil in ordinarily good heart requires very little manure when planting, all nourishment the tree subsequently requires being applied by mulching the surface and application of artificial and concentrated manures. As a rule the manures applied during the first four or five years are mostly nitrogenous, afterwards mostly phosphatic, depending on the behaviour of the trees. Trees growing too strong are given phosphates only. Those cropping heavily and not growing at the same time are given nitrogen.

Pruning.

This is a very important part of cultivation. The one-year-old tree is cut back to 1 to 1½ feet from the ground on planting. The resulting three to five shoots are cut back half way in winter to a bud pointing outwards. The branches then make three or four shoots. These are cut back in August to five leaves, except the two strongest that are growing outwards. These two strong shoots are each the commencement of two more permanent branches and are cut back one-third of their length, leaving two thirds on, in winter. The tree has by this time, the second winter, six to ten leading branches so disposed as to present the appearance of a cup or basin and this shape must be preserved ever afterward. The third winter the best shoots growing outward are again selected to duplicate the number of branches, the side shoots not required for extension having been cut back to five leaves the preceding summer. After this not much winter prun-

ing is required except slight shortening of the main branch extensions to stiffen the wood and ensure the remaining buds to push shoots.

The centre of the tree must be kept open by taking out all strong centre growths in summer (August); all branches for which there is not room and all side shoots emanating from the main branches should be cut back to five leaves as before directed. Fruit buds will commence to form the second summer on the main branches and at the base of side shoots. All wood growing beyond these fruit buds is taken clean off in winter, leaving one or two fruit buds close to branch. A tree six years old thus possesses 10 to 15 main branches all growing outward and evenly disposed and each branch carries fruit spurs every inch or so along its entire length. These branches are often like ropes of fruit, fruit that gets all the light and air necessary for quality, size and color. In our plantations we take off half the crop of fruit in July, leaving the other half evenly disposed about the tree. The thinnings are marketed and pay for the labor of picking and the fruit left is a first-class sample, and what is more important, the tree is enabled to carry a similar crop the next year. If a too heavy crop is allowed to hang, the fruit is small, badly colored and the tree exhausted for the next season.

Many growers simply plant their one or two-year-old trees and allow them to grow as they choose, merely thinning out superfluous branches in summer, but the methods of pruning I have described are those generally adopted by the most scientific and up-to-date growers of the highest class fruit.

I do not think Canadian growers have much to learn in the way of spraying and I wish the government in this country forced the lax growers to keep their trees clean as I understand is the case with you. Suffice it to say that our spray fluids are, in winter, caustic soda and paraffin, and soft soap for lichen and moss and some insect eggs; sulphate of copper for fungi spores; spring and summer, tobacco extracts, quassia chips and soft soap for psylla mali and aphides, arsenate of lead for caterpillars, bordeaux mixture for fungi; autumn, grease banding for winter moth.

6-YEAR-OLD BUSH APPLE TREES.

Cordons are trees worked on dwarfing stocks and consist of one stem. They are pruned exactly as described for each separate branch of a bush tree, i. e., side shoots cut back to five leaves in summer; extension shoot shortened and side shoots cut back to five leaves in winter. They are planted two feet apart in rows, the rows being four feet six inches apart, and inclined at an angle of about 45 degrees towards the south. As the trees grow longer they are pulled down to a sharper angle.

The rows of cordons are supported in this way: A post is driven into the ground at each end of the row and three galvanized iron wires strained from end to end at spaces of two feet apart up the posts. Bamboo canes are then tied to the trees and the canes are then tied to the wires. The trees at the ends are allowed to develop another branch to fill up space. Cordons are used for the very best apples such as Cox's Orange Pippin and all the best dessert pears. The trees are allowed to carry from ten to twenty fruit each. Each fruit is of the very best quality and in the case of Cox's Orange Pippin apples and the best class of dessert pears, such as Dovenne du Comice, Beurre Diel, Emile d'Heyst, Pitmaston Duchess, realize fancy prices.

Cordons are, and always will be, a special culture and for the ordinary class of fruit the bush is the best form.

4,000 cordons go to the acre and we have several acres of them for growing the best class of fruit for the London market. Bushes are, however, much cheaper to manage from a labor point of view and I imagine would be more suitable for Canada than cordons.

The most important factor for the successful culture of apples and pears as bushes and cordons is the stock they are worked on. The grower must insist on the best English Broad-leafed Paradise stock for apples and Anger's quince for pears. They are many qualities of Paradise stocks that are practically useless for certain varieties. The French Paradise is too weak for almost every sort. The seedling Paradise is too irregular—some producing too much growth and some not enough. The Dutch Doucin is a strong form of Paradise and is only suitable for some of the heavy cropping and weak growing varieties. Taking everything into consideration, the English Broad-leafed Paradise is the most reliable all round. With this stock weak growing sorts may be kept growing by the application of nitrogenous manures and judicious thinning of the fruit and in the case of stronger growers the nitrogen must be withheld and phosphates given.

Great care must be taken never to dig under the bush trees—all cultivation being done with the hoe, as the roots lie near the surface. The space between the trees is cultivated in this country by means of horse-hoes. The hoe being a wide low frame with a dozen spring-hoes. The frame being low it will pass under the branches of the trees—the horse and man walking up the centre in between the rows. The width of frame of course depends on the character of the crops growing in between the rows. The importance of keeping the surface loose is no doubt well known to your readers.

The most popular sorts here are:

Dessert—July and August, Beauty of Bath, Devonshire Quarrenden; August and September, Lady Sudeley, Worcester Pearmain; October, November and December, Allington, Cox's Orange Pippin, King of the Pippins, Blenheim Orange Ribston Pippin.

Kitchen—August and September, Lord Grosvenor, Lord Suffield, Ecklinville, Stirling Castle; October and November, Warner's King, Blenheim Orange, The Queen; December and January, Lane's Prince Albert, Bismarck, Lord Derby; February to March, Bramley's Seedling, Wellington, Newton Wonder.

3-YEAR-OLD CORDON APPLE TREES.

Cherry Culture

By R. H. Weber, The Dalles, Ore.

THE steady growth of commercial orcharding has broadened a field of action in the Pacific Northwest, in which many thousands of energetic men are doing successful work; and the ranks of the fruit grower are being constantly augmented by enterprising and progressive men, who are attracted to this coast by this rapidly developing and profitable industry, from all parts of the Eastern States.

The marvelous quality of our Northwestern fruit has so firmly established it in the homes of Eastern people that it may now be considered one of the staple articles of diet, and no longer a luxury, thus creating an ever-increasing demand and assuring us a good market for our orchard products whether fresh, evaporated or preserved.

To the "cherry," however, belongs the distinction of being more exclusively a "Pacific Coast production" than any other of the many varieties of deciduous fruit grown here, which makes "cherry" growing a most striking feature of the coast region horticulture. Owing to the limited area suitable to cherry growing, an over-production of this luxuriant fruit can hardly be considered even among the possibilities for a good many years to come. At the present time at least, the demand is greatly in excess of the supply, and is increasing much more rapidly than the production, which is the incentive for the rapid extension of the industry.

The varieties of cherries in cultivation consist of two distinct classes of sorts; the first, comprising the Hearts and Bigarreaus, commonly designated at "Sweet Cherries," is characterized by an unusually upright growth and pyramidal form of tree, and by a decidedly sweet flavor of the fruit.

The second class includes the Dukees and Morellos, commonly called Kentish or Pie Cherries; they are of a decidedly acid flavor, and have little or nothing to recommend them to the commercial cherry grower.

Great care should be exercised in the selection of soil, exposure and drainage for a cherry orchard; as much of the future success of the business depends on a proper location; in the coast region, west of the Cascade Mountains, a deep light loam, with a south or southeast exposure has been found to be most desirable, while in the Inland Empire regions, east of the Cascades, they thrive best on sandy or gravelly soil, and there they attain their highest perfection; but they will do quite well in almost any situation except a very wet one or in very heavy clay.

A south or southeast exposure should be selected, whenever possible, as it will be found that on this slope the trees mature more perfectly and are less subject to gummosis than on the heavier soils of a north or northwest slope, where the growing season is certain to continue longer on account of the greater retention of moisture, which is quite sure to prove detrimental.

The cultivation and irrigation, if the latter must be resorted to, of a cherry orchard should be so regulated and calculated that the wood growth of the tree will almost cease with the harvesting of the fruit crop, causing the tree to stand practically dormant during the remainder of the season. This system which refers to mature trees in full bearing only, will be found to be most valuable in preventing gummosis, for it is in the orchards where strong wood growth is encouraged throughout the summer after picking time, either by cultivation or a naturally moist condition of the soil, that this disease is most prevalent. Young trees, before they come into bearing, may be cultivated much later, encouraging wood growth as much as possible, as they are much less subject to gummosis on account of a more even distribution of the sap, and not being subjected to the shock of being forced to absorb the surplus nourishment which had been consumed by the fruit during the process of its growth and development, prior to ripening and gathering.

Cherry culture in general should be given more attention at these meetings, as much good would result and the industry would be greatly benefitted by an exchange of opinions and a thorough discussion of the subject. It is quite unfortunate, and to the beginner and prospective cherry grower somewhat discouraging, to find so little literature available for his instruction and guidance; and a suggestion from this body to the Department of Horticulture of both the United States and Canada to have experts make scientific investigations pertaining to this rapidly developing industry, for the benefit of those already engaged in the business, and those who contemplate to enter the ranks to become cherry growers, should not be amiss.

With the exception of gummosis, which can in a great measure be controlled by judicious cultivation, the cherry is perhaps less subject to the attacks of insect pests and fungus disease than any other variety of fruit, resulting in a cheaper and necessarily more profitable production.

While spraying with bordeaux is recommended to prevent and control gummosis, its application will be found to possess less merit than is generally supposed, and much more good will be accomplished in this direction by the selection of a proper location and subsequent cultivation. The impression should not obtain from the foregoing that spraying of cherry trees is entirely useless and to be discouraged, for a thorough application annually of the sulphur and lime solution or bordeaux mixture is very beneficial, and should be regularly practiced isasmuch as it destroys the eggs of the brown aphis, which sometimes attacks the tree, besides acting as a general cleanser, giving tone and vigor to the bark of body and limbs.

One-year-old trees, well grown and thrifty, propagated on Mazzard or Mahaleb stock, are to be preferred by the planter. Heads should be formed rather low, to prevent sunscald to its rather sensitive bark.

The methods of growing and training a young cherry orchard are similar to those employed for other varieties of fruit. Heading back the limbs to give proper shape and balance to the trees should continue for three or four years, or until they come into bearing, when it will be found if the orchard is properly handled, pruning is rarely needed, but may be resorted to if deemed necessary, without injury to the tree, for it does not induce gummosis, as is often

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FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DISPLAY, TORONTO EXHIBITION, 1909.

claimed, at least not in Eastern Oregon, where cherry orchards are grown almost exclusively without irrigation.

In removing the small branches when forming the head, care should be taken to always make the cut just above a bud at an angle of 45 degrees with the branch; should the cut be made just back of a bud or midway between buds, the wood is apt to die to the next bud below, and thus have a tendency to interfere with the proper shaping of the tree.

By the introduction within recent years of many new varieties of great merit, the cherry industry has been practically revolutionized, and the season of ripening extended by at least a full month.

The great call for Royal Ann by canneries and Maraschino people has stimulated the planting of this variety, until today it is far in the lead of all other kinds, and with the building of new canning plants in all portions of the Northwest a still greater demand for this sort may be expected and should be anticipated by largely increased plantings. The Royal Ann is also a good shipper, bringing good prices in Eastern markets. Next in order as a canning cherry is the Centennial, a new cherry, and a seedling of Royal Ann. It is larger and firmer than its parent, which makes it more desirable for a long distance shipper. It is the first cherry to ripen, suitable for long distance shipping, which adds greatly to its commercial value, and should there-

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fore receive much more recognition from planters than has been the case in the past. For exclusive fresh consumption and long distance shipment, Lambert, Bing and Black Republican are in the lead in the order named, and can be shipped to our Atlantic coast cities and under refrigeration to Europe with perfect safety. Evaporated cherries are regularly quoted in the markets at high prices, indicating a strong demand for the fruit in this condition.

It is a singular coincidence that all but one of our leading commercial varieties are of local origin; the birthplace of Black Republican, Bing and Lambert being Oregon, while the Centennial comes to us from California.

There are other desirable sorts which have originated on this coast, such as Deacon, Hoskin and Windsor, which, though valuable sorts, have so far received less recognition from commercial orchardists. There is still room, however, for more new varieties of merit, and the early and late season might and probably will be extended by the introduction of sorts that will make it possible to ship cherries from the middle of June to the last of September or the middle of October.

I would like to say about the gummosis, that in all irrigated districts it is largely caused by too much irrigation. Where the land never gets too much water, the trees never have the gummosis at all and still bear a good crop.

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Victoria, B. C.

The Kettle River Valley

By Geo. R. Belton.

THE Kettle Valley at Grand Forks is usually considered part of the so-called "dry belt" of British Columbia, but which should really be called the fruit belt if results in production and quality be considered. Sufficient rain falls for ordinary crops in this valley, but irrigation is also used by some fruit growers, as there is usually a drouth of from five to eight weeks during the hottest part of the summer. The heat, with generally a more thorough cultivation and judicious use of water, produces the fine flavor and beautiful color of the apples and plums from this district.

Irrigation may be dispensed with entirely at Grand Forks as shown by Cooper Bros., who use no irrigation but a system of thorough cultivation beginning in spring and following every rain throughout the year. The principle is simple: just by ordinary harrowing to keep the water conserved for the fruit trees instead of allowing it to evaporate. By this means Cooper Bros. have their soil as damp all through the dry weeks as is that of the fruit growers using irrigation.

Grand Forks district has never been "burned" as some other fruit districts have and as a result there is still plenty of good land for fruit growing obtainable very cheap compared with prices elsewhere. The land in the valley is level and stoneless and is mostly cleared and ready for ploughing. The local market is excellent owing to the many smelting and lumbering operations in the town and district. The Granby smelter at Grand Forks employs over 400 men and the Yale-Columbia and Lequime sawmills employs 200 men the year round in mill and camps.

The valley is about ten days earlier than adjacent districts and can sell its products to advantage in Nelson and the Crow's Nest coal districts as well as on the adjacent prairie. Mining has been the "boom" at Grand Forks, but like in other parts of the province people are beginning to see the chances for gold in the more congenial and less hazardous business of fruit growing.

There are abundant opportunities at Grand Forks for the fruit farmer and the man of little capital who wants to get a good home in an unsurpassed climate. Misunderstandings as to the climate or the capabilities of the soil are being cleared away and the time is not far away when the whole Kettle Valley will be planted out to orchard. Why it has not been more rapidly snapped up is the wonder of all who are now settling there, but the opening of a direct route for Vancouver will likely bring greater attention.

The prejudice against the so-called "dry belt," perhaps fostered by more ambitious districts, may account for some of the lack of interest in this most desirable part of the province. Would it not, in view of the proven capabilities of that part, be better and more fitting to call it the "fruit belt"?

A CORELESS APPLE.

CORELESS as well as seedless are the apples produced on a single tree of unknown variety in an eight-acre orchard at Moran Prairie, five miles north of Spokane, Wash., owned by B. K. Short, a rancher. The largest of the fruit is three inches in diameter, the coloring being of a yellowish green, streaked with red. The apples have deep pink cheeks, and the flesh is firm and of excellent flavor. The tree is between 12 and 15 years old and is growing in sub-irrigated soil at an altitude of 2,225 feet. Mr. Short does not claim credit for developing the coreless-seedless apple, declaring it is a freak of nature.

Seven of the new apples were taken to the offices of the National Apple Show in Spokane and quartered in the presence of Mr. Ren H. Rice, secretary-manager; Professor August van Holderbeke, formerly state commissioner of horticulture of Washington, and several growers from various parts of the Northwest, but none was able to classify the fruit. Professor W. S. Thornber, horticulturist at the State College of Washington, has been delegated by J. J. Browne, regent, of Spokane, to make a thorough examination of the tree to determine its origin.

Mr. Short has engaged three watchmen, each to work eight hours a day as guards in his orchard, to prevent injury to the tree. He intends to graft the scions on other trees the coming spring. Expert pomologists say if the process is successful he will have made a discovery of greater commercial importance than any yet credited to Luther Burbank and other plant wizards. They add that while the seedless apple is no longer a novelty, the production of a coreless one, long sought by growers throughout the world, is a distinct triumph in apple culture.

SPECIMEN APPLES AND PRIZE CHRYSANTHEMUMS, TORONTO EXHIBITION, 1909.

CO-OPERATION.

Editor, The Fruit Magazine.

Sir,—In your issue of Nov., 1909, on page 6, appeared a paragraph referring to a new co-operative company formed to handle Ontario and later British Columbia fruits, and it goes on to state that through mismanagement the same has fallen through and is to be revived again next season.

Now, Sir, in the interest of fair play I reply to this statement and say that the Ontario & Western Co-operative Fruit Co. was formed this past summer and is the only co-operative company that I know of and I presume the said paragraph refers to us. We applied for a Dominion charter early in August and through strong opposition of other combined interests the charter has been held up, so it was impossible for us to go into business under charter. As a preliminary I have been doing business in Winnipeg for the stock holders and with every success. Just as soon as the charter is issued (which will be in our hands in a few days) we shall then open up one of the finest equipped and best managed distributing houses in the West.

The results of the business so far have given every satisfaction to the stockholders and on my file is a sheaf of letters of thanks from both my co-directors and individual stockholders.

We met with very strong opposition from the combined interests, but received most enthusiastic support from both individuals and retailers, who welcomed a company which was here to give them a square deal.

I will say the person who wrote this paragraph, if he is referring to our company, is making a statement without first being conversant with the facts and may possibly have been instigated by opposition interest.

I am glad to inform British Columbia growers that they may next season safely ship their product to our company with the full assurance of getting "a square deal" and they will be dealing with a company of growers like themselves. Faithfully yours,

JOHN B. BERRY,

Managing Director Ontario & Western Co-Operative Fruit Co.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 16, 1909.

A SUGGESTION.

By W. J. L. Hamilton, Salt Spring Island, B. C.

Now that we have attained a Fruit Magazine of our own, let us at once make such use of it as will place it in the position it deserves, as representing the fruit growing population of the Dominion and, at the same time, giving us fruit growers the power that we should, in numbers and in justice, have, as representing one of the great industries of the country. To do this let us discuss live issues in its columns, especially those which can be fostered or amended by legislation, and, once we have decided on a course of action, let us, in a body, pledge ourselves to support those candidates for Parliamentary honors who undertake to advocate what we justly require.

Once we unite in this course of action we get some modicum of that power which, numerically, we should possess. Consequently we fruit growers, though we seem to be too modest and retiring to offer ourselves as Parliamentary candidates, can still have some say in the enaction of laws affecting the interests by which we make our living.

SICAMOUS.

(On the C. P. R., British Columbia.)

Across the Rockies should you steer,
In search of sport, or health, or gear,
As the Pacific you draw near
You'll find a place called Sicamous.
A land of waters and of woods,
And wild, majestic solitudes;
But evermore the thought obtrudes—
"Whence came the name of Sicamous?"

Well, ere the place was known to fame,
A settler, Sandy Grant by name,
From Ancient Caledonia came
To take up land at Sicamous.
"A great land this!" he cried. "Guidsakes!
Big mountains, woods, and plains, and lakes
Whaur ye micht droon the Land o' Cakes!"
At last he came to Sicamous.

A short while after he had come
He met an old colonial chum,
Who one day said to him: "By gum!
We've big things here, miraculous!
See yon big moose noo on the hill!"
And Sandy answered: "Hoot mon, Will,
Ye're wrang for ance, wi' a' yer skill,
I never thocht ye sic a goose.

"Ye canna see a moose frae here!"
But when he saw the monster deer,
He cried in wonder and in fear—
"Guid Lord! I ne'er saw sic a moose!
Sin' ye've got mice as big as that,
I wadna like to meet a rat;
And it maun be a guid-sized cat
Wad daur to tackle sic a moose!"

"O sic a moose!" Baith far and near
The settlers told the story queer,
How Sandy thought the great moose-deer
Was just a mus ridiculus.
The story lived, a township grew,
They wished to name it something new;
So town and railway station, too,
Were boldly christened "Sicamous."

Now some folks think this tale absurd,
And some maintain as I have heard,
That it was from an Indian word
They got the name of Sicamous.
Well, if you do not credit me,
Please pay a visit to B. C.
And 'twill convince you when you see
Just "sic a moose" at Sicamous!

—J. Liddell Kelly.

THE NAME OF CANADA.

Those early Spanish adventurers, who visited Canada on a hasty and unrewarded search for gold and silver, made use of the phrase "Aca Nada"—"Here is nothing." The later French explorers, accosted and repelled by the Indians with the remembered words, interpreted the incessantly recurring phrase as the name of the country, Aca Nada, or Canada.

Still let it stand,
The one-time jest, the old ironic name,
To mock the flippant soul and braggart band,
Who empty went because they empty came!

"Here there is naught!"
And yet from waiting plain and pregnant hills
She yielded well to them who wisely sought,
And still o'er land and sea her treasure spills!

Yet naught was here!—
And far they journeyed to some gilded slope,
Left disembowelled this many a barren year—
Torn hill, and ravaged mine, and wasted hope!

So still it stands,
The mocking phrase, the old and foolish jest—
Oh, golden Canada, of all God's lands,
The one most bountiful, and wide, and best!

—ARTHUR STRINGER.

HIS PRECIOUS SOUL.

He was a highly moral man,
His eyes possessed an upward roll;
He seemed to think of nothing but
The future glory of his soul.

He had no time to stop to pat
A little child upon the head;
His hopes were all of splendor that
Should be his after he was dead.

The beauty of a maiden's face,
The splendor of a tree in bloom
He noticed not because his thought
Was of rewards beyond the tomb.

The spreading ocean's majesty,
The glory of the sunset sky,
Were things he had no eyes to see,
His dreams were of the by-and-by.

The warbling of the birds in spring
Was noise to him and nothing more;
He closed his ear 'till he might hear
The harps upon the golden shore.

His lips were never shaped to mirth,
Gloom settled everywhere he went;
He merely lingered on the earth
As one who served imprisonment.

He never broke a woman's heart,
He never robbed and never slew,
He kept the law but never saw
The rainbow in a drop of dew.

The world has naught that came from him,
Beside his tomb no mourners sit;
I wonder if they had to trim
His heavenly garments down to fit?

—S. E. Kiser.

NOUVEAU CONFRERE.

Le premier numero de la revue "The Fruit Magazine" nous est parvenu. C'est une revue fort interesante et bien propre a rendre de grande services par tout le pays.

L'industrie fruitiere a pris de telles proportions de nos jours qu'on a cru opportun de publier une revue mensuelle, independante de tout parti, qui s'occupera specialement et uniquement de cette industrie.

Les proprietaires de vergers, les marchands de fruits et les consommateurs, tous, en un mot, sont interesses a recevoir cette revue pour y cueillir les renseignements necessaires sur la culture des fruit et sur l'industrie fruitiere en general.

La circulation de "The Fruit Magazine" a sa premiere publication, est de plus de 10,000.

Elle augmentera considerablement en peu de temps, car tous la reclament comme indispensable au developement de l'industrie fruitiere.

C'est M. Maxwell Smith qui en est l'editeur.

Toute correspondance doit etre adressee comme suit: "The Fruit Magazine Publishing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C., Canada."—Quebec Le Soleil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor Fruit Magazine.

Sir,—Your magazine at hand. It is a gem and was glad to see the first number containing an article on Birds—the Horticulturist's best friend. To my mind there is one thing still needful—a page devoted to the interests of birds in every issue with a picture of one of our most useful birds, a page of correspondence letting the small boy have a chance. He must be educated to respect and protect our insectivorous birds instead of being a persecutor, and I don't know of any better way than I have suggested. It has been a study too long neglected and overlooked in our fruit periodicals. I so rarely see in the many that I read the bird referred to. Every fruit man should use every opportunity to protect them. They have been hunted too long, so please give one page to the coming generation.

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JOHN TRADESCANT—AN EARLY FRUIT GROWER.

By Felix Penne

OLD John Tradescant died in 1637 and lies buried under an elaborately carved tomb in Lambeth, South London, England. Every fruit-grower in any part of the world should cherish his memory, for he was a fruit enthusiast and the father of scientific fruit culture. Early in life he entered the service of Robert, Earl of Salisbury, and it was at historic Hatfield that he cultivated the "Tradescant cherry" and made his wonderful catalogue of fruits, illustrated by 64 beautiful hand-colored drawings. Hand-colored of course, for there were no colored prints, no photographs in Tradescant's day, but his drawings have a quite photographic accuracy. I have spoken of John Tradescant as a "fruit enthusiast." He was that, indeed. He heard of this wonderful continent of America; he longed to come out to "Virginia," that new colony named after his old mistress, Elizabeth, "the Virgin Queen"—but he could not be spared from duties at home. So he paid 25 good English pounds—a large sum in those days—and sent out a friend with Captain Argall, so that from Virginia seeds and cuttings might be obtained to introduce new fruits into England. A little later he was able to travel himself and he went to Russia, from which he brought some wonderful berries. He wrote an account of his travels and showed his wonderful powers of observation. He found the soil of Russia resembled that of Norfolk, that the Russians used Essex ploughs and Staffordshire carts. About 1620 John Tradescant volunteered to go out and fight the Algerian Corsairs. He

did not care much for fighting, but he knew that Algeria was a country of fruits, and from there he brought home the Apricot, the Quince and other delightful fruits now quite common on British lands. John Tradescant lived some time at Meopham in Kent; there he married; there his son, named after him, was born, and to this day Meopham is celebrated for its fruit orchards. A great London parish, Newington, sends its street sweepings and refuse down to Meopham and there it is turned into lovely Kentish strawberries, apples and tomatoes. John Tradescant became gardener to the Queen of Charles the First. He lived, in his latter days, in Lambeth, where he formed a wonderful "Physic garden" of medicinal herbs, and a museum of fruits, seeds, woods and curiosities. In his garden were grown for the first time, not only fruits now common, then rare, but the lilac, the Acacia, the Occidental plane and other lovely trees introduced into England from this continent of America.

His son John was also a fruit enthusiast, but—as Rudyard Kipling says: "That's another story."

Hats off to old John Tradescant, whose name has been given to many plants, especially to the ornamental spider-work. His portrait very properly adorns "The Fruit Magazine."

Just to hand is the initial issue of The Fruit Magazine, published at Vancouver, B. C. It is a well gotten up monthly, profusely illustrated and containing much valuable data for fruit growers, dealers and consumers.—Leader, Davidson, Sask.

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If not make it the first and biggest item on your next order—you'll never regret it. Delicious is the most wonderful apple known to horticulture for quality, keeping qualities and selling value. This year at the sale of the Wenatchee Valley Fruit Growers' Association (Washington) Delicious brought $3.00 per box f. o. b. there (the present market value is $4.00), while Spitzenburg brought only $2.50, Winesap $2.25, Jonathan $1.90, Black Ben $1.75, (now $2.00—selling with Jonathan), Baldwin $1.15, Ben Davis $1.40, Gano $1.50, etc.

Luther Burbank, Wizard of Horticulture, says: "Delicious is a gem, the finest apple in all the world. It is the best in quality of any apple I have so far tested"—and Luther Burbank knows.

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100 seven-year-old Stark Delicious apple trees in the Bailey Orchard, Chelan Co., Washington, earned $2,000 for their owner last year and when prices were low—or an average of $20 per tree for one season's crop.

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STARK KING DAVID APPLE.

You should plant it along with Delicious—plant it largely—you'll never regret it. It's a money maker, and a big one. It has highest quality, is a long keeper, very hardy, and has beautiful color. Sells at highest prices. Many planters think it better than Delicious.

Include King David in your next order. You'll never regret it and will want more when you see its magnificent fruit.

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One of the good things you can not afford to overlook. It is winning golden opinions from experienced fruit men the country over. Better quality than Elberta and ripens ten days to two weeks earlier, reaching the markets when all other good peaches are scarce and thus commanding high prices. A great shipping peach, surpassing Elberta.

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The success of an orchard is dependent upon the judgment displayed in the selection of varieties—the profit paying kind. And profit in fruit growing means quality. Quality and color are the two things that the great fruit consuming public pay their money for. That's certain—you can't deny it.

Increase your orchard profits—do it by planting the splendid tested special sorts of Stark Trees. Begin now—don't wait until next season. Plant now and be that much nearer a big profit paying crop than you would be by waiting 6 months or a year.

Here is a brief list of varieties highly adapted to western conditions—the kind that will make a model orchard which will yield profitable returns.

Apple	Peach
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Banana	Alton
Jonathan	Elberta
Newtown	Lovell
Black Ben	Krummel
Spitzenburg	Red Bird
Rome Beauty	Crawford
L. Raspberry	Levy Late
Stark Delicious	Philips Cling
Stayman Winesap	S. E. Elberta
Stark King David	June Elberta

Grape

Mission	Stark Eclipse
Worden	Moore Early
Niagara	White Muscat
Campbell	Stark K. Philip
Flame Tokay	Blk. Cornichon

Thomp's Seedless

Cherry	Apricot
Bing	Royal
Lambert	Tilton
Royal Ann	Blenheim
Montmorencies	Moorpark
Royal Duke	Colorado
Black Tartarian	Wenatchee

Pear

Anjou	Comice
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MAXWELL SMITH - - Editor

Happy New Year

January is named after Janus, a heathen god who had two faces, one looking back on the past and one looking forward to the future.

Let us cast one fond look backward upon 1909 and, storing away in our minds the memory of its joys and achievements, forgetting its sorrows and disappointments, turn our faces steadfastly to the future with a full determination to live nobler and do more for the uplifting and progress of mankind than ever before.

Whether called to a higher sphere, or permitted to journey to its close, may we be enabled to bid farewell to 1910 with few regrets.

That a large measure of joy, peace and good fortune may be the portion of our readers during the year upon which we have just entered is the sincere wish of The Fruit Magazine.

AGENTS.

Agents who are competing for the prizes offered in the November and December numbers of The Fruit Magazine will please bear in mind that all stubs of receipts given to subscribers between November 10, 1909, and February 10, 1910, inclusive, together with the cash for such subscriptions, must be forwarded to us immediately after February 10th, in order to verify the number of subscriptions taken between the above dates, secure the cash prizes offered.

SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers will please note that the address label indicates the date to which their subscription is paid and we shall be glad to be promptly notified of any error. We shall also be glad to know if you are pleased with The Fruit Magazine and of suggestions for improvement.

AGRICULTURE THE BACKBONE OF THE COUNTRY.

ANYONE who has been travelling over British Columbia for, say ten years, and taking note of the rapid development of what seemed desert waste a few years ago but now transformed into productive fields of root crops, grass, leguminous plants and blushing orchards, cannot fail to be inspired with the great possibilities in agriculture which this province affords.

When, as is quite natural, he stops to consider what may be the extent to which the agricultural and horticultural resources of the country may be utilized, the vastness of the possibilities soon become perplexing and mystifying. The eastern provinces of the Dominion and the outside world have not yet dreamed and few people who reside here have yet been able to comprehend the potential vastness of the sloping tablelands and valleys lying securely guarded between these eternal hills.

When visiting one of our large manufacturing establishments, in admiring the whirr of machinery and the beauty or volume of the finished articles produced, we are apt to forget, as insignificant, the throbbing engine hidden away in some out-of-the-way corner, which supplies the power to drive the whole concern. When we stop to admire some structure upon which the architectural skill of an expert has bestowed strength, grace and beauty and upon which the sculptor's art has been lavished, we may forget the humble workman who has laid the rough foundation stones well and true, upon which rests secure the whole superstructure. So is it with the casual observer passing through British Columbia. He sees the giant timber, the mighty rivers, and admires the majestic snow-capped mountains, and often forgets our rich valleys and fertile hillsides which are the "apples of gold in baskets of silver."

These fertile areas mean the future stability of this province and guarantee pleasant and profitable employment for a numerous rural population and the mainstay of the cities as well.

The common old-fashioned farmer, however, is not the kind of agriculturist required in British Columbia, but educated men and women, who are prepared to study and practice the science of agriculture from an intelligent, up-to-date standpoint and produce four tons where one grew with the shiftless, slipshod methods of former times; practical, scientific horticulturists who will train and cultivate an apple tree to yield twenty boxes of fruit instead of five with a minimum of expenditure in proportion to the increase and then display that refinement, culture and skill in preparing it for the market as will tempt the eye and the appetite of connoisseurs and thus increase the demand and consumption. The ordinary man of average intelligence can readily adapt himself to this, one of the noblest arts of peace, if he will only take Josh Billings' advice and "not carry his wishbone where his backbone ought to be," and our Council of Public Instruction should have an eye to the future and make the science of agriculture one of the chief subjects in the public school curriculum.

Then we should have no fear for our boys and girls being lured by a superabundance of classical education as compared with agricultural, from the natural pursuit of mankind in cultivating the soil to the artificial life of the cities. Something should be done to preserve the equilibrium and retain a fair share of the brains as well as the brawn of our population on the land rather than build up abnormally large cities.

The public school curriculums of every province of Canada require revising and that speedily. Let educationists awake to the folly of the present system and smash these curriculums right in two with one fell stroke of the sword of public disapproval and place right in the centre of them the subject of agriculture where it belongs.

Push from side to side the dead languages and other kindred subjects, which have a right to due prominence in the curriculum of the higher institutes of learning, but which are only fit for an ornamental border in that of the public schools. If agriculture is the backbone of the country, then give it that prominence in the public school curriculum which the importance of the subject demands and see that our teachers are qualified to teach it before granting them certificates. One of the greatest dangers that threaten the future of the whole Dominion of Canada is the abnormal growth of the cities at the expense of the rural communities, and the whole trend of our public school education from one end of the Dominion to the other, has been to entice and allure our boys and girls away from agricultural pursuits to augment the congestion of the city communities by creating in the minds of the young a desire for the professions only. By giving agriculture and other practical subjects their proper place in the public school curriculum you will do much to preserve that equilibrium between the population of the cities and the country districts, which is at once the strength and stability of any nation, particularly one such as ours which is essentially an agricultural country.

STEADY BROTHER, STEADY.

THE Montreal Star is a Canadian newspaper of high standing and enjoys the reputation of being fairly accurate in its reports of the saying and doings of public men.

The Star of December 11th, in its report of a meeting of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the Province of Quebec, held in the Macdonald College on the 10th ult., quotes the Hon. Sydney Fisher as saying that "the prairies offered a great market for apples, and British Columbia was recognizing this. But the flavor of the British Columbia apple was not to be compared with that of the Province of Quebec."

Of course it is just possible that the

THE NORFOLK FRUIT EXHIBIT, TORONTO, 1909.

Minister of Agriculture regards the British Columbia apple as so much superior to that of Quebec that it is not to be considered in the same class. But, considering that it was a Quebec audience to whom the minister was speaking and that he referred to British Columbia in the negative sense, we are forced to conclude that Mr. Fisher, if correctly reported, intended his audience to understand that in his opinion the British Columbia apple was very inferior to that of Quebec.

If one of Mr. Fisher's subordinates were to commit an indiscretion like that he would not only be promptly called to account by the press of the country who know better, but in all probability he would be severely reprimanded for a breach of etiquette by the minister himself.

That certain varieties of the apple are more successful in certain parts of the fruit-growing area of the Dominion than in others is true, but to make the broad statement that "the flavor of the British Columbia apple was not to be compared with that of the Province of Quebec," or vice versa, is certainly taking a rash plunge into the deep and chilly waters of odious comparisons.

There are peculiarities of soil and climate—characteristic, not only of the different fruit-growing provinces of the Dominion but of various local districts in each of these provinces, that make it dangerous for any man to use extravagant terms in making comparisons. We rejoice in the splendid reputation enjoyed by the Maritime Provinces for the production of the Gravenstein, of Quebec for her superfine Fameuse, of Ontario for her unsurpassed Northern Spy, and many other good commercial varieties which we might name. But when British Columbia trots out her Yellow Newtown Pippins, Esapus Spitzenburgs, Jonathans, Grimes Goldens and many others, at the Royal Horticultural show in London, England, the world stands aghast and the gold medals are usually handed over to the Pacific Province. Nevertheless, if up-to-date modern methods of apple culture were in general use east of the Great Lakes and the science of packing and grading not only better understood, but thoroughly believed in, it would bring millions of dollars into the pockets of the eastern fruit grower and rouse British Columbia from her present too self-satisfied attitude.

In the meantime, however, her recognized commercial varieties of apples will stand fair comparison with anything yet produced elsewhere, as evidenced by her position amongst the best apple growers on earth at Spokane, Wash., in 1908 and 1909, the two greatest apple shows the world has ever seen. British Columbia has planted many varieties which are admittedly a mistake, but the older provinces have made this same mistake and it seems to take them a long time to realize that there are only a very few varieties of real commercial value and which are a success in each respective district.

CANADIAN NATIONAL APPLE SHOW.

The idea of a Canadian National Apple show, which was launched in the December number of The Fruit Magazine, is already bearing good fruit in the sanctums of other prominent publications of the country and with many private individuals more or less prominently identified with the fruit industry.

That such an annual show would be one of the most patent factors in advertising the horticultural resources of Canada is beyond question, besides the

educational advantage to those engaged in the business.

That Vancouver, B. C., is the most suitable place in which to hold the first show in 1910 is also conceded, and it is up to this city to do her part in boosting the enterprise in a substantial way. Let the King of Fruits have a royal welcome in Vancouver at the end of this year and set such an example as will stir some Eastern city to a supreme effort in 1911.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AT SPOKANE

In the open classes in which British Columbia competed at the National Apple Show in Spokane in December, 1909, the following summary makes a fairly creditable showing:

	Classes.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
State Groups	2	2	1	1
Five box lots	10	1	1	1
One box lots	20	4	3	..
Apple products	8	1	1	..
Biggest apple	2	..	..	1
Plates	122	18	22	..
Totals		26	28	3

In the plate displays Kaslo won 1 first and 4 seconds; Nelson, 4 firsts and 8 seconds; Kelowna, 6 firsts and 4 seconds; Vernon, 5 firsts and 4 seconds; Salmon Arm, 1 second; Grand Forks, 1 first, and Spence's Bridge, 1 first and 1 second.

DWARF TREES.

Our Canadian readers will be interested in reading the article on dwarf trees appearing on page 5 of this issue. There is much in the article worthy of careful consideration, particularly with regard to thorough cultivation and fertilizing. But with regard to pruning, fruit growers should carefully consider Mr. T. W. Stirling's advice in the October Fruit Magazine. Our ideas of the height of a standard tree are much more modest than that described by Mr. Seabrook, and the growing of gooseberries, currants, raspberries, strawberries, grass or anything else in a bearing orchard is considered most objectionable by up-to-date fruit growers in Canada.

ONE SECRET OF SUCCESS

WHAT class of men makes the best success of fruit growing? is a question which is not infrequently heard and which is more or less difficult to answer. In this connection, however, those best informed will tell you that intelligence is far more important than experience. Some of the most successful fruit growers are men who had practically no knowledge of the art before embarking in it at the age of from 30 to 50, but who were possessed of sufficient business training to enable them to apply sound business methods in conducting their fruit-growing enterprise. The fact that they did not pretend to know anything about the profession made them willing to begin at the beginning and learn the business along improved modern lines, and the fact that they had nothing to forget made this comparatively easy. The ordinary farmer who formerly managed or mismanaged a small fruit plantation "on the side" is the most difficult individual to lift out of the old rut and start along correct lines where up-to-date methods are employed and where conditions and requirements are entirely different to those obtaining in his former surroundings.

It is therefore necessary that the man who would be a successful fruit grower in any of the progressive horticultural districts of Canada should almost entirely discard his preconceived ideas of methods of cultivation and best varieties and for a short time become a student of the soil, climatic conditions, and market requirements of the province and district in which he proposes to locate, and after he has obtained a general knowledge of these things as applied to the fruit growing areas as a whole it is further necessary that he make a special study of the individual locality in which he expects to operate. Varieties which are a success in one part of Canada may be a decided failure in others and the methods of cultivation require to be varied accordingly.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL APPLE SHOW ENDORSED.

MANY of the Interior papers, especially those published in the fruit districts, are eagerly discussing and unanimously endorsing the suggestion of Maxwell Smith in The Fruit Magazine for a National Apple Show to be held in Vancouver in 1910.

There can be no doubt of the great value of such a show to Canada at large and especially to the province in which it is held. The writer had an opportunity of visiting the recent apple show in Spokane and from his observations it was of the greatest utility both as an educational factor in apple culture and as a medium for advertising the various districts taking part in it.

In ts functions of demonstration the apple show is scarcely less important than in its educational results. Nothing would edvertise to the world British Columbia's fruit growing possibilities better than such a show. It would attract connoisseurs and buyers from all over the world.

Mr. Smith's suggestion is that the Apple Show should be a national annual affair. It could be inaugurated in British Columbia, and moved eastward in turn until one had been held in each of the apple growing provinces and in some centre of the prairies where it would be of general interest to a very large consuming population.

Such a show being national in its scope and of such general interest and benefit to the public could very properly claim support from the Dominion Government and from the government of the province in which it is held.

Vancouver has the facilities for such a show in the splendid new Horse Show Building. Covered space is one of the first essentials of a successful apple show. With the Horse Show Building Vancouver has a huge advantage over Spokane. In that city it was necessary to cover the intersection of two streets with canvas and as it rained heavily during the time the show was held, the place was in a constant state of drip. With a building like that of the Horse Show there would be none of these drawbacks and the space is ample for the purpose.—Saturday Sunset.

In the December number of The Fruit Magazine, Vancouver's popular monthly, the editor argues ably and convincingly in favor of a "Canadian National Apple Show" in 1910. It is to be hoped the proposal will be warmly taken up and heartily supported.—Vancouver World.

Arsenate of Lead

In a bulletin issued by Dr. Headden of Colorado on the subject of arsenical poisoning of fruit trees he referred to the fact that in many cases where trees had died arsenic had been found in the soil.

Dr. E. D. Ball of Logan, Utah, has prepared a very interesting paper on this subject from which we quote the following:

Whether Dr. Headden is right or wrong in his general conclusions, there are a good many important facts brought out in this bulletin that it will be well for the fruit growers generally to become familiar with, and which will serve to explain a number of occurrences in our own state, which have been hitherto inexplicable.

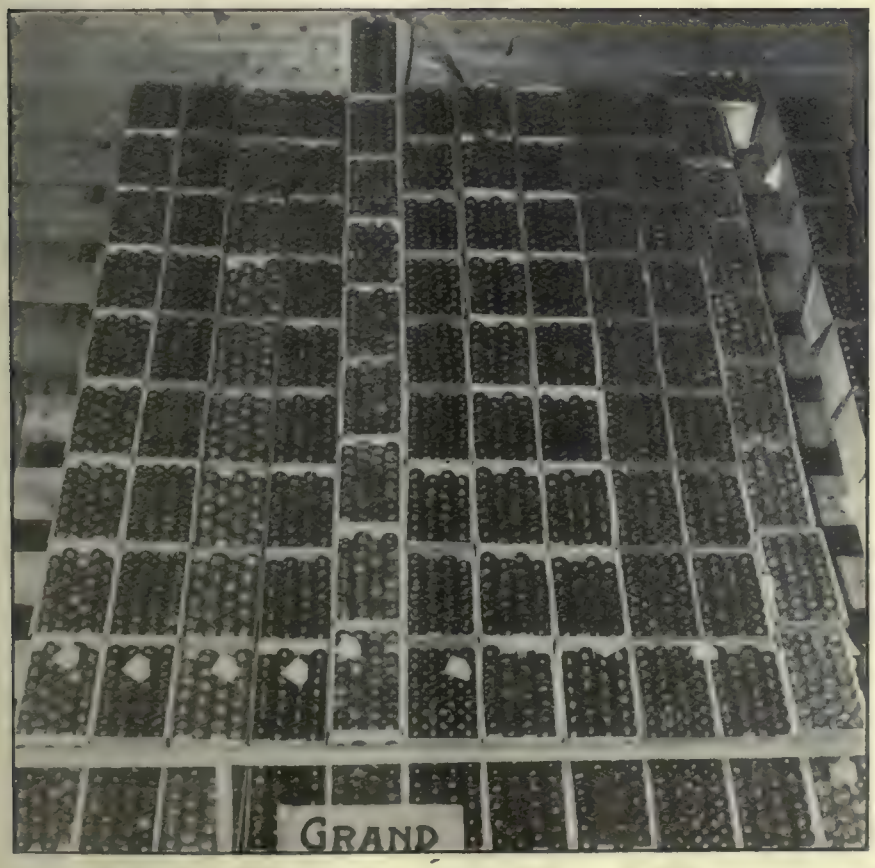
It will be only fair to Dr. Headden to state the reasons he gives for his conclusions. The Doctor found a tree, part of which had died very suddenly, and near it the stump of one that had died previously. On inquiry he found that the owner of the orchard had at one time made arsenite of lime under the tree of which only the stump remained, and had doubtless spilled the soluble arsenite of soda, causing its death. In the second case the orchardist had attempted to be more careful and had poured the excess arsenite of soda into the irrigating ditch from which a part of the roots of the second tree secured its water. The roots of this tree next to the ditch were found to be dead and a black streak of dead bark extended up the trunk of the tree from the roots clear to the branches, and the branches on that side, according to the owner, had turned brown and died within a few days after the soluble arsenite had been poured into the ditch. Dr. Headden made a chemical examination of the roots, trunk and branches and found arsenic present in every case. He then examined parts of fourteen other trees, all of which showed the symptoms that Mr. Whipple included under "root rots," and in every case found traces of arsenic in the affected parts. He then examined the soil under the trees that had been sprayed and found arsenic present in considerable quantities, but in an insoluble form. From these facts he draws the conclusion quoted above, that arsenic is killing our fruit trees.

It might be well to state in this connection that Dr. Headden is a well known and thoroughly reliable chemist and there is no reason to doubt the absolute accuracy of any of his chemical findings. Dr. Headden is not, however, a horticulturist or a plant pathologist, and has taken little interest in orcharding, and his conclusion that the trees he found dying or dead in other orchards were affected in the same way as the ones known to have been killed by the soluble arsenite is open to serious question. He places a great deal of weight on the similarity of appearance in the bark and the discoloration of the heart wood, as illustrated by his figures, but as far as anyone can discover from the statements of the bulletin he made no examination of the apparently healthy trees in these same orchards nor of dead trees in orchards that had not been treated with arsenical sprays. In fact, nowhere in the bulletin can we find a statement that would lead us to believe that he knows of any cases of trees dying where no arsenical sprays have been used. This appears to us to be the weakest point in Dr. Headden's bulletin and is due, no doubt to the fact that Dr. Headden has little knowledge of orchard conditions.

In the writer's investigations of orchard conditions in Utah during the past six years, he has found a number of sections in the state where considerable loss has been experienced by conditions apparently identical with the two described by Mr. Whipple and Dr. Headden.

The condition which is apparently the first one mentioned by Mr. Whipple, in which there is no preference for varieties and in which there is no marked ring around the base of the tree, has destroyed hundreds of acres of orchards in Utah, and in every case where this has been investigated it has been found that the ground water has been very close to the surface and contained a large percentage of alkali. In one section where the greatest loss has occurred, a survey of the region showing the depth of the ground water has been made and in every case the worst affected orchards are located in the region where the water is closest to the surface. In other cases trees are dying from alkali where the ground water is not normally close to the surface, but where at certain seasons of the year irrigation on the higher lands brings it up temporarily.

Where the ground water is constantly close to the surface young trees grow with great vigor until the roots reach this standing water, then they gradually become sickly and yellow and the leaves ripen prematurely, and as the trouble progresses the bark becomes mottled and discolored with brown areas and the trees gradually die off. In cases where the ground water fluctuates through irrigation, the tree may be growing in apparently healthy and vigorous manner one day, and in a few



A PORTION OF THE 10-BOX LOT DISPLAY, N. A. SHOW. SPOKANE, 1909, SHOWING SOME GOOD AND SOME VERY DEFECTIVE PACKING.

KOOTENAY
FRUIT LANDS

We have lands here—about 10,000 acres—located in every portion of the district.

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days the entire foliage will look as if it had been sprayed with some soluble arsenical solution. If the ground water remains close to the surface for some time the trees will die. If it soon falls they will often drop their burned leaves and if not too late in the season the young shoots will push out and form a partial green covering again. This occurrence is so common in some of the low-lying districts adjacent to the great Salt Lake, where it is impossible to drain, that it occasions little comment, everyone understanding the conditions that produce it.

An example witnessed by the writer on the Central Utah Experiment Station was very interesting. An orchard of several acres was planted just under an irrigated bench. Soon after the irrigation water had been applied above it would seep out on the slopes of the bench and render the upper part of the orchard impassable for man or beast. When first seen the first three rows of trees next to the bench were practically all dying or dead, except on a small knoll of rising ground which was high enough to escape, and the injury was extending to the next few rows adjoining. A deep trench was dug so as to intercept the seepage water with the result that the land below the ditch was hard and firm while that above was impassable as before. The trees below this ditch rapidly recovered their vigor and is appeared that the orchard was saved. A cave occurred, however, in the ditch near one end, damming up the water for a small distance, when it immediately appeared on the surface in the orchard below the ditch and within three or four days the adjacent trees were brown and scorched, as if they had been swept by a fire. The ditch was cleaned and repaired and the water soon subsided around these trees, and all but one of them recovered and put forth a new crop of leaves, the one next to the break being the only one that died. This condition is found in isolated situations throughout the Western country, where the drainage is poor and the soils are alkaline. These conditions exist throughout the lower and heavier lands between Fruita and Palisade, where in certain places not only the fruit trees have been killed, as cited by Dr. Headden, but much of the farm land has also been ruined for sugar beets and other crops and is now abandoned. Some of these orchards had never been sprayed at all and of course none of the farm land had received any arsenical treatment.

A careful investigation has been made since the appearance of Dr. Headden's bulletin and many instances have been found in which orchards have died from these conditions without ever having received an arsenical spray of any kind, and in many other cases the dying has been limited to the lower part of an orchard directly affected by the ground water, so it appears absolutely impossible to identify this condition with any effect of arsenical spraying.

The second condition mentioned by Mr. Whipple, and which is commonly recognized throughout the United States as "collar rot," apparently confines itself very largely to the Ben Davis apple, with the Gano as second choice. In three or four places in Utah the disease has been alarmingly prevalent. The first orchard in which it was found by the writer belonged to Mr. Lars. Nording of Hyrum. Mr. Nording planted Ben Davis and Jonathan alternately; within two or three years after planting the Ben Davis began dying and continued to die until now they are nearly all gone. As fast as a tree died Mr. Nording replaced it with a Jonathan in the same hole and so far has not lost a single Jonathan. Many of Mr. Nording's trees died before the orchard had been sprayed, and they have not died more rapidly since spraying has been carried on.

The writer is fairly familiar with most of the orchard regions of both Colorado

and Utah and has visited many of the sections of the Northwest, and in no case has he observed that there has been any more loss from these causes in orchards that were cared for and sprayed than in neglected ones, which should, if Dr. Headden's conclusions are correct, be immune from these troubles. It seems therefore safe to conclude that arsenical poisining is not the underlying cause of either one of the above mentioned conditions.

In the Colorado bulletin a third condition is mentioned, as occurring in a few cases, in which the sap oozes from the trees and forms a gummy or crystalline mass. This condition the writer has never seen and therefore is not in position to discuss.

It might also be well to state that the conclusions of the Colorado bulletin are apparently based on few observations in the field, the greater amount of work having been done in the laboratory hundreds of miles from the spot where the damage occurred; that no experiments were carried on on fruit trees, the only attempt to test the effect of arsenic being on green-house plants and that the only trees known to have died from arsenical poisoning were the two that were killed by the soluble arsenite of soda which we know would have killed them immediately if it had been sprayed on the foliage.

This bulletin, if rightly interpreted, will be of considerable value to a great and growing industry. This interpretation, however. will be one of very guarded warning against intemperate and excessive as well as needless use of arsenicals. It will only serve to strengthen the position of those who are urging the use of the new method of spraying worked out and published by the Utah Experiment Station and later confirmed by other western workers. In these experiments it has been abundantly proven that one single driving spray if correctly applied at the right time will do more to protect an orchard for the entire season than any number of sprayings as ordinarily applied.

Dr. Headden shows in his bulletin that even a small amount of alkali or even of common salt alone, in the water will serve to render some of the arsenic of spraying solution soluble, which serves to explain a number of things that have happened in this state in the past. In one case an orchardist sprayed his entire orchard with Paris green and practically ruined the crop by burning, while his neighbors used the same brand of poison without serious injury. This particular orchardist, however, undoubtedly used water taken from a well heavily charged with alkali (as all the well water in that region is known to be strongly alkaline), which no doubt rendered his Paris green soluble and caused it to burn the foliage, while his neighbors used water from the irrigation ditches. and in that case experienced little difficulty. In another case an orchardist sprayed a young orchard with lead arsenate of an approved brand and burned the foliage from the trees and even killed the weeds and sugar beets beneath. This was his first spraying and it is very probable that if the matter could be investigated it would be found that he had used a barrel which had previously contained salt or brine and that a sufficient quantity remained in the barrel to free the arsenic.

This bulletin will also serve as a warning to those contemplating planting trees in a strongly alkaline soil, even where the ground water is not close enough to the surface to be considered dangerous, for, if the alkali is capable of freeing the arsenic, it would not be very long before the soil would be so impregnated that it would not only kill the trees, but render the ground unfit for any other crop.

Conclusions arrived at are:

That the conditions described by Dr. Headden and attributed to the effects of arsenical spraying occur over widely distributed areas and have killed thousands of trees on which no arsenic has ever been used, and that therefore arsenical poisoning cannot be the primary cause of this condition.

That the only trees positively known to have died of arsenical poisoning were the two to which a soluble arsenite was applied; a compound which no one has ever used for spraying purposes.

That the entire subject of arsenical poisoning is a matter for careful and exhaustive investigation and that any statements preceding that investigation should be of the most guarded nature.

That there is a danger in the use of even slightly alkaline waters in the application of spraying materials, and that there is a probability of danger from excessive spraying or strongly alkaline soils.

That it has been abundantly proved that a single spray by the new method is much more valuable than the excessive spraying as formerly practiced, thus obviating the greater part of the possible difficulty.

That those who are using the driving spray or contemplate using it may do so with the assurance that they are using the least dangerous method possible—if danger there should be—and that the best and most productive orchards in the state are the ones that have been the longest sprayed.

FIRE BLIGHT

By Prof. L. F. Henderson, Moscow, Idaho.

OF all the troubles affecting the pear and the apple, whether due to insects or fungi, there is probably none which equals in severity the fire blight, when at its worst. The codlin moth injures only the fruit, and proper and consistent spraying can prevent the greater part of this loss. The scale, though affecting tree as well as fruit, can always be reached and killed by sprays. Apple scab, though it properly lives just under the cuticle of fruit and leaf, can by early and late sprayings be reduced to a minimum. But with fire blight it is very different. Here is an enemy which lives within the tissues of the tree, and no amount of spraying will accomplish any practical good. Here vigilance unceasing is the only watchword, a quick eye to detect and as soon as the disease is detected immediate application of the saw and knife. There is probably no disease of the fruits which has received more attention than fire blight, though for more than a century the true cause was unknown. Prior to the last twenty-five years many causes were assigned for this trouble, but they were all mere guesses, no sound, scientific work having been spent in its discovery. Some assigned "sour sap," some "sun scald," some "borers," some "improper soil conditions," while some came a little nearer to the truth, without knowing it, in assigning "fungi" as the true cause. In fact, so much empyrical criticism was expended upon this disease, that finally horticultural journals and horticultural meetings refused to hear more about the matter, unless they were assured that someone had something of a really scientific nature to offer. Finally in 1879-80 a truly scientific trend was given to the discussion when Prof. T. J. Burrill announced the discovery of the bacterian which causes fire blight. He called this bacterium Micrococcus Amylovorous, on account of the avidity with which they seize upon and devour the amylum or starch, though today it is more commonly called Bacillus Amylovorous. He found that their dwelling place in most cases was the inner bark and cambium of the tree, and that being thus entirely covered over, spraying would avail nothing. Many station workers, among whom may be mentioned Arthur, of New York; Clark, of Missouri; Sturgis, of Connecticut; Chester of Delaware, and Waite of the Department of Agriculture, have expended weeks and months of study upon this disease, so that now we know practically all about it. It is due especially to the investigations of Mr. M. B. Waite that we know just how the disease is spread. Burrill, and later, Arthur, showed that the disease is of bacterian origin, that the germs can be grown in pure cultures, and from these cultures inoculations can be made again in flowerss, shoots, stems and even fruits. An interesting set of experiments was made by Chester in 1900, which showed that the germ would grow within almost any of the tissues, but that it would not grow at all on the outside of uninjured plant-tissues. Punctures were made in terminal shoots in older wood, in buds, in leaves, and in fruit, while the germs were in other cases carried from pure cultures and smeared upon the surfaces of leaves, terminal shoots and fruits. In all cases the applications were covered with moist blotting paper tied in place. In nearly all of the inoculation cases the disease was produced, though slowly or not at all in the older wood; while in the cases where the germs were

smeared on no infections resulted. It was reserved for Waite to show just how the disease is carried, and why at times it spreads so rapidly from tree to tree, till an entire orchard may be infected. He proved conclusively that bees, flies and butterflies are the main agents in its distribution, and not the wind as had been previously supposed, though doubtless heavy currents of air may help. If one examine the wounds caused by blight in late winter and early spring he will, especially in moist weather, discover drops of sticky fluid exuding from the old wounds, and often collecting in such quantities from the renewed flow of sap as to run down the tree or drop on the ground. If one of these drops be examined under the high power of the microscope, say 1-12 inch, he would discover the fluid practically filled with minute, oblong bacteria, which have at times a slight power of motion, and are either single or in short chains. It is from these drops of fluid that the germs are first spread in the spring, and borne upon the legs and porbosces of various insects, to infect any exposed tissues of the plant. Waite found them especially abundant in the nectar secreted by the flowers. They have likewise been found on the sticky stigma of the flower and on the ends of young growing shoots. Hence the various forms of this one disease, known according to the part attacked as "flower blight," "tip, or twig blight," and "body blight." The disease is common to nearly all the pomaceous fruits, whether cultivated or wild. Among these may be mentioned the pear, apple, quince, service berry, hawthorn, and crab apple. Sturgis has found the same or a similar disease causing twig blight on the plum, and probably the same thing has been found in this country on the prune. He sent some of his material to Prof. Arthur, and though the latter pronounced it undoubtedly due to a bacterium, since the germs were present in great numbers, yet he was inclined to think it not the true fire blight, both from the difference in the host and more especially from the fact that no inoculations would "take," as we say of smallpox, when made upon the apple, pear or quince, with this virus.

Appearance of the Disease.

Blight in most of its forms is very easily told, and this, whether the season is summer or winter. Pass up and down each row of trees in your orchard and look first at the upper part of each tree, then at the lower. If it is the twig-blight, you will find shoots here and there blackened at the ends or down the limb for some distance, and still holding the blackened and withered leaves, even though the season be winter or early spring. If you find, on looking lower, flower-clusters, young fruit, or even the whole fruit-spur blackened and dead you may know you have the form called "flower-blight." This form is rather more common on the apple than on the pear. Often you may find every fruit spur on the tree thus blackened and dead, proving the efficacy of bees in distributing the disease. Even if you find neither twig nor flower blight, you should look further. Often on the side or the limb, and especially at a crotch which has split slightly, you will find areas of dead and blackened bark where the blight entered through holes made by sting of insect, bill of wood-pecker, nails on shoes of those who have stood in tree to pick apples, abraison due to single-tree or split in bark. Not every such dead place in the bark is attributable to blight. Often real sun-scald, freezing, canker, or borer will produce similar wounds, and the only sure test is the presence of the bacteria. When a sticky exudation accompanies such a wound, you may be pretty sure you have the fire blight.

Treatment and Remedies.

From what has been said before we can readily understand that there are no preventatives to blight which are at all practicable. As the tree is constantly developing throughout the growing season, and so constantly exposing new vulnerable parts, spraying would be too expensive even if it were effective. To quote from Mr. Waite, "The treatment for pear-blight may be classed under two general heads: (1) Methods which aim to put the tree in a condition to resist blight or to render it less liable to the disease, and (2) method for exterminating the microbe itself, which is of the first importance, for if fully carried out there can be no blight." Under the first of these headings, the first thing to consider is the location of the young orchard. Where it can be possibly avoided, never lay out the orchard in a low place, especially a swale. Besides the very good reasons that such locations are more subject to frost and water standing about the roots of the tree, the moist air in such places is apt to increase the growth of succulent tissues, and these are favorite points of ingress for blight. Where abundant water sprouts form on the bases or even on the limbs of trees, cut them off and paint the wounds. In this connection it may be added, where the blight is in your orchard, or in that of your neighbors, avoid heavy winter pruning, for this as everyone knows tends to the production of wood and not to fruit.

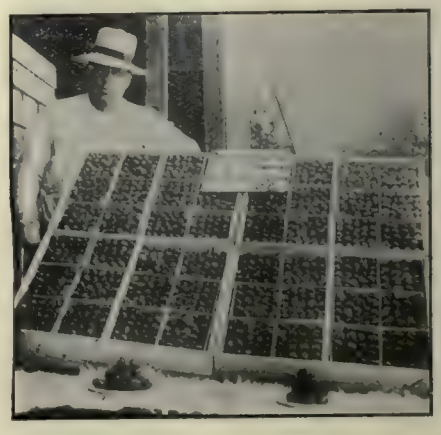
Third, avoid the use of much water on such an orchard. While I am convinced that too many in an irrigated country use more water than the roots of a tree will stand, there is not the slightest doubt that excessive water stimulates the tree to excessive growth, and this to ready reception of the blight germs.

Fourth, avoid excessive tillage where blight is prevalent. This has the same stimulating effect as has excessive manure and water. Undoubtedly the present habit of seeding down to clover, and furthermore keeping the trees rather thirsty for water, will help to overcome blight where it is at all bad.

Fifth, cut off all the fruit spurs that form low down on the main limbs or body of the tree. This advice may seem like sacrilege, but it is very important for two reasons. In the first place it prevents too early bearing, a thing most of our orchards suffer from; in the second place it prevents the main limbs and trunk from becoming infected. If these fruit spurs blossom and the blight is about, they are most liable to be killed by the disease, whence it passes into the main framework of the tree with the probable consequent infection and loss to the tree. Of course cover with paint all such cut spur-bases, or you may do more harm than good by leaving the tissues open to inoculation. Sturgis recommends as best for this purpose oil shellac to which is added a little flour of sulphur and a few drops of carbolic acid.

Can We Exterminate the Blight Microbe?

I answer unhesitatingly, "we can, if we take the thing in time; nay, that we can at all times if we are ready to use the ax and mattock where the saw and knife are applied too late." We must remember, however, and this is what makes the combating of fire blight a thing of such difficulty and discouragement, you may completely eradicate it from your orchard one month, and it may come in again the next week or even next day. For this reason the law should be most stringent in compelling everyone to fight the blight. The scale is slow in passing from orchard to orchard, the codlin moth is not rapid, but the germs of blight may be carried by insects or by wind miles in a single day. But however much we may legislate about blight, all the legislation in the world will not keep you free from it without your undivided attention.



STRAWBERRIES PACKED BY J. A. BANKS, SALMON ARM, B. C.

Winter is the best time to look for it, but not the only time. Arm yourself with a good pruning saw and knife as well as a large open mouth bottle or jar of some disinfectant. Weak carbolic acid solution is very commonly used for this purpose, though formalin is better as there is no danger accompanying its use. Have your hired man

or your boy accompany you with a wagon or sled, or drive yourself if you have a gentle team. Whenever you find a branch hanging out its piratical black flag of dead leaves, cut it off from six to twelve inches below the point of infection, and throw it, not upon the ground, but into the wagon. The wagon will also often assist you in reaching higher limbs than you could from the ground. As the germs are mainly dormant in the winter time, you need not after such cuttings paint the wounds or sterilize the knife. If you find many fruit spurs dead from this disease, cut them off clean with the body of the limb or trunk. As here you will probably cut right into dormant or even living germs, you should disinfect and paint the wound and wash your knife or saw with the disinfectant by means of a stick with a rag at one end. If you find a large limb affected merely at one spot, cut off the bark, scrape the wood, and then paint and sterilize. If a large limb is affected much of its length, better cut it off entirely well down below the place where the deadening disappears. Paint and sterilize. If the whole body of the tree is more or less diseased and shows much dead tissue, better cut it down or dig it up, leaving the spot for another. It is almost a waste of time to try to save such a tree. The greatest difficulty is met with when a tree is diseased just where the main limbs come forth, due to splitting or to injury caused by one's standing in the tree to pick fruit, a thing which should never be tolerated for more reasons than this. If such a diseased area is a small one, the tree can often be rescued by cutting off the bark well around the spot, scraping the wood, washing with strong bluestone water, and when dry covering heavily with paint. If this place has gone unnoticed or uncared for so long that much of the bark about the junction of limbs and trunk has been killed, the tree nine times in ten is doomed, and had better be dug up and burned. When your wagon is full of parts cut off, take them out of your orchard and burn them.

What has just been said applies to winter or early spring treatment, but this is not all. You should examine your orchard at least twice more each year for blight. Though it is much more difficult to find blighted twigs or flowers when the leaves are on the trees, it is then that special vigilance is to be used, for an ounce of cutting then is often worth many pounds of cutting in the dormant season, preventing as it does the rapid growth of the disease throughout the season. There is this to be said for careful work in the winter or early spring. If you have destroyed the blight upon your place, and your neighbors have done the same, you may have very little more for many years since the bees and other insects get no germs to carry.

FAIR PLAY.

THE Fruit Magazine stands for fair play in all matters concerning the fruit industry in particular and everything else in general.

If there is anything wrong with the British Columbia treatment of Ontario nurserymen we want to know it and do what we can to call public attention to it.

We herewith publish a communication from the Pelham Nursery company of Toronto, Ont., and one from the Inspector of Fruit Pests of British Columbia, and invite further correspondence:

Editor, The Fruit Magazine,—

We acknowledge receipt of your circular of the 9th and also your copy of your valuable publication. We wish to congratulate you on its excellence and should be very pleased, indeed, to use it as an advertising medium if the people in British Columbia would place Eastern nurserymen in a position to do business there. Owing to the present regulations requiring "Canadian Nurserymen" to ship all their stock to Vancouver for inspection and then ship it back to the customers we find that it is impossible to give satisfaction since these regulations have come into force and all Canadian firms' business has been ruined in British Columbia. It would appear that those concerned around Vancouver prefer to favor American growers, such as Stark Bros., or to rely entirely on what little stock is grown right in British Columbia. If an inspection station were established in Eastern British Columbia we could give a good service and do a good business because our stock is wanted in that section. In the interests of your publication and the Eastern growers we would suggest that you use what influence you have to bring about a state of affairs whereby Canadian nurserymen may compete with American nurserymen in British Columbia. We feel that as we are paying taxes, etc., in Canada that we should at least be placed on an equal footing with foreign companies and feel that you will agree with us. When we are placed in a position to do business in your province we should be only too glad to avail ourselves of the opportunities offered us by your publication and beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,
PELHAM NURSERY CO.
Toronto, Ont., Dec. 17, 1909.

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Editor, The Fruit Magazine,—

I received copy of a letter from the Pelham Nursery Co., addressed to The Fruit Magazine, complaining of unfair treatment of Ontario nurserymen, and I thank you very much for your courtesy in sending it to me.

Unfortunately I am too busy today with departmental work to give it the attention which it should receive, but hope to deal with it in your next issue.

I may, however, say once for all, that there is no discrimination, nor has there ever been, against Ontario nursery people. They ship goods to British Columbia on the same terms that goods come to us from Michigan, New York, Ohio, Iowa and Illinois.

In my opinion, it would be exceedingly unwise for the government to depart in any way from the regulations, which require all nursery stock imported into British Columbia to come to Vancouver for inspection and treatment by the Provincial authorities.

You are aware that the Dominion fumigating station is located in Vancouver, and all nursery stock imported from the United States must come here for fumigation. The quantity of stock shipped to British Columbia from Ontario would not justify the government in establishing an inspecting station at any other point; but as I propose to deal with this whole question for your next issue, I must not enlarge, as I am exceedingly busy. Yours faithfully,

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.
Inspector of Fruit Pests.
Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 23, 1909.

THE LIMING OF SOILS

By H. J. WHEELER, Ph.D., of
the Rhode Island Experiment Station

THE recognition of the agricultural value of certain forms of lime is not new, and it appears probable from the writings of Pliny that liming was practiced by the Romans more than two thousand years ago. In England, Germany, France and other European countries the application of lime in various forms has been and is still practiced extensively.

Deherain states that certain regions of France have undergone a veritable agricultural transformation owing to the use of lime and marl. Muntz and Girard assert that more than one-fifth of the area of France is of granite origin, and that when the soils are supplied with lime and phosphoric acid, which they lack, they undergo a complete transformation.

In certain sections of Germany carbonate of lime in the form of marl plays an important part in maintaining the fertility of the soil. According to Wicke, the yields in certain districts of Gormany have at times been quadrupled by the employment of marl, and many plants whose cultivation was previously impossible could be grown at a profit after the soil was limed.

Schultz of Lupitz, one of the most practical agriculturists of Northern Germany, demonstrated the immense value of marl in developing the productiveness of the light soil of that section of Germany. By its use, in connection with abundant potash and phosphoric acid, he met success in growing leguminous plants which gather from the air large stores of nitrogen, thus making it pos-

sible by this addition of plant food and humus to cultivate the light soil at a profit.

Haxton, in a prize essay "On Light Land Farming," mentions a number of siliceous sandy soils in various parts of England which are greatly benefited by liming, and in speaking of the granite formation in Scotland asserts that "the whole of the granite soils are deficient in lime and the first step toward their improvement, after being drained, is to apply this substance in a hot or caustic state."

Ruffin is perhaps the most prominent of the earlier writers who called attention to the agricultural use of lime in the United States. As early as 1818, and later, in 1821, articles on the subject were contributed by him to the American Farmer, and in 1832 appeared the first edition of his well-known work on "Calcareous manures." He cites many instances showing the benefit derived from calcium carbonate when applied in the form of marl to his own and other Virginia estates.

In certain parts of Pennsylvania and New York lime has long been considered one of the essentials in wheat production. The beneficial effect of liming has been demonstrated in Alabama, Alaska, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Illinois and other parts of the United States, but, as Roberts states, probably 99 per cent of the arable soil of the United States has never been limed, and indeed many large areas are not in need of it. The work of the experiment stations, stimulated at the outset by that of Rhode Island, has now shown conclusively that soils which respond profitably to liming, either on account of their acid condition or of a deficiency of lime in other respects, are very widely distributed.

Direct Manurial Action of Lime.

Authorities seem to agree that lime is necessary to the plant, and if it be wholly lacking in soils, even though an abundance of all the other essential elements is present, the plant cannot develop normally. The plant cannot grow if any one of the essential elements of plant food is lacking. As already stated, lime has been found to be especially deficient in soils derived from granite. It is also often true of soils derived from mica-schist, sandstone, and from certain conglomerates, slates and shales. Fortunately, however, many soils are well provided with lime by nature and it is seldom or never necessary for those who cultivate them to resort to liming. It would be just as irrational to apply lime where it is not needed as to omit it where it is required, and hence arises the necessity of ascertaining the needs of particular soils in this respect.

The method usually resorted to for ascertaining the amount of lime in soils is to treat them with strong mineral acid (usually hydrochloric) and determine the amount of lime which is thus dissolved. Some writers state that if only one-half of 1 per cent. is thus shown to be present immediate resort to liming is desirable; others set the amount higher, and some seem to prefer to have present as much as 1 per cent. It is possible that a soil may contain considerable quantities of lime thus removable by acid and yet in actual practice show much benefit from liming. As a matter of fact, soils of limestone origin sometimes show benefit from liming because sufficient carbonate of lime is not present in the soil.

This is due to the continual removal of carbonate of lime by crops and by leaching. Often some carbonate remains, but it is too much inclosed by other materials to be sufficiently active to prevent acidity and to insure the proper changes in the organic matter.

The fact that beets of all kinds make a ready response to liming on soils which are deficient in carbonate of lime may be utilized as the basis for a practical and reliable method of testing the lime requirements of the soil. For this purpose lay out two plats of land, each about 12 by 30 feet, manure each of the plants with like amounts of a fertilizer containing potash, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen, and apply lime to one of the plats at the rate of from 1 to 2½ tons per acre (40 pounds per plat would be approximately 2½ tons per acre). A comparison of the growth and yields on the two plats will furnish a safe means of judging whether the soil will respond profitably to applications of lime.

If the crop is helped but slightly by liming, most varieties of plants will not be in immediate need of lime. If the crop is greatly helped or is increased several times, it is likely that the soil is too much in need of lime to make complete success with most varieties of plants possible.

Chemical Action of Lime on Soils.

Lime is said to take the place of potash in certain chemical compounds which exist in soils, thus liberating the potash and placing it at the disposal of plants. In this particular, gypsum (land plaster or calcium sulphate) is believed to act more energetically than carbonate of lime, air-slacked or water-slacked (hydrated) lime.

When soluble phosphates are applied to soils deficient in lime and magnesia the phosphoric acid combines with the iron and alumina of the soil to form compounds which are not readily utilized by plants. If, however, the soil is fairly well supplied with lime and magnesia this transformation is retarded, so that the plant is afforded an opportunity to utilize much of the phosphoric acid before it becomes unassimilable. If a soil containing a certain inert phosphate of iron is heavily limed, it is believed that this phosphate will be changed into a form which the plant can utilize. Lime may, therefore, not only aid in keeping recent applications of phosphoric acid in assimilable condition for a long time, but it may, if applied n sufficient quantity, help to unlock stores of phosphoric acid, in certain soils, which plants would otherwise be unable to use.

Hilgard has abundantly demonstrated the great value of gypsum (land plaster) in renovating "alkali" soils in the arid portions of the United States. Wherever too much sodium carbonate (black alkali) is the cause of the unproductive condition of the soil the gypsum reacts with it, producing sodium sulphate and carbonate of lime, whereby the alkalinity may be sufficiently reduced to render possible the profitable production of crops.

In case protosulphate of iron and certain other poisonous compounds are present in soils, liming so changes them as to render them harmless to plants.

When the remains of plants undergo decay upon soils deficient in carbonates of lime and magnesia, acid or sour humus is liable to be produced, which is supposed to be particularly noxious

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to most agricultural plants, though apparently not detrimental to the growth of the cranberry, watermelon, rhododendron, azalea, and a few other herbaceous plants, trees and shrubs. Such conditions are liable to occur even in upland and naturally well-drained soils. Liming is in all such cases an effectual and probably the most economical remedy.

Physical Effects of Liming.

Many clay soils when wet by rains are not porous enough to allow the water to pass through them with sufficient rapidity, in consequence of which they become water-logged and the air which is necessary for the healthful development of plant roots within the soil is excluded. In times of drought, also, such soils cake readily, thus becoming more difficult to till and less adapted physically to the growth of plants. Liming is an effective preventive or remedy for all of these unfavorable conditions. Upon certain loamy soils containing considerable clay, liming often renders the surface more friable and less liable to form a crust upon drying.

The improvement of drainage brought about by liming is one of the most effective means of preventing surface washing. When heavy rains occur on limed soils the water sinks into the soil instead of rushing over the surface, carrying the fine soil particles with it and thus producing galls and washes.

Soils which are composed of siliceous sand are frequently benefited by being rendered more compact by liming. On such soils pulverized limestone is preferable to ground burnt lime, hydrated lime, or even air-slaked lime, owing to the more powerful action of the latter, and the best material to employ where it is obtainable is a clay marl containing a fair amount of carbonate of lime. The clay, as well as the lime, tends to materially improve the physical condition of the soil. It should also be the aim to increase the amount of organic matter in such soils by the use of muck and stable manures, or by the occasional plowing under of a green crop or of sward.

Effect of Lime on the Action of Microscopic Organisms in the Soil.

Many important changes are produced in the soil by organisms so small that they can only be observed by the aid of the most powerful microscopes. Some of the changes of this character in which lime plays an important part are the following:

(1) The change of ammonia and of nitrogen in organic matter, such as blood, meat, fish, tankage, plants, etc., into nitrates, the form in which it is chiefly assimilated by most cultivated plants. This is known as the process of nitrification and is promoted by the presence of lime in soils.

(2) The decomposition of organic matter in muck and other soils. In this process the production of carbonic acid is much accelerated by the use of lime. This carbonic acid in turn so acts upon the inert plant food of the soil as to make it more quickly available to plants. The indirect result therefore, is to help the plant to draw more potash, phosphoric acid, etc., from the soil than would otherwise be possible.

(3) The utilization of atmospheric nitrogen by certain of the leguminous plants (notably the clovers), particularly upon sour soils, is facilitated by the application of lime.

Liming Sometimes Injurious.

Excessive amounts of lime, especially on light soils, may have an injurious action. This is particularly true of freshly slaked lime and of ground limestone upon light sandy soils, which are inclined to be dry and which contain only small amounts of organic matter. It hastens unduly the decomposition of organic matter, and thus renders the soil more open and less retentive of fertilizers and moisture than before. If either ground burned lime or slaked lime must be used upon such soils it should be applied in small amounts and at not too frequent intervals. As stated heretofore, clay marls are much better adapted than other forms of lime for the improvement of such soils. In lieu of such marl either wood ashes or lime which has been exposed to the action of the air for a long time is usually preferable to lime which has been recently prepared.

Before the advent of "complete" fertilizers it was a common adage that liming "makes rich fathers and poor sons." If lime is used alone it serves to "liberate" potash, nitrogen, and sometimes phosphoric acid, and often the extra drain of increased crops on the soil leaves it finally in a worse condition than at the outset. In other cases the soil reverts after many years to its former state of unproductiveness, without appreciable injury. Continued success with lime can only be assured by the use of other essential manurial substances in connection with it. Few, if any, cases are on record where soils originally in need of lime have failed to continue to give good results from liming when care has been taken to maintain a proper supply of the other essential constituents and where lime has been applied in moderate amounts.

There are impure limestones which after burning yield material that will harden like cement and which on this account may have an injurious action upon the soil. If such limestone is pulverized without burning it is capable of yielding good results.

Dolomitic (magnesian) limestone contains widely varying percentages of magnesia and lime. Such stone if containing high percentages of magnesia may sometimes prove objectionable if used exclusively.

Should injury arise from the accumulation of an undue amount of magnesia, this can be overcome by an application of ordinary lime. Rather than to use magnesian lime successively upon the same land it would be preferable to replace it frequently with lime containing little or no magnesia. Notwithstanding what has been said, the presence of some magnesia in lime is by no means objectionable, and it may, on certain soils, prove positively beneficial.

Plants Benefited by Liming.

The following are some of the plants which, in experiments on acid soil at the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, have shown marked benefit from the use of lime: Spinach, lettuce (all kinds), beets (all kinds), okra (gumbo), salsify (vegetable oyster), celery, onion, parsnip, cauliflower, cucumber, eggplant, canteloupe asparagus, kohl-rabi, cabbage, dandelion, Swedish turnip, pepper, peanut, English or flat turnip, upland cress (pepper grass), martynia, rhubarb, common pea, pumpkin, summer squash (scalloped), golden wax bean, red valentine bean, horticultural pole bean, bush Lima bean, lentil, Hubbard squash, saltbush, hemp, tobacco, sorghum, alfalfa, clover (red, white, crimson and alsike), barley, emmer, wheat, oats, timothy, Kentucky bluegrass, Canada pea, Cuthbert raspberry, gooseberry, currant (White Dutch), orange, quince, cherry, Burbank Japan plum, American linden, American elm, sweet alyssum, mignonette, nasturtium, balsam, pansy, poppy and sweet pea. The crops were not only greater in many cases, but they were ready to be marketed much earlier where the soil had been limed. Tobacco not only made a better growth when limed, but the ash was much lighter in color.

So far as concerns potatoes, the total crop is frequently not materially increased by liming, but the percentage of tubers of merchantable size is usually increased if the soil is quite acid, thus adding greatly to the total value of the crop. On account of the fact that liming increases the injury caused by potato "scab" care must be taken to treat the "seed" tubers with corrosive sublimate solution, formalin, or other fungicide capable of destroying most of the germs of the disease before the tubers are planted. Furthermore, lime should be applied after the removal of the potato crop, except in case of land that has not been previously limed.

(To Be Continued.)

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A Few Excerpts from the Comments of Our Contemporaries

The fruit industry of British Columbia and other parts of Canada now has an official paper in The Fruit Magazine, a monthly periodical devoted to fruit growers, dealers and consumers, a copy of which I have just received. The first number certainly looks well. Fine coated paper, colored cover, modern type faces, profuse illustration and a neat arrangement of its letterpress are special features in a paper of which the fruit growing trade may be justly proud. The contents for the current month include: "Fruit Growing in British Columbia," "Nut Culture," "The A.-Y.-P. Exposition," "Apple Tree Pruning" and other kindred subjects. The illustrations show some fine specimens of British Columbia fruit which lead one to believe that the far west is just beginning to waken to its possibilities as a fruit growing district. Apples, pears and cherries grow abundantly, and it may be that in the near future we will look to British Columbia and adjacent territory for our source of supply instead of to California. If the editor of The Fruit Magazine, Maxwell Smith, continues to maintain the standard set by the initial number it will be the country's own fault if it remains in ignorance regarding fruit growing conditions in the West. The new publication is located in Vancouver, and its subscription price is $1.00 a year.—Printer and Publisher, Toronto, Ont.

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From Vancouver, B. C., comes a new publication, The Fruit Magazine, and it is all that its attractive name implies. It is published monthly in the interests of fruit growers, dealers and consumers, by the Fruit Magazine Publishing Company, Limited, 510 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C. All live topics pertaining to fruit culture are well set forth in the magazine, and it should be in the hands of every fruit grower. The Fruit Magazine is handsomely illustrated, its articles are the production of the best talent and most advanced thought in the land and the only regret over its appearance in this part of the world is that the Niagara fruit district is not the fortunate home of just such another publication.—Record, Niagara Falls, Ont.

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The only magazine in Canada devoted exclusively to the fruit industry is The Fruit Magazine, the inaugural issue of which, that for October, has reached us. It is published by The Fruit Magazine Publishing Co. of Vancouver, B. C., but though it hails from the Far West, its aim is to comprehensively deal with fruit conditions throughout the whole of Canada. It is a handsome publication, attractively printed, and in the interest of the text is enhanced by a large number of excellent illustrations.—Daily News, Chatham, Ont.

If the first number is an indication of what the succeeding numbers are to be, every fruit grower and dealer in the Dominion, more particularly in the West, will find it to his interest to subscribe and become a constant reader of the magazine.

The fruit industry, particularly in British Columbia, needs a magazine to help the grower to market his product. The duty of the grower is to raise and to pick the crop, and make it ready for the market. Then it is up to the transportation companies to carry the fruit to the place where it is to be consumed, and to do this so that the fruit will be in first class condition. This matter of marketing has undoubtedly been one of the great drawbacks to the industry for a number of years. The editor of a fruit magazine might be in a position to secure a betterment of conditions. In the capacity of editor of a Fruit Magazine, there are few men more capable of securing the ideal in this respect than Mr. Smith.—Fraser Valley Record, Mission, B. C.

—

The Fruit Magazine, a new publication, published monthly in the interests of fruit growers, dealers and consumers, by Maxwell Smith at Vancouver, B. C., is to hand. The number is finely illustrated and printed on finely calendared paper and is the only publication of its kind in Canada. We wish the management every success in their new enterprise. — Carlton Sentinel, Woodstock, N. B.

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We have received a copy of The Fruit Magazine for October, which is the first number of the first volume of this enterprise, published at Vancouver, B. C., monthly, in the interests of fruit growers, dealers and consumers, and mailed to any address in the world at $1.00 per year. This interesting paper is published entirely for the fruit growing business of all kinds, is printed on the best satin finished paper with fine engravings. It is the only magazine of the kind in Canada, and we cheerfully recommend it to our readers who are orchardists, and who in the country is not to some extent at least nowadays, when fruit growing is trumps everywhere.—Advertiser, Kentville, N. B.

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The copy of the first issue of a new monthly paper reached our desk last week. Its name, The Fruit Magazine, explains its nature and its place of publication is Vancouver, B. C. It claims the distinction of being the only magazine published in Canada devoted exclusively to the fruit industry. It is well printed and on good paper, and consists of 20 pages, 9½x12 inches.—Reformer, Oshawa, Ont.

The Fruit Magazine is a new candidate for public favor, the initial number of which has just reached our desk from Vancouver, that growing city on the Pacific Coast. It is a handsome looking publication and will be "mailed to any address in the world" for $1.00 a year. We wish the editor and publisher abundant success. — Dominion Presbyterian, Ottawa, Ont.

—

The first issue of The Fruit Magazine, "the only magazine in Canada devoted exclusively to the fruit industry," has reached The Sentinel office. It is a somewhat pretentious publication of 28 pages, copiously illustrated, well printed and full of interesting matter. It is to be issued monthly by a joint stock company.—Sentinel, Toronto, Ont.

—

Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Fruit Magazine, published at Vancouver, B. C., a publication devoted exclusively to the fruit industry, was received at our office this week. The magazine is bright and newsy, profusely illustrated, and should be welcomed by all fruit growers.—Post, Wapella, Sask.

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The fruit growers, fruit dealers and all who are interested in horticulture in this province will welcome most cordially the entry of Mr. Maxwell Smith, fruit inspector for British Columbia, into the fruit magazine publishing field. Mr. Smith has had exceptional opportunities during his official career to study the needs and conditions of the fruit industry and his editorial direction of the monthly publication he has launched, "The Fruit Magazine," whose field is held to be as wide as the Dominion, should result in the regular issue of a publication that will come to be recognized as an authority on fruit culture and fruit trading.—Journal, Summerside, P. E. I.

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The Fruit Magazine, a publication devoted exclusively to the fruit industry, issued monthly, has been received. It will be of interest to all engaged in fruit cultivation and is creditable in matter and make-up. It is published at Vancouver and is $1.00 per year.—Star, Princeton, B. C.

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The Fruit Magazine, published in Vancouver and edited by Mr. Maxwell Smith, advances a suggestion in its last issue which is worthy of serious consideration. It strongly advocates the inauguration of a Canadian National Apple Show next year.—Vernon, B. C., News.

—

The first number of The Fruit Magazine, published at Vancouver, B. C., has come to hand. It will be published monthly, and is the only magazine in Canada devoted exclusively to the fruit industry. It will be mailed to any address in the world for $1.00 a year.—Lance, Westville, N. S.

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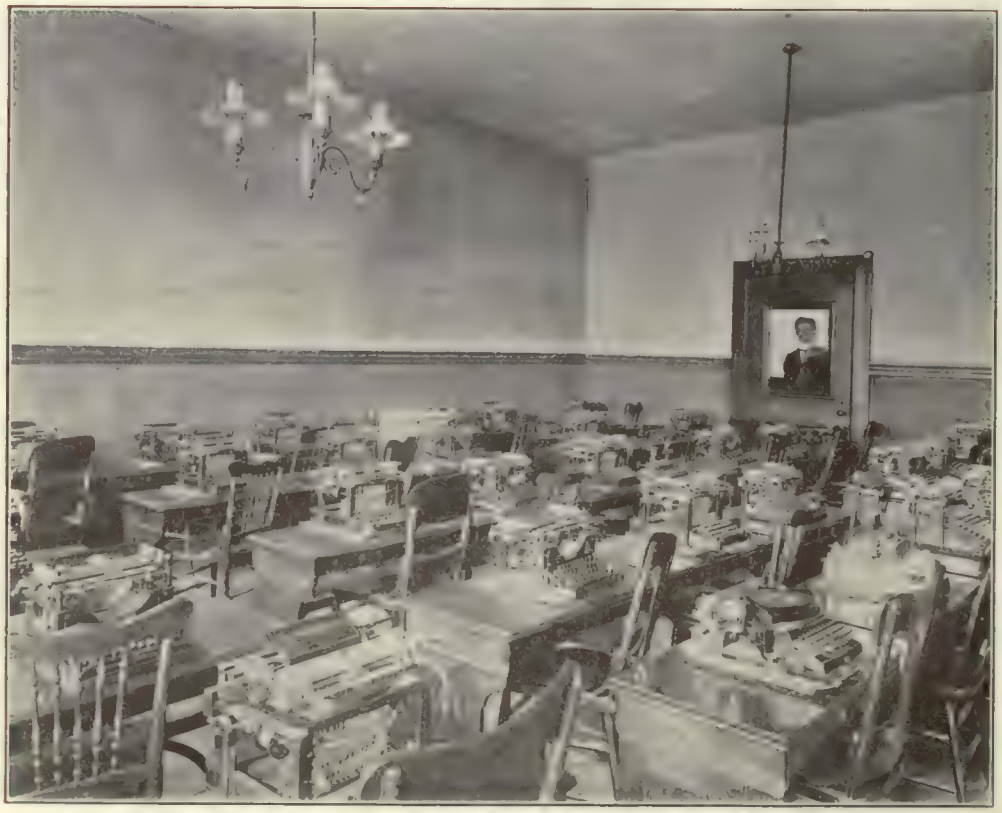

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THE FRUIT MAGAZINE

VOL. 1. FEBRUARY, 1910. NO. 5.

The Principle of Co-operation

By the Editor.

DURING the past few years numerous so-called co-operative organizations have been instituted by fruit men throughout the Dominion of Canada. We propose to give the practical features of these societies some attention in future numbers of The Fruit Magazine. There are too many organizations formed under the cloak of co-operation, the members of which have not first learned the A, B. C. of the first principle involved, and it is with this that we propose to deal in this article.

No matter what subjects we choose or what methods of presenting them we chance to adopt, we are almost sure to disappoint at least part, if not the whole of our readers, and the only consolation we have in this connection is the knowledge that what people want is not always what they need, or what is best for them.

It may be a rather unusual proceeding to begin an article of this kind by warning the reader against disappointment, but we know that it is an all-too-common practice for many people to entertain certain fixed opinions on the subject under consideration and are prepared to approve only that which tends to confirm their own preconceived ideas and with a disposition to condemn the writer who dares to cast his lines beyond certain prescribed areas. They are like the Scotchman who said that he "was open to conviction but would like to see the man who could convince him." We may not follow the usual beaten paths of the subject on the present occasion. We are not going to give any prescriptions guaranteed to turn paper dollars into gold pieces, or produce a mathematical demonstration of just how much the people of any locality might save on what they buy, or how much they might gain on what they have to sell by the intelligent application of co-operative methods. These are things which they must work out for themselves, according to local needs and conditions. But we shall, however, ask the reader's indulgence while we endeavor to deal briefly with some of the broader aspects of the subject.

In the old lands there are many strong and influential bodies known by the name of Co-operative Societies. These are formed and operated for various purposes. In Great Britain there are more of them operated for the special purpose of purchasing articles for consumption by their members than anything else. In France there are more of these societies devoted to production, and in Germany co-operative credit societies predominate. But Denmark has applied the co-operative principle to all branches of industry, with perhaps a greater degree of success than any other nation.

The modern idea of co-operation dates back to 1771 and centres around the person of Robert Owen, a native of Wales. But the most striking advance was made in 1844, in the formation at Rochdale, England, of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers, with a capital of only $140.

A co-operative organization cannot be made proof against wrong doing on the part of its members and is subject to all the dangers of mismanagement, the same as any other business concern, and for the benefit of those who may wish to pursue the study of the subject and investigate the practical workings of some of the most successful co-operative societies as well as the reasons for the failure of others, we would recommend the study of the works of George Jacob Holvoake and Herbert Merrick.

"Co-operation" is such a comprehensive subject that in the space at our disposal we can hardly hope to more than touch on the general principles embodied in the term, and we shall endeavor to view the subject on the present occasion more or less from the fruit grower's standpoint. But while co-operation is of paramount importance to the horticulturist, it also strikes the very keynote of all human progress. And as we must deal with a principle rather than with one or more set problems, we must trust the intelligence of our readers to apply that principle to their various conditions, needs and aspirations.

Co-operation is a uniting of efforts for mutual profit and improvement without injury to anyone, and not a combining of forces to crush competitors for the purpose of building a temple of fortune on the ruin of a weaker rival. Nor does it require the complete remodelling of human nature or the creation of ideal conditions by legislative enactments, but the practical development of that which is noblest and best in mankind, whether it be applied to our social, moral, educational, industrial or financial advancement. It is not a turning of the world upside down in order to rob those who may have accumulated wealth and force an unnatural equality at the expense of others who have prospered by superior talent or patient industry, but by the multiplicity of councils and united endeavor on the part of common everyday people to promote the common weal, without the necessity of transforming each individual member into an ideal unit. Nevertheless, true co-operation cannot fail to produce the most salutary effects upon those who profit by its practical operation and to raise its votaries to a much higher plane than can possibly be obtained under the ordinary competitive system. It is not a means to an easy living without the

A BEAUTY SPOT, SANDRINGHAM, ENGLAND.

toil of hand or brain, but provides a just remuneration for both, and gives men a clearer conception of the innate dignity of honest labor. Co-operation does not require the subversion of law or existing institutions, the annihilation of the capitalist or the overthrow of labor unions and other organizations. It encourages individual effort by rewarding according to merit and pays capital its reasonable hire, but the profits go to the producer and consumer.

Thus the principle can be applied to any phase of human life, and all municipal or other governments, industrial organizations, companies, or societies are successful in the highest sense of the term just in-so-far as they are co-operative. It has been so from the beginning of history and will continue so to the end of time.

VIRGIN BENCH LANDS FROM WHICH ORCHARDS ARE MADE IN B. C.

For the purpose of illustration let us imagine a man, completely isolated from the rest of humanity, and we behold a helpless and useless atom drifting aimlessly over the sea of time. Nature has only made sufficient provision that he may live, but until means of communication and association with other members of his race are established, he can make no real progress. He cannot even utilize the talent and energy that are stored within himself until he comes in contact with others who may profit by his labors, and he from theirs. In this way co-operation begins, the circle increases, identity of purpose and interest are established, with community of advantage and risks. Expansion of mind and worldly possessions go on until local governments are formed, and these are enlarged and increased step by step until a nation is developed. Then the co-operation of other nations is sought through social and commercial intercourse, and thus the whole race advances just so far and to the extent that they co-operate together. And the moment that strife, enmity, and conflict take the place of mutual goodwill and a fair exchange of labor and commodities, just so soon and to that extent does progress give place to stagnation.

Co-operation is not only the fundamental principle which underlies all human progress and which measures the strength and stability of any specific industry, but it is likewise that vital element which courses through every root, fibre and branch of all higher forms of civilization.

King David was minded to build a temple, but there was so much strife and discord in the world about that time that progress was retarded and he never realized the consummation of his hopes. But his son Solomon, who is reputed to have been the wisest man that ever lived, first not only established a peace with neighboring nations, but secured their sympathy and assistance; and thus the building of the great temple at Jerusalem was successfully accomplished through the co-operation of Solomon, King of Israel; Hiram, King of Tyre, and the thousands of willing workmen engaged thereon.

In more ancient history we read that there was a garden planted eastward in Eden, and there in all the glory of perfection, fresh from the hand of His Maker, was placed God's masterpiece and the father of our race, Adam.

For our purpose it matters not whether the Garden of Eden was located, as many suppose, in the rich and fertile valley at the junction of the rivers Tigress and Euphrates, or whether it nestled in some fair and pleasant dell on the vanished continent of prehistoric Atlantis, but we find that the man made very little progress in the world until he obtained the co-operation of an helpmate.

Doubtless the reader will think that we are wandering far afield, but let him be patient and he will shortly see that we are very close to our subject now. Let us look away back through the centuries and watch for a little the progress of this ancient couple, and from the faint rays of light that come struggling down through the mists of years, we observe that when they began to investigate and utilize the elements with which they were surrounded, one of the very first problems they stumbled over was the fruit question. History does not inform us what kind of fruit it was that caused the trouble, but we are told that it was from partaking of Forbidden Fruit, and that is one phase of the question that the fruit grower will be forced to consider as long as he is in the business, "Forbidden Fruit." There are no doubt many commercial varieties which can be raised successfully in his district; but he must remember, there are also many varieties which if he is not warned not to eat, he is most certainly warned not to plant; and if he disobeys the voice of experience and observation, he must suffer the consequences in vexatious disappointment, and valuable time and money squandered to no profit.

Let us urge fruit growers to come together and mutually profit by their experiences, observations, successes and failures; co-operate in methods of planting, pruning, spraying and cultivating; co-operate in picking, sorting and packing; co-operate in shipping and marketing; co-operate in maintaining uniformity of prices according to grade, so that every man may receive the just reward of his labor.

We sometimes meet with very small men who occupy a good deal of air space in the world; men who think they are possessed of some secret knowledge or methods of great value, and who would consider it a dire calamity if anybody else should discover them and profit thereby. Are we not all indebted to others for the little store of knowledge which we possess, and why hide the talent entrusted to us in the mire of unreasoning selfishness. Even the knowledge we gain by personal observation and experience we have no right to conceal, if by revealing it we might benefit our fellow men. No man has a monopoly on truth and the imparting of knowledge, mutual counsel and assistance is like the gift of grace, the giving of it does not impoverish the giver. If we would make a name for ourselves worthy of a progressive and intelligent people, whether in fruit growing or anything else, we must catch the spirit of co-operation, and work towards a common end with mutual confidence and good will.

To those who see in the expounding of this grand and beneficient principle only an unworkable theory, we can only say that they are looking through that vilest distorter of all human vision, the spectacles of common selfishness. If A profits by B's success or B profits by A's failure, may not both be benefitted without robbing either? If the reader is honest with himself he must admit such a course to be sound, practical common sense.

ROBERT TURNER'S ORCHARD HOME, SALMON ARM, B. C.

Indeed, the successful man usually claims and receives far more credit than he deserves. As we travel about the country, many worthless orchards arrest our attention; the owners of which are often discouraged and disappointed men, who have practically lost faith in the fruit business. These conditions may be the result of planting varieties that are not suited to the locality, want of proper cultivation of the soil, the lack of proper attention to spraying or the absence of good judgment in pruning and training the trees. But whatever the cause may have been, the ugly fact stares us in the face, of time, money and toil wasted and only a miserable failure as the result. How often have we seen this in the case of pioneers, while those who come later, plant and raise beautiful orchards that pay the owners handsome profits; and people wag their heads and sneer at the pioneer in his misfortunes, forgetting that by his mistakes and failures he may have saved his new neighbor from a like fate and made the latter's success possible.

Strive to profit by the experience and research of those who have been successful in their particular undertaking. Seek to emulate the example of those who walk the highways of success in your chosen calling. But while our eyes are fixed upon the few who have been pre-eminently successful, may we not fail to profit also by the experience of those who have failed. Let us be honest enough to acknowledge the debt which we owe to them. The besieging army only gains the citadel over the bodies of the men who have fought well but failed to reach it, and remember that many of the world's greatest successes have been built upon the failures of former times.

Have patience with the man who has made mistakes and despise not the counsels of your neighbor who has failed —he may have paid the price of your successes—but seek to avoid the errors which have resulted in that failure, and if he still remains, co-operate with him for your mutual advantage and the world will be better for your both having lived in it .

If what we have said on this subject shall in any way contribute to the future success or pleasure of those who have been good enough to read we shall feel that our feeble efforts in bringing together a few scattered thoughts from the outposts of this far-reaching and important subject have not been altogether in vain.

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FIRST CAR SHIPPED BY THE KOOTENAY JAM CO., LTD., NELSON, B. C., OCTOBER, 1909.

HILL VERSUS PRATT.

NELSON S. PRATT, Mayor of Spokane, a successful farmer and lumberman in the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Northwest, takes exception to the sweeping statement by James J. Hill that the present high cost of living is chargeable to the extravagance, carelessness and lack of thrift of the agricultural classes of the country, saying:

"I am more than surprised that a man with the understanding and observation of Mr. Hill should undertake to make such broad charges in view of the fact that the methods of a quarter of a century ago are not to be compared to the present system of farming. There is nothing to bear out Mr. Hill's contentions.

"As a result of a recent visit to several of the largest districts in the middle Western and Pacific States, I am prepared to say there has never been a time when genral farming was conducted along more economical lines than at present. In fact, the methods of today are marvels to those who farmed land in the '80's. Had we been as skilled and thorough then as the farmers of today, we certainly would have been equally successful.

"It is not overstating the case when I say that the modern grower conducts his farm along the same lines that prevail in a well organized business establishment, and as a result he is not only making a good living and educating his children, but is also putting money into improvements, as well as into the bank.

"It is idle talk to charge the high cost of living to the farmer, as it must be plain to any one who has studied the subject that at least three causes contribute to increasing prices of the necessities of life. The large production of gold during the last few years is an important factor, in that it has resulted in making money cheap, and, to a great extent, no doubt, is responsible for increases in prices. Cheap money means high prices.

"Perhaps the greatest factor in the high cost of living is the tariff, which

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enables manufacturers to combine and compel the consumers to pay enormous and unreasonable prices. Such farm products as beef and pork are controlled entirely by the so-called 'beef trust,' while butter, eggs, cheese and poultry are handled by cold storage companies and kindred combinations, and the prices of cereals are fixed largely by the speculative boards of trade.

"As a matter of fact, while in the Mississippi Valley a short time ago I found that the prices of butter, eggs, cheese and poultry are nearly as high there as they are on the Pacific Coast, where the demand at present is far greater than the supply. I also learned from reliable sources that these products are almost entirely controlled by combinations and not by the producers.

"I hold no brief for the farmers of the country, but from an experience of almost a lifetime as a farmer, born and raised on a farm, I know that the system employed during my time holds no comparison to the present methods of farming. Intensive agriculture, with the use of water supplied by artificial means, was then largely an experiment, and so-called dry-farming, or more properly soil and moisture conservation, was in its very infancy. These methods are successes today. The agricultural colleges and experiment stations have also been and are strong factors in advancing the industry.

"I challenge Mr. Hill to show any period prior to 1894, when there were larger acre yields of grain, fruit, grasses and roots than at present, and with this I would also ask him to point to any year when the farmers were more prosperous than they are today. Extravagance and lack of thrift and progress and prosperity do not go hand in hand, and that fact alone answers Mr. Hill's statement."

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THE WIDOW SMITH AND KING EDWARD VII.

THIS is the story of the King and Widow Smith's apples, says the Colonist. It's a true story, too, and no fairy tale. The King is none other than His Gracious Majesty, the King of Canada as well as England and Scotland and Ireland and those other small places, while the Widow Smith lives at Spence's Bridge, where she grows apples.

Over in Islington, famous Islington in London town, they hold a fruit show every year. Notables come there to admire and go away and tell about the fruit they see. Each time they have to go home and tell their wives that the fruit of British Columbia has been awarded the palm.

One day during December last when the show was on, the officials were thrown almost into a panic by the news that King Edward VII, God bless him, had arrived. Up to the door he drove in state, accompanied by a number of other gentlemen and when the president of the horticultural association and the officers and all the chief people had gathered, he announced:

"I've come to see Widow Smith's apples."

Then there was some scurrying. The president and the officers and the doorkeepers and everybody were nearly beside themselves. They searched high and they searched low, but they could not find the apples belonging to the Widow Smith and that for a very good reason, they weren't there. And all this time the King was waiting. They tried to show him apples belonging to Smiths in Devon, others grown by Smiths in Kent, by Smiths from everywhere but it wouldn't do the King.

"The apples which I have come to see are those of the Widow Smith, of Spence's Bridge, B. C.," or words to that effect, he said. "The Duke of Argyle here told me about them."

Then they hastily despatched a motor car to the office of the agent-general of British Columbia, Hon. J. H. Turner, for some of Widow Smith's apples. Disregarding all the speed laws it was back in a trice with several big boxes of Grimes Goldens, which Mrs. Smith grows to such perfection up on the Mainland.

In all deference they were borne to His Majesty. He took one and tasted it. The King is a good Englishman and he knows a good apple and pronounced it excellent; one of the very finest he had ever tasted. Then he commanded that four boxes should be

LOMBARD PLUMS, GRAND FORKS, B. C.

sent to Buckingham Palace where he was in residence.

When the flutter of excitement had died down, people began to ask how His Majesty had learned of these particular apples, but the story has been a long time leaking out. The King learned it from the Duke of Argyle, who is his brother-in-law. The great McCallum More had it from a friend of his, J. S. Redmayne, of the British Columbia Development Association's London offices. The latter body has rich fruit lands in British Columbia on the Thompson where they grow apples —rich golden Grimes, just like those of the Widow Smith.

All of which in addition to proving that the Grimes Golden is a good apple and His Majesty is a fine judge of fruit, demonstrates that if 'Kind hearts are more than coronets' then King Edward the Seventh possesses qualities that add lustre to his kingship and justify the affection in which he is held by all his loyal subjects.—Inland Sentinel.

an encroachment to alter its growth in narrowing it into a channel unproposed by nature.

The prime objects of pruning are to allow circulation of light and air through the branches. It should not be merely a custom. Just because one man who has had success in pruning and raising good fruit prunes at a certain time should not mean that another can do likewise. Pruning is a phase of fruit growing in which reason and precision must be exercised. The apple tree must not be an object of butchering because it happens that it needs pruning and because of superfluous branches. In the first pruning a grower should exercise the greatest care. The head and the members of shoots with which to start the career of the tree are factors requiring study an attention.

Sunlight should reach every twig. The sap should flow to every leaf proportionately. This is what assists in the later production of a luscious fruit with quality that will find a ready market.

With a tree that has many branches close together it will be observed that the fruit may be large, but is lacking in both essentials, color and lusciousness. In this case the superfluous limbs should be cut away in such a manner as to allow sunlight to pass down the tree and spread impartially through it.

Careful study of local conditions has disclosed the fact that every grower must not do as his neighbor has done in recent years or what he intends to do; but he must understand that it is essential to devote his attention to the many peculiarities existing in his own orchard. Each variety of fruit as well as the peculiarities of the variety must receive attention. No two trees can be or should be pruned alike.

Scientific Pruning

By G. W. Ferguson, Deputy State Horticultural Commissioner, Spokane, Wash.

SCIENTIFIC pruning is one of the most vital factors in fruit growing in that it permits of the free circulation of light and air through the branches of trees, thus making possible the production of uniform fruit of color, size and lusciousness.

The training of the tree to produce the best quality fruit is the factor now dominant among fruit growers. Many who have not devoted time to study the methods of the tree entertain the idea that more fruit is produced by making the tree healthier through this operation. This statement, obvious to a careful student of horticulture, is erroneous. It is consistent to say that a tree grows as nature intended it should, and it is

Cranberry Culture

By Lucian J. Fosdick, Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture

THE cultivation of cranberries began during the nineteenth century, becoming an extensive industry in New England, New Jersey and Wisconsin during the last thirty years; and it has become the leading industry on Cape Cod, the soil there being particularly adapted to their growth.

Few people appreciate, while enjoying their Thanksgiving dinner, how much time, labor and money were spent in obtaining that small but important part of the feast—the cranberry sauce.

Until of recent date cranberries were considered a luxury, but to-day they have become a staple necessity, and there is an ever-widening market for them.

The berry derived its name from the appearance of the flower, because, just before expanding into the perfect flower, the stem, calyx and petals resemble the neck, head and bill of the crane. Hence the name "craneberry," which usage has shortened into the familiar "cranberry."

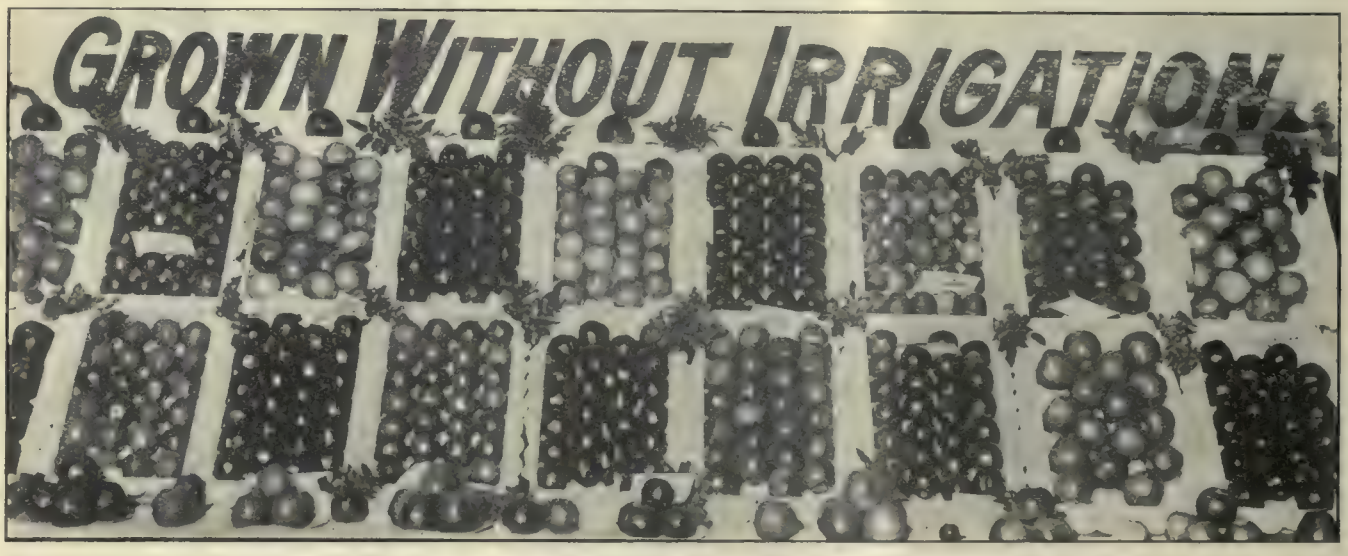
The sub-family name, Oxycoccus, is derived from Oxus,—sharp, or acid, and Kokkus,—a berry.

Cranberries have been known to northern Europe for centuries, and are grown in Russia, Sweden and Great Britain. The berry is a native of Russia, Siberia, South America and North America. Its normal latitude for cultivation is 39 degrees to 42 degrees north.

The cranberry known as the "Large American Cranberry" is superior to any known varieties, and is highly cultivated in New England, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Pacific coast States.

Cranberries were first cultivated on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, nearly a century ago; and of late years the harvested

(Continued on Page 16).



GREEN BLUFF, WASH., EXHIBIT, N. A. S., SPOKANE, WASH., 1909.

OLD FRIENDS

Last night as I sat by the fire,
My memory wandered back
To the dear good friends of long ago,
I think I see them yet.
For old friends are the best we know,
How ever good the new;
The old ones understand us best,
And we have proved them true.

Though they are gone from sight,
To us their memory's dear;
For oft they helped us bear the load,
Oft wept for us a tear.
Of course, they knew our weakness,
But felt they were human, too;
Instead of always finding fault,
They helped to pull us through.

Then as we our old friends esteem,
So let us prove to be;
To all we come in contact with,
A friend in verity.

Vancouver, B. C. —BETH THOMPSON.

UNCLE WALT.

The Poet Philosopher.

I don't go much on gilded vows, for I have made them in the past, and they are with the bow-wow-wows—they were too all-fired good to last. And so I'll make one vow today: I'll simply try to do my best; that vow should help me on my way, for it embraces all the rest. I'll take the middle of the road, and always do the best I can, and pack along my little load and try to be a manly man. A man may end his journey here too poor to buy a decent shroud, and planted be without a tear of mourning from the worldly crowd; but when he's in the judgment scale, he'll come triumphant from the test; no man has failed, no man can fail, who always, always does his best. And though my pathway be obscure, and void of honor and applause, and though the lean wolf of the moor to my cheap doorway nearer draws, I'll keep a stout heart in my breast, and follow up this simple plan: I'll always do my very best, and try to be a manly man.—Calgary Herald.

FOOLISH FARM BOYS.

An incident came to the knowledge of Hoard's Dairyman the other day that is worth thinking about. A thrifty old German farmer in the northern part of this county twelve years ago, had two boys. The eldest took a great dislike to farming. He was bound to go to the city. Great fortunes were to be made there. He sneered at his old father and his slow ways. So he went to Chicago. The younger boy stayed on the farm. He had an enquiring turn of mind and he read all the good papers and books on farming he could get and spent one winter at the Short Course in Madison. Today he is the owner of a farm, Hoard's informant says, and worth $18,000. The older brother is a street car driver in Chicago and expecting to make a fortune the same as ever. There are thousands like him, too.—News, Bear River, N. S.

LET SOMETHING GOOD BE SAID.

When over the fair fame of friend or foe
The shadow of disgrace shall fall—instead
Of words of blame or proof of thus and so,
Let something good be said.

Forget not that no fellow-being yet
May fall so low but love my lift his head.
Even the cheek of shame with tears is wet
If something good be said.

No generous heart may vainly turn aside,
In ways of sympathy—no soul so dead
But may awaken strong and glorified
If something good be said.

And so I charge you by the thorny crown
And by the cross on which the Saviour bled,
And by your own soul's hope of fair renown
Let something good be said.

—James Whitcomo Riley.

SALVATION BY PIPE LINE.

The colored parson had just concluded a powerful sermon on "Salvation am Free," and was announcing that a collection would be taken up for the benefit of the parson and his family. Up jumped an acutely brunette brother in the back of the church.

"Look a-year, pahson," he interrupted, "yo ain't no sooner done tellin' us dat salvation am free dan yo go askin' us fo' money. If salvation am free, what's de use in payin' fo' it? An' I tell yo' p'intedly dat I ain't goin' to gib yo' nothin' until I find out. Now—"

"Patience, brudder, patience," said the parson. "I'll 'lucidate: S'pose yo' was thirsty an' come to a river. Yo' could kneel right down an' drink yo' fill, couldn't yo'? An' it wouldn't cost yo' nothin', would it?"

"Ob cou'se not. Dat's jest what I—"

"Dat water would be free," continued the parson. "But s'posin' yo' was to hab dat water piped to yo' house? Yo'd have to pay, wouldn't yo'?"

"Yas, suh, but—"

"Wal, brudder, so it is wid salvation. De salvation am free, but it's havin' it piped to yo' dat yo' got to pay fo'. Pass de hat, deacon, pass de hat."—Everybody's Magazine.

THE EDITOR'S REWARD.

An editor died and slowly wended his way to where he supposed a warm reception awaited him. The devil saw him and said: "For many years thou hast borne the blame for the many errors the printers made in the paper. The paper has gone, alas, for $1, and the $1 has often failed to come in. The printers have deviled thee on Saturday night for wages when thou hadst not one cent to thy name. Men have taken the paper without paying for it and cursed thee for not getting out better. Thou hast been called a deadbeat by passenger conductors when thou hast shown thy annual pass to envious gaze. All this thou hast borne in silence. Thou cans't not come in here." And he fired him. "Heaven is his home; and, besides, if we let him come in here he will continually dun delinquent subscribers, for our habitation is full of them, and thus create disorder in my kingdom."

Up to January 25 Surrey Farmer's Institute held the palm for the largest number of paid subscriptions to The Fruit Magazine sent in by any one society during the month. We had received, through the secretary, Mr. H. Bose, 67 subscriptions from members of the Surrey Institute on that date. This is another indication of Surrey's wisdom and enterprise in supporting the best and only Fruit Magazine in Canada. What Institute will beat this for next month?

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THE BROWN-TAIL MOTH.

Division of Entomology,
Central Experimental Farm,
Ottawa, Jan. 7, 1910.

To Nurserymen and Others:

We are again confronted with the possible introduction of the brown-tail moth into the Dominion in the shape of the winter nests on nursery stock imported from abroad, especially from certain regions in France, where nursery stock has sometimes been found growing in fields bounded by hedges infested with the brown-tail moth.

Last year nurserymen and other importers co-operated with this division in the work of preventing the introduction of this insect by notifying us of the arrival and expected arrival of consignments of nursery stock from abroad. This enabled the division to inspect the stock and to destroy any of the winter nests that were found. Over a million and a half plants were examined and nearly two hundred nests were found on seedlings and stocks of pear, apple, plum, quince, cherry, rose, spirea, etc. In view of the fact that each nest contains from 200 to 300 young larvae of this insect, the great benefit to fruit growers, horticulturists and others resulting from the work of last season can readily be understood. In the Eastern States thousands of dollars are being spent annually by the various authorities in their efforts to control and prevent the spread of this insect, which has established itself in those regions since its introduction into Massachusetts on imported stock about the year 1890. It is of the utmost importance that all steps possible shall be taken to prevent its introduction and establishment in those regions of Canada now free from its attack, and its further spreading in those places in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick where it has been introduced accidentally. Its establishment in Canada would be most serious to nurserymen and fruit growers of this country, and every precaution possible must be taken to avert such a calamity.

4-YEAR-OLD PLUM TREE, GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Will you kindly inform me, therefore, if you are importing or have already imported nursery stock this season from abroad, and the place from which the stock is being or has been imported.

As nests have been found on stock imported during the present season, I should be pleased if you would send me this information at once in order that your stock may be inspected, if necessary. If the stock has not arrived already would you please send me notice as to the time of its arrival in order that it may be inspected at the time of unpacking, and thus the least inconvenience will be caused.

It has been found that fumigation is of no avail against this insect and that destruction by burning of the winter nests is the only safe remedy.

I feel sure that all to whom this letter is addressed will be alive to the seriousness of the danger which is imminent and will co-operate with the division and other authorities in the efforts being taken to prevent the introduction and spread of the brown-tail moth. I shall be pleased to supply further information or reply to communications on the subject, and shall be grateful for any assistance which you are able to give to me. I have the honor to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist.

From nursery direct to the planter, the world's standard trees (Stark Trees) are now sold at

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Heretofore Stark Trees have been sold through salesmen, to whom we have paid a commission for sending us your orders. We have now discontinued selling through salesmen and are dealing direct with the planter in the irrigated valleys and orchard regions of the west. Thus the commissions formerly paid are saved—and given to you.

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in this state and it is a top-notch salesman, too—better by far than most men salesmen. Every question you could ask, it will answer, and the answer will be correct—not a guess. Every variety in all classes is fully described, strong and weak points are pointed out—(everything is not listed as "best" as is the case with most nurserymen's literature). Following each variety is a key indicating the section of the country where experience has proven that variety will succeed.

This book contains accurate and valuable information on methods of planting, fertilization, cover crops, planting and care of trees, suggestions for spraying, pruning, etc., etc. Over 150 illustrations from actual photographs are within its pages.

You could not ask for a better salesman than is our catalogue-price-list. With it in your hands you can order more successfully, conveniently, and with better results than you could by talking to the best informed nursery salesman. Send for it today.

HAVE YOU PLANTED STARK DELICIOUS?

If not make it the first and biggest item on your next order—you'll never regret it. Delicious is the most wonderful apple known to horticulture for quality, keeping qualities and selling value. This year at the sale of the Wenatchee Valley Fruit Growers' Association (Washington) Delicious brought $3.00 per box f. o. b. there (the present market value is $4.00), while Spitzenburg brought only $2.50, Winesap $2.25, Jonathan $1.90, Black Ben $1.75, (now $2.00—selling with Jonathan), Baldwin $1.15, Ben Davis $1.40, Gano $1.50, etc.

Luther Burbank, Wizard of Horticulture, says: "Delicious is a gem, the finest apple in all the world. It is the best in quality of any apple I have so far tested"—and Luther Burbank knows.

DELICIOUS BRINGS $2,000.00 PER ACRE

100 seven-year-old Stark Delicious apple trees in the Bailey Orchard, Chelan Co., Washington, earned $2,000 for their owner last year and when prices were low—or an average of $20 per tree for one season's crop.

Delicious is today making more profits—big profits, for the long-headed, far-sighted orchardists who have planted it than any other variety. Write for "The Apple Stark Delicious," a booklet giving its full history and the opinions of the world's greatest horticulturists and successful orchardists. It will convince you. Last year we sold 1,250,000 trees of Delicious alone and could have sold another quarter million had we had them. Planters now-a-days do not buy a variety at that rate unless there's a reason. And there is one—send for the booklet.

STARK KING DAVID APPLE.

You should plant it along with Delicious—plant it largely—you'll never regret it. It's a money maker, and a big one. It has highest quality, is a long keeper, very hardy, and has beautiful color. Sells at highest prices. Many planters think it better than Delicious.

Include King David in your next order. You'll never regret it and will want more when you see its magnificent fruit.

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One of the good things you can not afford to overlook. It is winning golden opinions from experienced fruit men the country over. Better quality than Elberta and ripens ten days to two weeks earlier, reaching the markets when all other good peaches are scarce and thus commanding high prices. A great shipping peach, surpassing Elberta.

Stark Early Elberta is worthy of your utmost confidence—plant it largely and reap the harvest of profits which will surely follow. The true Stark Early Elberta can be had only of us. We purchased the exclusive propagating right from the originator, Dr. Sumner Gleason.

OTHER WESTERN VARIETIES

The success of an orchard is dependent upon the judgment displayed in the selection of varieties—the profit paying kind. And profit in fruit growing means quality. Quality and color are the two things that the great fruit consuming public pay their money for. That's certain—you can't deny it.

Increase your orchard profits—do it by planting the splendid tested special sorts of Stark Trees. Begin now—don't wait until next season. Plant now and be that much nearer a big profit paying crop than you would be by waiting 6 months or a year.

Here is a brief list of varieties highly adapted to western conditions—the kind that will make a model orchard which will yield profitable returns.

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Senator	Muir
Banana	Alton
Jonathan	Elberta
Newtown	Lovell
Black Ben	Krummel
Spitzenburg	Red Bird
Rome Beauty	Crawford
L. Raspberry	Levy Late
Stark Delicious	Philips Cling
Stayman Winesap	S. E. Elberta
Stark King David	June Elberta

Grape

Mission	Stark Eclipse
Worden	Moore Early
Niagara	White Muscat
Campbell	Stark K. Philip
Flame Tokay	Blk. Cornichon
Thomp's Seedless	

Cherry	Apricot
Bing	Royal
Lambert	Tilton
Royal Ann	Blenheim
Montmorencies	Moorpark
Royal Duke	Colorado
Black Tartarian	Wenatchee

Pear

Anjou	Comice
Bartlett	Winter Nelis
Lincoln	Easter Beurre

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MAXWELL SMITH - - Editor

FEBRUARY.

The frosts and snows which have locked and buried the earth now give way. In February there is abundance of moisture. "February fill-dike" is an old English saying. The general dampness is very trying and there are many deaths in February. But the month is a short one and the blithe and animating winds of March soon come piping, drying the damp earth and clearing the sullen skies.

February was so named by the Romans, who this month burned their expiatory sacrifices called Februalia. Our old Saxon forefathers called it Sprout-Kele because the kale or cabbage began to sprout—they also called it pancake-month, because they this month offered cakes to the sun. Spring begins to coyly show her face in February. Birds look out for mates and some trees and shrubs display their flower buds. On the land February is a busy month.

PROF. J. W. ROBERTSON.

PERHAPS there is no man in the Dominion of Canada today who is worthy of being esteemed more highly by the agriculturist in general and the fruit grower in particular, than Dr. James W. Robertson, Principal of Macdonald College, at St. Anne's, Quebec. It was while Dr. Robertson was Commissioner of Agriculture for the Dominion Government that the first attempt was made to enforce regulations governing the grading and packing of fruit in Canada, and the Department lost a most able, cautious and valuable executive head when he resigned to accept the responsibility of making Macdonald College a power for the advancement of agriculture in this country.

Dr. Robertson has done much to uplift the rural life of the Dominion and it is a source of great satisfaction to the agricultural interests of the country to learn that he has obtained leave of absence for a year, during which he will pursue his investigations into the rural economy of other lands. This winter he will spend in Great Britain, France, Denmark and Switzerland, where agricultural education and practical co-operation have reached an advanced stage.

Next summer he will return to Canada and subsequently proceed to South Africa, India and Australia. In the several countries Dr. Robertson will take opportunities of giving to various public bodies information on the enormously extensive and valuable resources of Canada, and also on the wonderful developments by its people. His long experience as Commissioner of Agriculture for the Dominion gave him an intimate and comprehensive knowledge of Canadian agriculture, such as is possessed by few other citizens, while his work at Macdonald College has brought him into close touch with what is foremost and best in education for the building up of the country in its children, its teachers and its homes.

The men and women on Canadian farms will be pleased to learn that one who is so generally recognized as one of themselves will speak for Canada from their point of view, and they will be still better pleased when, after a year of post-principal education, he settles down among them to continue his labors of love for the advancement of agriculture and education.

Dr. Robertson is one of the great men of the age whose highest aim in life is the uplifting of his fellow men, and Canada should be proud of his patriotic zeal in giving her the benefit of his like work, which will count for much in years to come.

WESTERN VERSUS EASTERN APPLES AND ORCHARDISTS.

WE had occasion last month to call in question the justice of certain sweeping statements made by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, at the annual meeting of the Quebec Pomological and Fruit Growing Society, with reference to British Columbia versus Quebec apples.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman is perhaps the foremost authority on the American continent and his impartial opinion on this subject is worthy of due consideration. Prof. Van Deman says:

"The conditions of climate are so different that there is no wonder that comparisons are drawn and that there is room for it. Taking the Rocky Mountains as the dividing line there are two great regions that are as diverse in their conditions as they are separated geographically. Apple growing is very recent on the Pacific side, compared with that of the eastern. Orchards have grown to old age and died before the apple industry was known on the Pacific slope. The whole business depends on the fickleness of the seasons in all the territory from the mountains eastward, except in a few rare cases, but to the westward the irrigation almost eliminates the question of climatic conditions. In a few sections of the Far West there is rainfall sufficient for producing apples, but about all that are grown there are the direct result of irrigation. And they have made a mark in the apple world not soon to be forgotten. Western apples have really set the standard and the question with the eastern growers is, how they are to meet it in the markets of the world. The beauty of the apples of the West is famous. This is accounted for by the clear and dry air and the long days of sunshine that are common there. It is not generally understood that the summer days of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia are longer by several hours than those of Virginia and New York and that the development of the plant growth, which depends on the sunshine, is correspondingly greater in a given time. Those who have never seen these apples can have but a faint idea of their vigorous and often dainty coloring. West of the Cascade range and on the Pacific Coast islands where irrigation is not necessary, the apples are usually not so highly colored as are those of the regions east of the Cascades, where irrigation is almost universal. I have recently been over several of these larger islands and found the orchards to be small and usually not well cared for. There is not the stimulus to plant and push them that the growers have east of the Cascades, yet their pears, cherries and berries are of the highest excellence.

"As to the flavor of the Western apple, there is a general impression that it is not equal to that of the Eastern ones, even when the same varieties are considered. Now there are poorly flavored apples in all sections and those of the Pacific Coast are not an exception, neither are they exceptionally bad. Those that have been grown in orchards that have been over irrigated are often stimulated to unnatural growth and are lacking in high flavor, and the same is true of those that have not had water enough and are small and lacking in development. Nature has her balance and it should be maintained reasonably near the standard to get the best results. I have tasted very badly flavored apples in the Central and Eastern States from these same causes, especially the latter one. Generally speaking, there may be something in favor of the apples from the Northeastern States and Eastern Canada, but it is more than offset by better color and size of the apples from the Northwest. And I will say further, that I have eaten many apples from the latter region that were as well flavored as any that I ever ate from New England or Ontario. But in the matter of color and size I do not think the Eastern apples can possibly be made generally to equal those of the West.

"The varieties commonly grown in the West that rank high in the market scale are the same as are popular in the East, with few exceptions. Among these are Yellow Newtown, Esopus Spitzenberg, Jonathan, Winesap, Rome Beauty, Stayman Winesaps, Grimes Golden, Banana and Delicious. The two latter are new and not so well tried as to warrant unlimited confidence by planters, but Delicious seems especially promising and its flavor is exquisite.

"The Western orchardists far surpass

those of the East in the matters of orchard treatment, and grading the fruit and packing it. Perhaps I should not say that the Western fruit growers are more honest but they certainly use far more care, and are reaping their just reward. They get about as much per bushel box for their apples as the Eastern growers do per barrel. This is three times the price. And by this I mean the net price at the orchard, which is surely a sad reflection on the Eastern growers, especially when we consider the long haul by rail across the continent. The cost of production may be a little higher in the West but the net returns fully justify whatever the expenses may be. If the orchards bring a net revenue of from $200 to $500 per acre nearly every year, as many of them do, what is their cash value? The answer is not difficult to make."

CRANBERRY CULTURE.

On page 10 of this issue will be found a very interesting article by Mr. L. J. Fosdick of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture on cranberry culture. This is one branch of fruit growing that has been very much neglected in Canada and should be seriously entertained by those having suitable ground for that purpose. The author's reference to the latitudes in which this fruit may be successfully grown should not be taken too seriously by the fruit growers of Canada west of Quebec. The industry should be particularly profitable in parts of British Columbia and the large increase in prices obtainable in the West will more than make up for the increased cost of land, cultivation and labor.

CANADIAN NATIONAL APPLE SHOW.

Much has been said and written on the subject of a Canadian National Apple Show since it was first suggested in the December number of The Fruit Magazine. That the first show of this kind in Canada could be most successfully managed at Vancouver, British Columbia, is admitted, and the leading papers of the province have given the project their hearty endorsement. But why do the citizens of Vancouver not open their eyes to the tremendous opportunity before them to advertise the city and province as never before and take immediate steps to form a working organization? To reap great advantages great things have to be done, and if the city and the Provincial and Dominion Governments will do their part there is every indication that the fruit growers from one end of the country to the other will furnish a display that will surprise the world. Volunteers to lead in this splendid enterprise are what are wanted and the work should be begun forthwith. $25,000 judiciously spent in this enterprise will mean millions to Canada.

SOME GARDEN SCENES IN OLD ONTARIO.

"FRUIT RANCHING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA."

(By J. T. Bealby, M. A.)

We are in receipt of a very handsome volume of 100 pages bearing the above title and published by Messrs. Adam and Charles Black, Soho Square, London, England. The book is profusely illustrated and is written in an entertaining narrative form. The author is a resident of Nelson, B. C., and many of his conclusions are particularly accurate, although he gives New Westminster credit for an important competition that was really held in Vancouver, and sometimes quotes, doubtless innocently, from second hand authorities rather than the real author of certain data. Mr. Bealby shows a much greater familiarity with the Kootenay than any other part of British Columbia, and consequently that section receives most attention in his book. There is, however, much amusing, interesting and instructive reading in this volume that will repay the reader. In closing chapter 16 the author says: "A trait which strikes the immigrant Englishman as being predominant in the character of the Canadian is the genuine leaven of his democratic feeling. There is a marked absence of official uniforms, a negation of outward ceremony, an indifference to mere authority, coupled with a deep rooted, wide reaching sense of equality, man with man, which imparts a quickened feeling of freedom, and makes real and vital the consciousness of liberty, that liberty which is beginning to burn feebly under the legislative restrictions and fetters imposed in ever increasing complexity and multiplicity by the states of Europe."

THE APPLE.

What the Poets and Fabulists Have Said About It.

IN this article we will leave alone the "practical side" of apple growing. We will say nothing about its cultivation, packing or sale, but just turn for a few moments to some of the old superstitions, the old rhymes and proverbs connected with the apple, which will remind us of bygone days, of the simple lives and the childish faith of our forefathers, who believed in fairies, omens and such things and were perhaps happier and better for such belief.

Turn where you will to the "simple annals of the poor," to the poetry and folk-lore of the old gardeners and orchardists, and you will find quaint proverbs, rhymes and superstitions such as we will not, even in this practical age, willingly let die.

"Adam's Apple."—This is the name given to the protuberance in the forepart of a man's throat, so called from the superstition that a piece of the forbidden fruit which Adam ate stuck in his throat and occasioned a swelling, which all his sons inherit to this day. It is rather curious, is it not, that a woman's throat should be so beautifully rounded and that a man's should be characterized by this "Adam's Apple"?

Every student of astronomy, of the mysteries and magnitude of the universe, will remember that a falling apple gave Isaac Newton a hint on the laws of gravitation and led to the "Newtonian System of Philosophy." The apple tree from which the historical apple fell stood in the garden of Mrs. Conduitt at Woolsthorpe. Surely all apple lovers will think Newton's apple was a pippin of renown.

Let us go a little farther back in history and speak of another apple, the "Apple of Discord."

Thus the story runs:—

At the marriage of Thetis and Peleus all the gods and goddesses met together. Discord threw on the table a golden apple, to be given to the most beautiful woman present. Juno, Pallas and Venus all claimed the "Golden Pippin." Who was to settle the question? Well, it was referred to Paris. He gave judgment in favor of Venus. This brought upon him the vengeance of Juno and Pallas, whose spite led to war and the fall of Troy.

Now had Paris declared that he could not possibly decide; that each fair one was equally beautiful, and had he divided the apple into three parts, giving a portion to each—then war might have been averted and Troy would not have fallen. But what should we have done for that useful figure of speech, the "Apple of Discord."

There is another pretty figure of speech in which we speak of a loved one as "The Apple of Mine Eye." We forget where this expression is first used in English literature, probably earlier than Shakespeare. A learned commentator says it is a corruption of "The pupil of mine eye." We do not agree. "The Apple of Mine Eye" is a pretty simile—let it stand.

Apples? They are all over literature. Do you remember that charming fairy story, "Cherry and Fair Star"? There is an apple in that which if you can get anyone to take a bite from it, that someone will do for you anything you desire. Oh! That is a useful brand of apple. Can any reader tell the Editor where such does grow? Send along a box at the earliest opportunity.

If you have read your "Arabian Nights" you will remember that Prince Ahmed bought an apple which was a certain cure for every disorder. Are there any of these apples on the market? We will take a box of these also.

"Apple Pie!" Ah! we all know what that is, and some of us remember the joke of an "Apple Pie Bed." This is a bed in which the sheets are so laid that the would-be sleeper cannot get his feet down. He will "say things" at first but invariably smile at the joke and forgive the joker, especially if she be a pretty chambermaid.

Have you ever been told to put things in "apple pie order"? We love to think that the expression means a pretty and neat arrangement—like apples laid under the crust ready for baking. No lover of apples will thank the learned writer who tells us that "apple pie order" is only a corruption of "cap-a pie order," said of a knight when armed from head to foot in perfect order for the fray. If we wanted to discard the old idea that apples, bright, red, rosy apples were intended, we would adopt the French word which signifies "laid in regular pleats." Now look that word up.

We started with the idea of writing quite a long screed on the "Poetry and Folk Lore of Fruits" and we have not got beyond "Apple Pie." Well! that shows what a fruitful subject we have got hold of, and there is a pun which we never intended. The merest dip into our old dictionaries, proverb and poetry books shows us that poets, proverb makers and dramatists have been great lovers of fruits, and if you take out of English literature all the pretty allusions to fruit, then we shall lose some of the most beautiful lines in our language.

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(Continued from Page 10.)

crop has netted the growers of the Commonwealth from one million to one and a half million dollars per annum.

According to statistics, cranberry culture occupies about 20,000 acres in the United States. The chief districts are located in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin, but the northwest coast line of Oregon and Washington promises to become a great field for this agricultural industry.

There is a constantly increasing market for this fruit in the United States, and, without doubt, in the near future cranberries will be exported in larger quantities. The acidity of the fruit is especially healthful, particularly for people living in warm climates.

Land.—The land upon which the cranberry is cultivated is reclaimed swamps and bogs, which have formerly been considered of but little value. The right kind of soil is low, moist land, suitably drained, consisting of peat, muck and mould, or decayed vegetation, classified as alluvial deposit. Clay soil is unfit for the cranberry, and loam will grow weeds too readily. Brown or brush bog is best, because less labor is required to bring it to a state of cultivation, and this kind of bog land is usually free from grass roots. If wooded swamp land is used, trees should be cut at the roots, to tip out the stumps in felling, which can be burned or removed from the bog. Boulders will do no harm on a cranberry bog, but they take up room.

We prefer a bog open to the sunshine and winds, to one surrounded by high

banks, as it is less liable to sun-scald and frost.

Sand.—Clear, sharp sand or gravel, free from clay or loam, is required, with which to cover the bog before setting vines.

Turfing.—After the removal of brush and trees, the surface of the bog should be turfed by cutting, with a turf axe, into pieces 12 by 18 inches, and then with a pulling hook the turf should be turned upside down. If there are bunches or tussocks they should be removed from the bog, also all coarse roots of trees and brush; but the turf should not be taken off, as it is the best feeder of the cranberry vine, being superior to muck, for it is not so cold and wet, and it is more spongy. The turf should be cut with a turf hoe after it has been turned over, and the high places should be levelled.

Drainage.—Good drainage must be obtained, else during the growing season the berries will rot and sun-scald badly. To obtain good drainage, the bog should be ditched in sections adapted to its size and shape, six to twelve sections to the acre being the average. A shore ditch should be cut entirely around the bog. This is needed for two reasons: first, to cut off any underground water courses; and, second, to prevent upland growth encroaching on the bog. If the bog is sufficiently wide, a central ditch for the flow of water is desirable. The central ditch should be 4 feet wide, and of sufficient depth to carry the water from 12 to 18 inches below the surface of the bog. The shore and cross ditches should be cut 3 feet wide, and of sufficient depth to give proper drainage. After ditching, the sections should be graded and slightly crowned at the centre, and the material thrown out in ditching may be used to fill up holes, and to make the proper levels.

Water.—A good water supply is essential to the proper cultivation of the cranberry. The supply may be obtained from a pond, reservoir or running brook, but must be under full control at all seasons of the year.

Stop-waters.—Stop-waters, or gates, in the brook and ditches will enable the grower to keep the water at the desired level, which should be varied according to the time and season. Early in the season 4 to 8 inches from the level of the bog, and later 10 to 15 inches, is a good average.

Sanding.—The next process in the preparation of a cranberry meadow is to cover the sections with clear, sharp sand or gravel, to the depth of 3 to 6 inches, 6 inches being none too much on the portions of the bog that are inclined to be soft and wet. The sand or gravel must be free from clay or loam. Sand will make a cold bog warm, and it will retain water while the surface is dry. It also retains the heat of the sun, causing the bog to be less liable to be affected by frosts and sun-scald than bogs not sanded. Sand also retards the growth of weeds, and affords the cranberry vine a better opportunity for growing.

When selecting bog lands to build into cranberry meadow, don't purchase when it is covered with snow or under water, unless you are familiar with the tract. Know the nature and condition of the land, and see that no one has a right of water flowage above or below your bog.

Vine Setting.—We are now ready to set out our cranberry vines. Care should be taken in the selection of varieties, there being over two hundred known varieties at the present time, all of which have not been cultivated sufficiently long to warrant their selection to any large extent. Vines which yield large crops of good-sized berries, of uniform dark color, are the ones to cultivate.

The "Early Black" is probably the most extensively cultivated. It is pear-shaped, a prolific cropper, will keep well if picked before too ripe, and will color well after picking.

The "McFarlin" is a native of Carver, Mass., a round, large berry, ripening medium early, coloring uniformly. It is a good cropper, and a good keeper when picked at the proper time.

The "Centreville" is a handsome, long berry, takes a high color, crops well, and can be harvested late. These three varieties, ripening successively, can be handled readily at harvest time.

Marked Varieties.—The marked varieties are distinguished in shape as pear, pointed, bugle, oval and round. Berries vary in the time of ripening, also in keeping qualities. Some berries will color well after they are picked, while others will not change from white to red unless left upon the vines to ripen. The cranberry is first green, then white, then it turns to pink, then red; and some varieties, when ripe, are so dark a red as to be almost black.

Vines should be set out evenly, to produce an even and regular growth; and, to accomplish this, a marker is used, made like a rake with five or more teeth, set 12 to 18 inches apart. This is dragged at right angles across the sanded bog. No care is needed to set the vines right side up; they will grow as readily one way as the other. Two inches above the sand is sufficient. More than three vines in a hill are liable to heat; and if they all thrive, the vines are too thick in the hills where over three are set. Hills should be 12 to 18 inches apart. Where the lines cross each other those that

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were made by the marker will indicate where to set the vines. The dibble is used in setting to press the vines down through the sand into the soil beneath, leaving the vines just above the surface. Vines which do well will bear the second year, the third year a good crop may be expected, and the fourth year a full crop. With proper cultivation, they will do well for many years.

Cultivation.—Thorough weeding the first three or four years will assure a fairly clean bog. Brakes, ferns and rushes will grow readily in ditches and on the ditch banks, and should be dug out by the roots. If this part of the cultivation is neglected, they will grow so rank as to prevent the vines from bearing, and what few berries there may be on the ditch banks will be soft or green at harvesting. When the meadow is in bearing condition, all weeds should be removed by the time the vines are in bloom. On Cape Cod the blooming season is usually from June 10 to 25, unless winter flowage is continued late.

Walking over the meadow, after the berries have set, will destroy more or less of the fruit, and the weeding from this time to harvesting should be discontinued, removing only such weeds as may be reached by walking in the ditches.

Irrigation.—This is very essential to the successful cultivation of the cranberry. Too much or too little water are both difficulties to be avoided; or, in other words, water must be under control of the cranberry grower. The vine roots should be well fed with water up to the blooming period, but when the berries are formed the water should be kept lower.

Cranberry vines are fond of running water, and if the water supply is limited, the brook and ditches may be flushed out during a rain. Gravitation is the cheapest method of irrigating with water. But sometimes the pond is lower than the bog. In these cases a steam pump or windmill will overcome the difficulty.

Dikes.—In laying out cranberry meadows, in many instances it is necessary to build dikes. In case a meadow or bog is long, it might be economy to build a roadway dike across it, thus saving time and labor, and also by the same means reducing the depth of water to be carried at the time of flowing. This will be the case if the meadow has much of a fall. Providing the meadow is long, and has a fall of 5 feet, to cover properly the highest point of the bog, 7 feet of water will be required at the lower dike, so that this lower dike will need to be 9 feet high. By building one or more midway dikes, the volume of water may be reduced very materially, which is desirable for quick flowage and rapid drainage.

If dikes are to be built, they should have a broad base, below the centre of which a 3-foot trench should be dug to hardpan. This trench runs lengthwise of the dike, and is filled with sand or gravel. The width at the bottom of the dike depends upon the depth of water to be carried in the pond or on the meadow at the time of flowage.

When the dike is to be used as a drive or roadway, the height will determine its width at the top. A dike 4 feet high, when constructed for this purpose, should be 14 feet wide at the top, and at least 18 feet wide at the base. No heavy team should be allowed to drive over it for at least six months after it is built, and then the wagon should have wide tires.

A dike should be built amply strong to withstand the pressure of water which it is intended to carry; and, if it is to be a reservoir dike, sand should be dumped off its bank on the reservoir or water side, to completely cover the turf. This sand covering will keep muskrats from burrowing into the dike, as the sand fills in wherever they try to burrow. The reservoir dike should be built at least 2 feet higher than high-water mark, for strong winds will cause the water to wash and slop against it. The outlet must be ample to admit of overow in case of heavy rains and melting snow. Pulling plank should be set at the reservoir flume at the height water is to be carried.

The outside of all dikes should be built up with turf cut 12 by 18 inches, and some 12 by 24 for binders. All turf should be laid longest way crosswise on the dike, and all seams lapped, after the manner of laying bricks.

If the water is 6 feet deep at the flume, the dike should not be less than 8 feet high, 18 feet wide at the base, and narrowed to 10 feet at the top. This will allow 4 feet for the sloping of each side, which is none too much, even when good, tough turf is used for its banks.

When a dike crosses a meadow, no ditch should be dug nearer than 10 feet to its sides, else the great weight of the dike will crowd, and fill up the ditch, causing the dike itself to slump and cave. A crushed down dike is an eyesore, and little better than no dike for holding back water. If the dike crosses soft land, such as muck or mud, it should be spiled to hardpan lengthwise, in addition to the centre filled trench. A thoroughly built dike will pay in the long run.

The flume through the dike must be carefully and strongly built. Some are built with stone, others with plank; but we prefer the Portland cement flume, built with a bulkhead so water can be handled at the top rather than from the bottom of the flume. An experienced man will be profitable to employ for this part of the work.

The Reservoir.—A pond or reservoir at the head of the cranberry meadow is of great value, to hold a reserve water supply for irrigation purposes during the dry months of summer, and also to enable the grower to flood his meadows when occasion requires.

Harvesting.—The best method of harvesting or picking cranberries is problematical, and must be determined by the individual grower. Hand picking and raking were the original methods, and hand picking is still adhered to by many growers. On large bogs machine picking solves the problem of securing the crop during the harvest season, which on Cape Cod usually begins the last of August and continues into October.

Overripe berries will not keep well, and it is a mistake to pick the fruit when green, for, if marketed, it will bring a low price. If only good, high-colored sound berries are marketed, the returns will be more satisfactory to the grower.

When the bog is to be picked by hand, a margin around the section is picked first, usually by men and boys, in the morning before the bog dries off sufficiently for regular picking. This is called ditch-row picking. These berries will be picked while the vines are wet with the morning dew, and only a few of them should be put into each picking box; when the berries are dry, the boxes may be filled up. Care must be taken to have the berries dry when packed in the storehouse, to insure their keeping qualities. Regular picking does not begin until the vines are dry.

After the margin is picked, the section is ready to be lined off. This is done with a reel and line, two garden lines and a 3-inch ring. The men who line out the sections walk only on the margin,—which has previously been picked.

To harvest a 10-acre bog, yielding an average crop, about 50 hands are needed, besides a foreman, 2 men helpers, a tally keeper and a dumper.

Cranberries should be stored, dry, in a slatted bushel crate, with cleats on each end, to insure good keeping qualities previous to their being marketed; and while in the storehouse they should receive ventilation, but not be subject to draughts.

Where native help is scarce, bunk houses are built to accommodate the pickers during the harvesting season.

Bunk House.—Dimensions, 16 by 40 feet, with a partition through the centre, so that one chimney is sufficient for the two apartments. In the extreme ends, in the centre, are built two tiers of four bunks each, separated by matched board partitions. Each bunk is 4 feet wide, and is supposed to accommodate two persons. The space above the bunks is floored over with matched boards. The boys occupy the loft in one end of the bunk house, and the girls the loft in the opposite end. A bunk house arranged on this plan will easily accommodate 60 to 75 men, women and children.

Screen House.—A building with ample capacity for packing boxes, barrels, the harvested crop, and room to clean and pack berries, is essential. A dry, properly ventilated cellar in this building is especially desirable, in which to store the harvested berries previous to packing and shipping to market.

Fall Work.—Previous to the ground freezing up for winter, all weeds should be removed from the bog; dikes and flumes should be examined, to see that all is secure before the bog is flowed.

A rank growth of vines will not yield a good crop of berries, and what there are will be late in ripening, and subject to rot if the season is hot and wet. Under these conditions it is well to re sand the vines with 1 to 2 inches of sand. Vine sanding is done on the same principle as the sanding of new bog, with one exception. Instead of dumping the sand on the bog, each wheeler brings his shovel on the wheelbarrow load, and

spreads the sand from his barrow. To accomplish this a plank runway is laid from the sand pit to the bog. Upon this runway men with wheelbarrows bring the sand as directed by the foreman, who attends to moving the runway as the sanding progresses. Sanding is often done after ice forms on the bog. The only objections to this are, that the vines needing sand cannot be so readily seen and sometimes when ice breaks up it drifts with the sand on it, carrying it to parts of the bog where it is not needed, thus distributing the sand unevenly.

Winter Flowage.—For the protection of cranberry vines during the cold months, flowage should take place just prior to the freezing up of the ground. This prevents winter-killing of vines, which is liable to occur during severe winters, the same as grass will winter-kill. It also prevents the throwing of vines by the action of freezing and thawing.

Should any portion of the bog be less than 12 inches under water, it will be well to keep a sharp lookout to the outlets after the ice forms, and prevent any lifting of the ice by heavy rains or sudden thaws, which will pull the vines, where frozen into the ice.

Late flowing in the spring will retard the growth of the cranberry vine, and thus it can be carried beyond the usual frost-killing season. Water is kept on by some growers on the Cape until early summer, to avoid the late spring frosts; but this will shorten the growing season, and cause the berries to ripen late in the fall. Seasons will vary, but on Cape Cod from the last of November to the last of April is a good average period for bog flowing.

When there is an ample supply of water, the grower, to kill off injurious insects, will resort to a twenty-four hours' flowing of his bog during a rain or cloudy weather, as the sun will scald berries that are under water. If a bog is seriously infested with worms or insects, to the destruction of the fruit crop, it may be desirable to flood the meadow all summer, and sacrifice one season's crop.

March winds are injurious to cranberry vines, as this is usually a thawing and freezing month, and a covering of water will protect them.

A fruit crop is sometimes saved from fall frosts by flowing. This can be done when there is an ample supply of water and good drainage. Water must be handled quickly, in order that the meadow may be dry at time of picking; also, to prevent the berries from sun-scald.

Drawing Off.—When the winter flowage of water is drawn off, a rainy spell should be chosen. More or less slime, etc., will form on the bog and vines; and if the water is drawn off during a storm, the rain will wash the vines, and the exposure to the air at this time, minus the sun's rays, is very beneficial.

Packing and Shipping.—The packing season usually begins soon after picking, following soon after the fall fruits are out of the market. Small shipments are made during the picking season, the berries being cleaned and packed in the morning, while the bog is drying off, and also on rainy days.

Berries stored in the storehouse at a cool temperature, if brought to a much warmer temperature in the packing room, will become wet. This is often spoken of as the sweating process, which term is hardly correct, for the cranberry skin is waterproof. To demonstrate this fact, submerge cranberries in water for days, and they will be as fresh as when picked. When berries are wet, under the conditions mentioned, it is due to the process of condensation. Berries should never be packed in a wet condition. To avoid this, the packing house should be kept cool, and then, if the berries become wet, it is best to discontinue packing until the atmosphere becomes cool and dry.

Berries are poured from the picking or storage boxes into the hopper of the separator, which blows out the vines and separates the greater part of the poor from the good berries. From the separator the berries go to the screens,

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and are carefully picked over by women, four or five usually working at a screen.

The shipping package has been, to a great extent, the 100-quart barrel, but the two-compartment crate (holding 32 quarts, dry measure) is the proper shipping package for cranberries. In fact, many of the commission houses manifest their preference for the crate package by re-packing from barrels into crates. The crate package will keep the berries in the best possible condition, it is easily handled, and it requires for equal holding capacity less storage room than a barrel.

Cooking.—As cranberries contain such acute acids, there is no fruit that will so quickly act upon tin, iron or brass, when brought into contact. Hence, always cook cranberries in earthen-lined kettles, granite, agateware, or, still better, in aluminum kettles, which are now reasonable in price, are light to handle, will not tarnish or discolor the sauce, and do not easily scorch it. Never allow any article of food containing cranberries to stand in anything but earthen or glass dishes. Granulated sugar should always be used, as the poorer qualities of sugar and molasses destroy the flavor of this delectable berry.

Estimated cost of building cranberry meadow:

Cost per acre for land	$ 10 00
Turfing, grading, ditching and sanding	200 00
Six barrels vines, at $5 per barrel	30 00
Setting out of vines	16 00
	$256 00

Nothing is allowed in this estimate for tools, building of dikes, flumes, roadways, or for buildings. The cost will to a great extent depend on the conditions which exist naturally, the manner in which the bog is built, and the foreman having charge of the building of the bog. The estimate given is based upon labor at $1.50 per day of 9 hours.

It is not unreasonable to expect that a good piece of bog, properly built and vined with good varieties, receiving proper care, will give an average yearly yield of 60 to 75 barrels of cranberries per acre. Estimates based upon statistics gathered from many bogs, for a term of years, have been given by a large grower as about 32 barrels per acre.

In the cultivation of cranberries there are many things which will interest the thoughtful and diligent man. The author has made no attempt to write a glowing account, but his purpose has been to encourage the intelligent cultivation of waste places possessing great fertility, which, under right management, can be made to produce paying crops.

HOW TO LIVE WELL.

The following extract is from a letter written by George Washington to his nephew, Bushrod Washington, in 1773. The advice is good: Be courteous to all, but intimate with few; and let those few be well tried before you give them your confidence. True friendship is a plant of slow growth, and must undergo and withstand the shocks of adversity before it is entitled to the appellation. Let your heart feel for the affliction and distresses of every one, and let your hand give in proportion to your purse, remembering always the estimation of the widow's mite, that it is not every one that asketh that deserveth charity; all, however, are worthy of the inquiry, or the deserving may suffer. Do not conceive that fine clothes make fine men, any more than fine feathers make fine birds. A plain, genteel dress is more admired, and obtains more credit than lace and embroidery in the eyes of the judicious and sensible.

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TOMATO BLIGHT (Dry Rot)
Cause and Prevention.

By David Gellatly, Gellatly, B. C.

THIS blight is common all over the dry belt of British Columbia. This dry rot attacks the fruit in all stages of growth, from the time the flower has dropped until they are full grown. Tomatoes that are affected with dry rot ripen up two to three weeks ahead of the others. The rot when first seen is merely a little dark brown coloring on the bloom end of the fruit, which by the time the fruit is nearly full grown has covered all or nearly all of the bloom end.

I have come to the conclusion after fifteen years experience in tomato growing that dry rot is caused by drouth or lack of sufficient moisture when the fruit is setting. The plant suffering for lack of water soon becomes depleted and the bacteria that produces this rot and seems to be always present in the soil now finds its way into the system of the depleted plant which has become so weak that this is no longer able to withstand this bacteria. It is well known that the trouble is usually worse rather early in the picking season during hot weather. In the cooler weather of fall it is rarely serious. The reason is quite obvious. In the fall we have rains which soon put the plants in good growing condition, consequently the plants are soon able to overcome the effects of the bacteria. I have seen large fields of tomatoes in the early part of the season in which nearly all the fruit was affected with the rot and any experienced person could see that they were in need of water. In the early fall we had good rains which soon revived the plants and inside of a month no trace of the dry rot could be found, but instead as clean a lot of tomatoes as anyone could wish to see. In my experience tomatoes planted on good sandy loam should be irrigated once a week during the hot growing season or twice a week on sandy soils. If this is done I feel sure that no one will be troubled with dry rot. It has been found that heavy application of fresh stable manure appears to augment the injury. This is another point in favor of my theory that drouth is the cause of the rot, for it is well known that stable manure is one of the worst things that can be put on land where water is apt to be short, for the reason that it helps to loosen up the soil, making evaporation more rapid, the soil therefore becoming dry early in the season. In conclusion I may say that I have very little faith in spraying with Bordeaux mixture for this blight unless the suffering plants are first given a good watering. Then the vines could be sprayed with Bordeaux if one wished to do so and good results could be expected.

The Liming of Soils

By H. J. WHEELER, Ph. D., of the Rhode Island Experiment Station

(Continued from January Issue).

Plants But Little Benefited By Liming.

There are many plants which, when supplied with sufficient potash, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen in immediately assimilable combinations, such as nitrate of soda and nitrate of potash, show but little if any benefit from liming even upon quite acid soils. Among these plants are the following: Indian corn, spurry, rye, carrot, chicory, Rhode Island bent, and redtop.

Upon a very acid soil some of these plants might show greater benefit from liming, provided the nitrogen were supplied in sulphate of ammonia, blood, tankage, fish, cotton-seed meal, plant roots, or other nitrogenous substances, the decomposition and nitrification of which would be hastened by the presence of lime.

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Plants Usually or Frequently Injured By Liming.

Among the plants which have shown slight injury from liming under certain conditions and which may under other circumstances be helped by it are the following: Cotton, tomato, cowpea, zinnia, phlox (Drummondi), Concord grape, peach, apple and pear. The plants that have quite persistently shown marked injury from liming are: Lupine, common sorrel, radish, velvet bean, flax, castor bean, blackberry, black-cap raspberry, cranberry, Norway spruce and American white birch. Extensive European tests have also shown that lupine is injured by liming.

Lime, though directly injurious to common sheep sorrel, aids in ridding land of it more by virtue of encouraging other plants than on account of the direct injury which it causes. It is claimed that the chestnut, azalea, and rhododendron are injured by lime, though they have not yet been tested at the Rhode Island Station.

The Rhode Island soil upon which the tests referred to were made is what has been termed a "silt loam," in which the water table is usually from 12 to 15 feet below the surface.

Influence of Lime Upon Some Plant Diseases.

Potato Scab.—It has been shown that carbonate of lime and such other compounds of lime as are changed into the carbonate by decomposition within the soil all tend to favor the production of potato scab, provided the germs of the disease are already in the soil or are introduced into it on the seed tubers. This seems to be due to the fact that the lime makes the soil alkaline or to some influence which the combined carbonic acid of the carbonate of lime exerts upon the development of the fungus.

In view of this unfavorable action of lime caution should be observed in liming potato fields in the manner suggested heretofore.

Club Root.—Many writers seem to agree that liming is capable of lessening materially the injury to turnips, cabbages, etc., caused by the disease known as "finger-and-toe" and "club root." English writers assert that by resort to liming excellent crops of turnips have been produced where without it the crop was a failure, owing to the attacks of the disease.

Other Diseases.—The effect of different compounds of lime has been tested, with not entirely conclusive results, on various other diseases, including cranberry and sweet potato diseases, and a root disease of alfalfa (Rhizoctonia medicaginis). Slaked lime was found to be effective in reducing soil rot of sweet potatoes, and quicklime in checking or preventing the root disease of alfalfa.

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How Often Should Liming Be Practised?

The frequency with which liming should be practiced depends upon several conditions; for example, upon the character of the soil, the quantity of lime employed in each application, the number of years involved in a rotation, the plants to be grown and their order of succession. Formerly, in England, large quantities of lime were applied at somewhat rare intervals, but there and elsewhere at the present time the preferable practice seems to be to use small amounts and apply it more frequently. As a general rule it may be stated that from half a ton to one and a half tons of lime per acre applied every five or six years is sufficient. There may exist extreme soils requiring either more or less than these amounts. If soils which are quite acid and have not previously been limed are to be seeded, with the intention of allowing them to remain in grass for several years, as much as two or three tons of lime per acre may sometimes be advisable. Only very extreme cases would call for larger applications. If in a rotation covering a considerable number of years two crops especially benefited by lime are introduced at about equidistant intervals of time, it may be advisable to lime twice in the course of the rotation, each time just prior to their introduction. In renovating acid pastures and meadows it is usually preferable to apply a fair amount of lime upon the furrows when they are first plowed, so that this may be thoroughly mixed with the soil by subsequent plowing and harrowing, and just prior to seeding to grass make another generous application. By such treatment, provided the other essential fertilizing ingredients are employed, a good stand of clover, Kentucky bluegrass, timothy, and other grasses may be obtained where in many instances they were formerly partial or total failures and where only redtop, Rhode Island bent, and grasses having similar soil adaptability could be grown. Where land is kept in grass for a number of consecutive years, top-dressing with lime or, preferably, wood ashes may possibly be advisable in some instances, particularly if ordinary commercial fertilizers are employed in lieu of stable manure. If home-mixed dressings containing basic slag meal or liberal amounts of bone are used with

nitrate of potash, the need of liming is much less than under many other circumstances.

When to Apply Lime.

Lime in the form of carbonate of lime, as in marl, wood ashes, etc., can usually be applied with safety in the spring or at any other season of the year, but autumn is always the safest time to apply caustic or slaked lime. The latter form upon further exposure to the air changes gradually into the mild carbonate of lime, but usually a considerable quantity has not reached that stage when applied and it may in consequence act too energetically. This is particularly true if the soil is light and sandy, and if plants, which are but little helped by lime, are employed. On very acid soils, particularly such as contain much humus, there is little or no danger from applying reasonable quantities of lime in the spring. If caustic or slaked lime is applied in excessive amounts it may not only injure plants directly, but also indirectly by rendering the texture of the soil unfavorable; it may also make the soil temporarily so alkaline as to interfere with the activity of the organisms which transform ammonia into readily assimilable nitrates. Injury thus arising can not ordinarily be of long duration, for the reason that the carbonic acid of the soil changes the caustic lime rapidly into carbonate of lime, and thus the alkalinity of the soil is soon reduced.

How to Apply Lime.

Some writers recommend that upon old mossy meadows and pastures lime should be applied to the surface before plowing, in order that it may help to quickly decompose the organic matter. The chief objection to this procedure is that the lime does not become well incorporated with the soil, and since some of it is turned to the bottom of the furrow and its tendency at all times is to work downward, it may be quickly carried not only away from the surface soil, but also from the reach of plants. The practice of liming such soils immediately after plowing and then thoroughly harrowing has been attended by excellent results. This is particularly the case provided a second application is made in a similar manner just previous to reseeding. Under such a plan some lime becomes intimately mixed with the entire mass of soil by the operations of tillage, and finally a considerable amount is left near the surface, thus accomplishing two important objects.

In some sections where marl is used extensively it is spread upon the surface and plowed under, turning a furrow about 2 inches deep. The more common method where marling is practiced is to plow the land and then cart on the marl, dumping it in heaps at such intervals that it can be spread conveniently with a shovel. If the marl is not sufficiently fine, but is of such a nature that it crumbles upon exposure to the air, the heaps may be allowed to remain for some time before spreading, and still further time may be allowed to elapse before the operation of harrowing is begun. Sometimes a "clod crusher" or "bush harrow" may be employed to advantage to break up the lumps before harrowing. A most important point to be observed in applying lime of all kinds is to mix it with the soil as thoroughly as possible, the finer the particles the better being the result.

Pulverized burned lime or lime which is already slaked may be spread upon the soil directly from wagons or carts, or dumped in heaps and then spread with a shovel, though the most satisfactory plan in such cases is to employ an ordinary grain drill with fertilizer attachment or a lime spreader. In the use of such spreaders it is generally advisable to attach some burlap or old bagging to the sides and rear of the machine in such a way that it will trail upon the ground. If the machine is so equipped and the burlap is weighted with a piece of wood at the rear, much of the unpleasantness connected with spreading lime is avoided. For those familiar with the nature of lime and its use it is unnecessary to state that it is well, if possible, to apply it on a quiet day. The eyes may be protected by glasses and the nostrils and mouth by devices used by those who run thrashing machines.

The only other form of lime in connection with the application of which any particular difficulty might be encountered is quick or burned lime in lump form. Where only small quantities of such lime are to be used it is frequently immersed for a moment in water, in a basket, and emptied into a wagon body. The following day it will be slaked sufficiently for use. Where larger quantities are used, and a lime spreader is at hand, the lime is sometimes water slaked in large piles on the border of the field and then distributed. To accomplish the water slacking in a satisfactory manner, from 2 to 2½ pails of water should be sprinkled over each cask of lime as it is emptied upon the pile, and finally the whole mass should be very thoroughly covered with soil. In a few days practically all of the lime will be in a fine condition suitable for spreading. In loading it into the spreader care should be taken to first remove the soil, so as to avoid its clogging the machine. If the lime spreader itself is not fitted with a screen, the lime should first be carefully screened for the purpose of removing any hard lumps which may remain, due to imperfect slaking or burning. These lumps may be further slaked by themselves.

A practice preferred by many, and probably the most feasible one where a lime spreader is not to be had, is to place the burnt lime in piles of from 35 to 40 pounds each at suitable intervals (heaps of this size 20 feet apart in each direction furnish about 2 tons per acre), and cover the piles with moist earth. In a few days the lime is so thoroughly slaked that it can be spread directly with a shovel. Provided the soil is dry, from one-fourth to half a pail of water (or in extreme cases even more) should be sprinkled over each pile immediately before it is covered with earth. In this case, as in all others where slaked lime is employed, it is important that it be harrowed into the soil immediately after spreading. In no case should it be exposed long to the air before harrowing as it is liable to cake and form a sort of mortar to such an extent that it is impossible to mix it as thoroughly with the soil as before.

Forms of Lime Used for Agricultural Purposes.

Caustic ("quick" or "burnt") lime obtained by burning oyster shells, limestone, etc., is the most economical form in which lime can be bought, in all cases

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where the distance of railway transportation or of cartage is great. One hundred pounds of such lime usually contain about 95 pounds of actual lime. Sometimes burned lime contains considerable magnesia, a point which has already been considered.

According to Roberts, "when first moved from the kiln, lime weighs about 75 pounds to the heaped bushel; that from shells weighs less than that from limestone. A ton of limestone converted into caustic lime (CaO) weighs between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds; hence it is economy to burn the lime near where the stones are quarried, since it weighs but three-fifths as much as limestone. In slaking, lime takes up considerable quantities of water; hence a ton of slaked or hydrated lime contains really but three-fourths as much lime as a ton unslaked. A heaped bushel of unslaked lime makes 1½ bushels of slaked lime (a bushel of air-slaked lime is usually considered to weigh 50 pounds); therefore it should be transported before it is slaked. When caustic lime is exposed to the air for some time it absorbs both moisture and carbon dioxid from the atmosphere and becomes air-slaked lime. By still longer exposure it may all change into carbonate of lime, the same form as before burning. It is, however, much finer than ground limestone." Lime made from oyster shells and magnesian limestone weighs less per bushel than that made from the purer kinds of limestone.

Gypsum, or land plaster, is a combination of lime with sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) and water. Upon heating, gypsum loses its water and is changed into plaster of Paris or calcined plaster, which is used in making casts and for many other industrial purposes.

In case a soil is seriously deficient in lime, gypsum may act as a direct manure; usually, however, its beneficial effect upon soils is attributed to its indirect action in liberating potash, and possibly other substances, which were locked up in the soil in such combinations that plants could not make use of them. Gypsum may be helpful to a limited extent on clayey soils by flocculating the fine particles, on account of which the soil is less likely to become "water-logged" and to cake, and hence interfere with the operations of tillage. In the last-mentioned respect water-slaked lime or the carbonate is said to be much more efficacious than gypsum, though as a liberator of potash gypsum is claimed to lead.

It is stated on good authority that, in the presence of decaying organic matter, gypsum may be changed into carbonate of lime. While this may be true under certain circumstances, in experiments at the Rhode Island Station on a soil exceptionally rich in humus and containing a moderate amount of plant residues which were undergoing decomposition, such a change did not result, if at all, to a practical extent. For this reason and on account of the fact that gypsum usually costs as much or more per ton, it can not take the place of the latter for most of the purposes for which lime is applied to land.

For use in renovating "black alkali" (sodium carbonate) soils in the arid regions, gypsum, as already explained, performs a valuable function which can not be filled by any of the other compounds of lime.

Chalk is a naturally occurring form of carbonate of lime which is exceptionally pure. It is quite soft, and is frequently referred to as marl.

Marl is a name which is applied to earthy deposits usually more or less friable in their character and containing carbonate of lime in quantities ranging usually from 5 to 95 pounds per 100 pounds of the material. It must be evident, therefore, that if one intends to make use of a given deposit of marl for the lime contained in it, he should first have a sample of it analyzed.—(The experiment stations in the different States would probably undertake to do this free of cost.) If the material will not effervesce upon the addition of either hot or cold vinegar, it probably contains but little carbonate of lime and may be of doubtful value. This test, however, should precede, and not be substituted for, a careful chemical analysis.

On account of the varying chemical composition of marl, it must be obvious also that no definite rules as to the amounts which should be used in given cases can be stated. On a soil where one has reason to think a ton of burnt lime should be applied per acre, about 4 tons of a marl containing from 20 to 25 per cent. of actual lime (calcium oxid) should be employed. If the marl is twice as rich the amount applied should be but 2 tons, etc.

Marls vary somewhat in their physical characteristics, depending upon the amounts and character of the earthy material associated with the carbonate of lime. If the marl is associated with clay it is exceptionally well adapted for use on sandy soils, since the clay and carbonate of lime both tend to make such soils more compact and retentive of manures and moisture. A marl containing sand would, on the other hand, be better suited to clayey soils. According to Heinrich, sand marl may be applied to the soil immediately, but clay marls sometimes contain injurious compounds of iron and sulphur, in which case it is not safe to use them until they have been composted for two or three years, or long enough to effect the decomposition of the iron compounds.

Some so-called marls contain considerable quantities of phosphoric acid and potash in such forms as to greatly enhance their fertilizing value.

Phosphate of lime is found as bone, guano, apatite, and in the form of the well-known South Carolina, Florida, and Tennessee phosphate rock. The better classes of phosphate rock contain but small quantities of carbonate of lime, while others contain large amounts. The latter are unfitted on this account for superphosphate manufacture. Both classes of phosphate when ground finely have been found to be more or less effective upon acid soils, particular attention having been devoted to their employment on acid muck or peat soils.

(Continued in Next Issue).

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AS OTHERS SEE US

A Few Excerpts from the Comments of Our Contemporaries

Some weeks ago The Fruit Magazine, a new magazine in the interests of fruit culture, conducted by Maxwell Smith, the former Dominion fruit inspector, published an article advocating the establishment of a Canadian national fruit show on similar lines to the one which has proved so successful at Spokane. This suggestion has been taken up very seriously by fruit growers and show organizers throughout the province, and the idea seems not only to have met with approval but to have aroused a considerable amount of enthusiasm. The Spokane show was started very largely as an advertising scheme, and according to reports has proved a very satisfactory one. It has undoubtedly done much to advertise the fruit districts of the States, and it is felt, and not without reason, that, considering the enormous importance which the fruit industry has attained in Canada, a great exhibition would prove not only a valuable educational influence for those engaged in the industry, but a powerful inducement to prospective settlers to engage in a business which can show them so many attractions.—Orchard City Record, Kelowna, B. C.

—

So many pharmacists are also fruit raisers or owners of fruit ranches that we feel impelled to mention the fact that a magazine devoting its pages entirely to the proper cultivation, preservation and improvement of fruit has been published in Vancouver under the able editorship of Maxwell Smith. It should receive the heartiest support of all pharmacists—Pharmaceutical Record, Victoria, B. C.

—

The fruit interests of British Columbia are steadily enlarging, evidence of which is given by the fact that Vancouver has now a monthly magazine, entitled The Fruit Magazine, which is the only magazine in Canada devoted entirely to the interests of fruit growers, fruit dealers and fruit consumers, and it appeals to everybody who uses fruit in any form. What is already accomplished in fruit raising in the Pacific province, the greater things yet to be accomplished, the possibilities of success, with suggestions, good advice and a reasonable stimulus to all who are in the fruit business as growers, packers, sellers, form the chief topics of the January issue of The Fruit Magazine. We learn from it that the two greatest apple shows the world has ever seen were those at Spokane, Wash., in 1908 and 1909, and at both of these the British Columbia fruit had a commanding position. Maxwell Smith is editor and The Fruit Magazine Publishing Company, Ltd., Vancouver, are the publishers of this bright monthly journal.—Globe, St. John, N. B.

I have received three copies of The Fruit Magazine, and think your account of the National Apple Show is exceedingly well done. I am much obliged to you for sending me the copies. The result of the show this year means, I think, a bigger and better exhibition in 1910, and the pushing forward of the apple industry all over the North American continent.—Howard Elliott, St. Paul, Minn. (President Northern Pacific Railway Company.)

—

As I was late in sending my subscription I am enclosing ten cents for November number; I cannot afford to miss one number of so valuable a paper. The articles are most helpful and interesting. —T. C. Orr, Toronto, Ont.

—

Maxwell Smith, editor of The Fruit Magazine, is advocating that a national apple show be held in Canada in 1910. He is receiving hearty support from the press of British Columbia, and he deserves it.—Pioneer-Press, Alberni, B. C.

—

I must compliment you on your article on an apple show for Canada, and I sincerely hope that something will be done towards that end. I will certainly do all I can to help in that direction. And the piece you published relating to "Poor Law" children is, I think, an extraordinarily good one and should be in the hands of every one and written in gold letters. What a grand thing it would be, and how much real and lasting good some of our men with money could do in that direction.—Geo. Heatherbell, Glenwood, B. C.

—

Your letter to hand a few days ago, also samples of your Fruit Magazine. Allow me to congratulate you on your undertaking. I think it fills a long felt want and your magazine is certainly second to none. I for one certainly do not want to lose a copy. I am inclosing a little scene which I have scooped out of the tall timber in thirteen years. Wishing you and your Fruit Magazine every success.—Robert Turner, Salmon Arm, B. C.

CERTAINLY.

On this page we are glad to print a letter from the Publicity Committee of the Kelowna Board of Trade. We would, however, remind the committee that "Box and Other Exhibits," carrying off prizes at the Spokane Apple Show were mentioned in the general report of that exhibition appearing in the December number of The Fruit Magazine.—(Editor.)

DISHONEST APPLE PACKERS.

Ontario apple packers are in disgrace. It is not the first time, but they are in bad disgrace on this occasion, and those who have taken note of their impositions on the long suffering public, by the disgraceful apple shipments to the coast this past fall for instance, will agree that the head of the horticultural branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, has not roasted the apple shippers of Ontario any too severely when he describes their methods as "cussed foolhardiness." The grade of apples may have been poor in Ontario the past season, but poor as they may have been there could be no justification for the sort of apples shipped by the long and expensive rail haul to the Pacific Coast. The result has been that another black eye has been given to Ontario apples out in the West, by such dishonest methods of packing. It was the yearly frauds by Ontario packers and the care in the British Columbia packing in contrast that favored the conquest of the prairie market by the latter fruit, and yet Ontario has not learned the lesson and continues to ship out West windfalls and culls impossible to sell on the Toronto street market. If Ontario were the only sufferer in the case, little noise might be made, but the western retail fruit merchant is also a loser, and the customer must take what he can get.—Columbian, New Westminster.

The Editor, Fruit Magazine,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir,—In your January number you gave a statement of the prizes won by various British Columbia places in the plate exhibits at the National Apple Show at Spokane in November, but no list was given of prizes won for box and other exhibits, and it would seem a matter of some public interest that the total number of prizes won, together with the amount of cash, should be published for the information of the public and in order to correct several erroneous lists which have appeared in the Coast dailies. The following table of cash and prizes won has been carefully compiled from the official prize list issued after the show by the management:

	Cash	1st	2nd	3rd
Kelowna	$301	11	5	0
Salmon Arm	72	2	2	0
Vernon	56	7	6	0
Kaslo	16	1	5	2
Nelson	17	3	4	0
Willow Point	12	1	1	0
Grand Forks	8	1	1	2
Spence's Bridge	5	1	1	0
Harrops	5	1	1	0
Needles	4	0	2	0

Yours very truly,

The Publicity Committee,
Kelowna Board of Trade

Kelowna, B. C., Jan. 8, 1910.

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Volume 1 MARCH, 1910. Number 6

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

Published monthly, in the interests of Fruit Growers, Fruit Dealers and Fruit Consumers.

CENTRAL PORTION, BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT DISPLAY, ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY SHOW, LONDON, ENGLAND, 1909.

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THE FRUIT MAGAZINE

VOL. 1. MARCH, 1910. NO. 6

The Practice of Co-operation

WE are glad to note from the annual report of the St. Catharines Co-operative Cold Storage Co. that the organization is in a healthy and flourishing condition. This is largely due to the faith and persistent efforts of Mr. Robt. Thompson, who defied and overçame the discouragements and indifferences met with in the beginning, until now the individual units of the whole organization seem to have a wider vision and a clearer conception of the advantage of mutual confidence and co-operative action.

At their annual banquet recently held at St. Catharines, Ont., there was every indication that the success of the enterprise was attracting the attention and winning the co-operation of the transportation companies, the government, the fruit dealers, the consumers and supply manufacturers.

The Toronto Sun, one of the fruit growers' friends, gives the following interesting items anent the short course in fruit growing given by the Guelph Agricultural College:

The third annual short course in fruit growing at the O. A. C. has ended. Attendance has been just about double that of last year—110 being present. A noticeable feature was the number of ladies present at all of the sessions. These entered into the spirit of the course with a zeal and understanding that makes me think that soon there will only be the house-keeping left for men to follow as a profession.

The registration cards showed that the students were gathered from nearly all the points of the earth. As Prof. Crow put it, "They are gathered from Montana in the West to Nova Scotia in the East and from Muskoka in the North to New Zealand in the South." Surprising as this may seem the registration cards showed these addresses.

The enthusiasm displayed throughout the course by the fruit-growers and farmers who gathered three times daily to listen to the lectures and see the demonstrations given; the pleased expression of surprise at many of the things learned during the course; the eager seeking after knowledge by each individual member and the keen discussions on every subject, indicate that fruit growers realize the very great value of such a course to them as a means by which they shall enhance their possibilities for profit and usefulness in their chosen profession. But of all the signs indicating the success of the course the most marked is the oft reiterated determination on the part of those present that "I am coming back next year and going to bring at least four more." Mr. Gilbertson of Simcoe said, "I have been here for the last two years and I am coming next year, and we are going to bring such a crowd from Norfolk county that we are going to need a whole building to ourselves."

Diseases and insects were dealt with by Messrs. Bunting, of St. Catharines, Howitt, Caesar and Jones of the O. A. C.

Apple canker kills many trees annually and the farmer never knows what causes their death. Black scrufy spots appear on the limbs of trunks of the trees which gradually work around and kill the part. Small limbs should be cut off. Large wounds should be thoroughly cleared out with a draw-knife, cutting well back into the healthy wood; the wound should be treated with corrosive sublimate of the strength of 1-100 parts, the wounds thoroughly painted and if the wounds are not too large healing will quickly take place.

Oyster Shell Scale is found in nearly all parts of the province, but is notably worse on apple trees in the northern parts. This little insect lives over winter as the egg under the scale on the trees. A thorough application of lime-sulphur, either home boiled or commercial, for two successive years, will almost certainly wipe out this insect.

Apple Scab lives over the winter chiefly in the leaves on the ground under the trees. If you are in a section where very late fall plowing can be practised with safety the turning down of the leaves will be found of much benefit. Any other method of destroying the leaves will also help. The spores of this disease are most active during blooming time. A thorough application of spray just before and after bloom will almost entirely control the disease.

Send to the College for Mr. Caesar's new bulletin on spraying and learn when and how to spray.

"In a block of 40 Spys there were six exceptionally heavy laden: I left two of these unthinned; from two I removed one-third of the fruit; from the other two I removed two-thirds of the crop. The other 34 trees were well filled; I took off one-third from all but two; these two were left unthinned for comparison.

"To remove two-thirds of the crop is the extreme limit; the fruit is liable to be overgrown and coarse; one-half is better.

"It should not cost more than 5c per barrel figured on the basis of the fruit gathered in the fall to thin a heavily laden orchard." So said Wm. H. French, Oshawa. "Every tree has more or less fruit unfit for shipment on account of blemish or deformity," said Frank Shearer, Victoria. "Our first object is to take these off. Never leave two apples touching. It costs less to do this in June than in the packing season. In the packing season culls have to have two handlings, where one will do in June. I consider thinning just as important as spraying and pruning and will give just as marked results."

B. C. FRUIT DISPLAY, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, 1909.

"The past season my orchard caught the hail, but in 1908 my thinned trees graded 808 barrels of No. 1 and 72 barrels of No. 2," said Mr. Gilbertson, Simcoe.

C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, remarked on the keen interest being taken by the people of the towns in agricultural questions. "Today," said Mr. James, "I have been talking to a Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire in Toronto and next week I will address the Retail Hardward Merchants' Association. These people all want to hear about agriculture."

The following are some of the points made by the speaker: The draining of the population from the country to the towns has been making a difference of two every time—one less producer and one more consumer. The question of high prices for food which is agitating city people so much is simply the result of this drain. Farmers in the past have been so ill paid that they have been going out of the business. It is now the farmer's turn to make money. There is no indication of falling prices but rather they must go higher. There is, however, a danger in too high prices. When prices reach a certain level, people quit eating, the demand ceases and disaster follows to the business concerned.

There are two classes of farmers. The wide-awake, intelligent man and the careless, satisfied man. This latter class are the men that are hard to reach. What is needed is to send men who will get right into personal touch with these men. This is the plan that has been successful in Denmark. There the careless class has disappeared. But this takes money. The Dominion Government has just voted $127,000,000 for public services, $13,000,000 is to go as military expense, while a paltry $2,000,000 is to be spent on arts, statistics and agriculture. This amounts to about thirty cents per head. The Ontario Government spends $750,000 on agriculture which amounts to about thirty cents per head again.

"That's it; it's 30 cents every time," said Mr. James. "The farmers of the country ask for nothing and get nothing."

"The key to the great future of success with our farmers lies in true systematic co-operation," said James E. Johnson, Manager of Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association.

"It is just as much necessary for farmers to join together for their mutual benefit as it is for any other body of people in the world, and nearly everybody else is working in co-operation with others of like occupation. It is necessary to organize, to have written by-laws, and to elect the most interested growers as officers of the organization. The best business manager obtainable should be engaged, the manager may not necessarily be one of the members.

"It is regrettable that farmers' organizations up to the present time have not been more sucessful, and we must profit by the mistakes that have been made. There are several reaosns why farmers' organizations have not been more successful, the chief of which I will explain to you.

"(1) Because as a class farmers, up to the present time, have not learned the necessity of running their farms strictly upon business principles, as is customary for a business man to run his business. The farmers' duty, as he sees it, is to till the soil, grow and harvest the hay, grain and other products, and take care of the stock, sell all above what he requires for his own use for cash, and with the cash purchase necessaries and try to put aside a little cash each year in the bank. Usually he does not keep any other than the bank pass book furnished to him by the bank. Business men, as a class, do not run their business in this way. They have learned that it is necessary to keep books, and in these books to have accounts of every branch of their business so that they are able to determine their profits in each department. Some farmers keep accurate books for their farms. Such ones find it a pleasure to do their farming in this businesslike way and are good organizers of farmers' co-operative associations, and if members were all of this type as far as the membership

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is concerned it would without a doubt be quite satisfactory.

"(2) We should as farmers try and educate ourselves as to business methods, and we will then learn that farm books are necessary to insure success.

"(3) Jealousy on the part of individual members, generally caused by suspicion.

"(4) Farmers are more self-suporting than any other occupation, and this has given them considerable independence, but they have been accustomed to managing their own affairs, and not paying large profits, salaries or commissions to anyone if they know it, and what are considered large profits by the farmer are looked upon as small profits by the business man. Therefore, when farmers go into business co-operatively very often they look for a manager who will do their work for the least money rather than one of experience. I know of several instances where men have accepted positions as manager of an association at a lower rate of commission or salary that he knew he could afford to take, but in order to get a Fruit Growers' Association started he accepted the position to the detriment of both the association and himself. The manager soon finds that the fruit business is not one of pleasure, and when he demands more pay there is always someone in the association who is willing to do it at the same old price, which causes a change in the management. A manager's position is a hard one, far harder than that of a general of an army, as the general only has his own army to look after, but the manager of a fruit growers' association has his own army to look after, also the enemy, as some farmers rather erroneously term the apple buyer. A successful manager will get the growers and the apple buyers upon a better understanding of each other, and make it a pleasure for them to do business with each other to their mutual benefit. Apple buyers and growers are both working at the present time to their advantage by not working co-operatively with one another.

"(5) The lack of education along co-operative lines, and the necessary experience in the purchasing of supplies and the growing and packing of the very best quality of apples.

"(6) The packing of the apples very often is very unsatisfactory. We should try as far as possible to have each member's apples packed in his presence, so that each can see for himself the quantity of No. 1, No. 2 and cull apples that come out of his orchard.

"(7) The farmers have been in the habit of receiving cash for their apples when delivered at the railway station, and they like to receive their cash soon after making the delivery, so my advice would be to sell in the fall of the year at packing time and make contracts so that you can settle with you growers as soon as possible.

"(8) All apples should be pro-rated, according to varieties and classes, so that every grower will get his full value for his orchard. For instance, Northern Spy and Kings are worth more than Ben Davis or Pewaukees. It would well pay some of our co-operative associations to have their manager take a trip to Hood River, Oregon or Grand Junction, Colorado, and visit the co-operative associations there and learn their business system of co-operatively handling their apples, and also visit the large receiving markets and learn what pack is most desirable. The reason co-operation is more successful in the Western States than it is here in the East is because the co-operative associations there are made up of members who are business and professional men.

B. C. FRUIT DISPLAY, CRYSTAL PALACE, LONDON, ENG., 1909.

"(9) We do not give enough attention and consideration to our home markets.

"(10) Each and every member and officer of the association should not only keep the printed by-laws of the association to the letter but should also enter into the true spirit of co-operation by keeping the following unwritten by-laws:

"(a) The object of this association shall be bringing together several minds united in one idea.

"(b) All should agree to do all we can towards growing the very best apples and use as much care in the growing, packing and grading of our apples as do the California Co-operative Orange Growers' Associations in regard to their oranges.

"(c) Speak kindly, be true, and do right.

"(d) We are in this business for our mutual benefit. We, however, expect losses as well as gains but we will stand together.

"(e) Do unto others as you would like them to do unto you.

"(f) We must not be selfish or have suspicions of one another, but everything that is done should be done for the

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good of the whole association and not for the good of one individual member.

C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in speaking at a banquet held in connection with the short course in fruit growing at the O. A. C. expressed the belief that inside of ten years the home market will provide an outlet for all the apples grown in Canada.

The statement does not seem altogether unwarranted. The territory within which apples can be grown is comparatively limited, and in that territory population is declining. On the other hand in the Western Provinces, which are not adapted to the production of apples, in New Ontario, as well as in the large cities population is increasing very rapidly. Under these circumstances it is not at all impossible that the prediction made by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture will be fulfilled.

Speaking on this same general topic Inspector Carey of the Ottawa Fruit Division said that more attention should be given even now to the home market for fruit, and more particularly that efforts should be directed along the line of placing a fine quality of goods in the hands of consumers with the least possible loss in the cost of handling. Mr. Carey's idea is that the Toronto market, for example, could be very greatly expanded if arrangements were made for handling apples in boxes through one or both of the big departmental stores. A first-class quality of fruit put up in boxes could, he thinks, be sold at $1.50 to $2.00 to consumers and at this price give satisfaction to the buyer and a good profit both to the producer and distributor.

CONVICTIONS RE APPLE PACKING.

Further convictions for illegal marking and packing of apples are reported as follows: Vair & Gossling, Barrie, Ont., $10; R. D. Sloan, Blyth, Ont., $10; Jas. Brown, Clinton, Ont., $10; D. Cantelon, Clinton, Ont., (8 charges), $200; G. T. Turnbull, Seaforth, Ont., (2 charges), $20; J. A. & E. Brown, Port Hope, Ont., $50; Dickson & Clarke, and R. J. Ross, Brighton, Ont., $10 each; A. L. Kent, Oakville, Ont., $10; T. F. Cain, Lucknow, Ont., $10; Ira Edwards, Colborne, Ont., (3 charges), $30; D. C. Mathews, $10; and F. G. Mathews, Colborne, Ont., (3 charges), $60; A. R. McKenzie, Centreton, Ont., (2 charges), $20; G. Wellington and J. D. Fuller, Forest, Ont., $10 each; J. D. Ellis, Kingsport, N. S., $10; W. W. Pines, Waterville, N. S., $10; W. L. Borden, Lower Canard, N. S., $10; J. D. Bennett, Delhaven, N. S., $10; D. A. Marton, Billtown, N. S., $10.—Canadian Farm.

THINK IT OVER.

Editor, The Fruit Magazine:

As I am retiring from business I enclose some clippings from two prominent writers in the Rural New Yorker which I hope will cast a different light on the subject of nurserymen all being rascals and ought to be prosecuted to the extent of forfeiting their bond of $2,000, if a tree accidently proves not true to name.

M. J. HENRY,

Vancouver, B. C.

From H. O. Mead.

The nurseryman does not make all the mistakes nor is the only one at fault. I learnt much of human nature in the selling of trees, and was surprised at the number of people who would order trees and then on their delivery or when they bore fruit, would say they never ordered such varieties, but something different, and could not be convinced of their error without being shown an order with their name on it. Very few people seem to keep any copy of their orders, at all, and will often blame the dealer for their own blunders. Neither are substituted trees the only unprofitable ones in many orchards. Many were chosen deliberately by the growers, others set on account of some

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fad then running amongst our agricultural scientists. We have often wondered what cross-pollination of fruit blossoms or the trying to do so, has cost our inexperienced orchardists. When such advice as in setting Baldwins, set at least every row with another variety to pollinize their blossoms, was published under the name of a New England agricultural professor, and in the Baldwin belt, too, although for a few years much advice was given on the subject, it would be very interesting to know how much from the scientific standpoint we really now know on the subject.

From the "Hope Farm" Owner.

The root grafts have been made and are now safely packed in damp sawdust. As soon as the ground can be fitted we shall get them out and thus start our little nursery. Now you will ask me if I am prepared to swear that these trees will be true to their "papers." I I answer right off, No. Merrill cut the scions from trees which we know produced certain varieties. These scions were marked and packed away. Merrill and Jack made the grafts, marked them again and packed them separately. In the spring we will plant them in separate rows, mark them with stakes, and also make a map to show where each variety stands. While I have every confidence that neither the scions nor the grafts have been mixed I will not swear to the identity of a single tree. I do not see how anyone could do so unless he did all the work himself. If we cannot do this with our trees you can see how much harder it would be for a nurseryman who handles all the way from 50,000 to 500,000. Of course he cannot keep track of all, and there are sure to be careless hands employed. Those men who curse the nurseryman up hill and down dale might try their own hands at the game and see how much responsibility they will stand for! I think one great trouble with misfit and poor trees is the fact that buyers have beaten down the price so low that in order to compete the nurserymen have been obliged to furnish trees with cheap labor and lack of thorough care. Try your hand at growing 500 high-class apple trees and see what it costs you to be able to guarantee that they are sound and true. I am not trying to whitewash any of the nurserymen. I know that some of them spoil a man's orchard and then run away from the responsibility. I believe in giving all sides a show. No use blaming nurserymen, or politicians, or express companies, or middlemen, if we will not as farmers and as men use courage and common sense in dealing with our hard problems. H. W. C.

FRUIT GROWERS—

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Victoria, B. C.

B. C. FRUIT DISPLAY, BRISTOL, ENGLAND, 1909.

"AN ARMY MULE."

"An Army Mule," a new serial story by Charles Miner Thompson, begins in the February 10th issue of the Youth's Companion of Boston. The title of it is suggested by the blind and reckless obstinacy of the old soldier who is its principal character. His mulishness involves him and those about him in a succession of the most mystifying and distressing complications.

Sample copies of the Companion, including the issue containing the first instalment of this extraordinary story, will be sent upon request to any one who mentions The Fruit Magazine.

A practical article on "Carpenter's Tools for Boys" will also be found on the boys' page. It gives information which nearly every boy desires, but which hardly any boy can readily find.

The cordial invitation extended to Canadian fruit growers by the Council of the National Fruit Growers' Federation to visit some of the chief fruit plantations of England is not meeting with that response throughout Canada which it should. The idea originated with Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Birmingham, England. A party of representatives from the various fruit growing provinces could bring back from the old land much information of value to those engaged in the fruit industry here.

• The Jonathan Apple •

IN view of the fact that Canadian fruit growers, particularly in British Columbia, are planting a large number of Jonathan apples and that we hope to develop considerable fruit trade with our cousins on the other side of terra firma who prosper under the Southern Cross, the following from the Melbourne Australasian on the "Jonathan" will be of interest to Canadian apple growers:

An Established Favorite.

If a plebiscite was to be taken to determine the most popular variety of apple grown in Victoria, the result would undoubtedly place the Jonathan at the head of the list. Notwithstanding that public opinion is of a very transient nature, so far as its taste for fruit is concerned, it seems likely that in the case of the Jonathan an exception is to be made. Only a few years ago the Ribstone Pippin and Adam's Pearmain varrieties were most in demand, and despite the exquisite flavor of the former and the attractive appearance of the latter they are now comparatively worthless from a commercial point of view, so far as this state is concerned. Many another variety of fruit has met with a similar fate, due to no explainable reason. But there are many causes that will prevent the Jonathan from gradually decreasing in favor as a midseason apple. It has probably been more extensively planted than any other variety, and has been accorded so great a demand, both for local consumption and for the oversea trade, that growers are commencing to specialize with it, a fact that indicates that many another variety will be less extensively cultivated, if not altogether superseded by the favorite. Moreover the Jonathan is of attractive appearance, of a good flavor, keeps well in cool storage, and, above all, is admirably suited for planting out in almost every part of the state. These are advantages that the fruit grower cannot afford to overlook. An increased production is, to a great extent, equivalent to an increased demand, for a retailer is bound to purchase such varieties of fruit as he finds he can regularly depend upon to carry him over the greater part of the fruit season.

Improving the Trees.

Several years ago the average Jonathan tree more often than not appeared to be almost a weakling. The trees frequently looked as if they were being grown under uncongenial conditions, and the branches often seemed as if they had not sufficient vigor to carry a crop. The spreading characteristics of the variety and the lack of a proper system of pruning were, no doubt, largely responsible for conveying this impression, which probably was accentuated by the appearance of the number of stronger growing varieties that then predominated in the orchards. Since the production of fruit has overtaken local demands, and thus caused greater competition, growers have been forced to pay more attention to their trees, and to expect from them, when properly treated, an increase in yield and quality commensurate with the extra care bestowed upon them. Nowadays, the successful orchardist, when he finds that a tree is not making a profitable return, cuts it down, and reworks it to some other variety, and, though he finds it hard to do, he knows that only

(Continued on Page 12).

12TH ANNUAL CONVENTION B. C. CENTRAL FARMERS' INSTITUTE, VICTORIA, FEB. 1910.

MY BOOKS

JOHN G. SAXE

Ah! well I love those books of mine,
That stand so trimly on the shelves,
With here and there a broken line
(Fat "quartos" jostling modest "twelves")
A curious company I own;
The poorest ranking with their betters;
In brief—a thing almost unknown—
A Pure Democracy—of Letters.

A worthy gathering are they;
Some fairly worth their weight in gold;
Some just too good to throw away;
Some scarcely worth the place they hold,
Yet well I love them, one and all,
These friends so meek and unobtrusive,
Who never fail to come at call,
Nor (if I scold them) turn abusive.

If I have favorites here and there,
And, like a monarch, pick and choose,
I never meet an angry stare
That this I take and that refuse;
No discords rise my soul to vex,
Among these peaceful book relations,
No envious strife of age or sex
To mar my quiet lucubrations.

And they have still another merit,
Which otherwise one vainly seeks,
Whate'er may be an author's spirit,
He never uninvited speaks.
And should he prove a fool or clown,
Unworth the precious time you're spending,
How quickly you "can put him down,"
Or "shut him up" without offending!

I call them friends, these quiet books,
And well the title they may claim,
Who always give me cheerful looks,
(What living friend has done the same?)
And for companionship, how few,
As these, my cronies ever present,
Of all the friends I ever knew
Have been so useful and so pleasant?

MIDSUMMER MEDITATIONS OF A MARRIED MAN.

With Apologies All Round.

O! for a tent or hut on some umbrageous isle,
A quiet, sequestered spot, embowered in ample shade,
Where I may do the things that please me best the while,
With no one nigh to make my placid soul afraid:—
Smoke, as I list, the meditative pipe, and think,
And sip oft-times some cool, exhilarating drink—
(Water with Seven-year-old is good enough for me—
Your so-called summer drinks distress me painfully;)
Or pluck the luscious berry from the clinging vine,
What time I wander in the underwood about;
Or cast upon the purling brook my nimble line
To catch, perchance, the shy, but gamey, toothsome trout.
Ye gods! a month on some enchanting spot like that
Would build me up and make me young and strong again;
I have no further use for pills or anti-fat,
And be once more the man that erstwhile I have been.
Go, rod and tackle, get and pack my grip straightway;
I'll hie me northward now unto the Georgian Bay.

IVAN G. ROWE.

THE BURDEN OF EMPIRE.

The flag of our empire gladdens our sight
In every clime and on every sea;
And a British consul stands for our rights
In every land where we have a plea.
Our empire holds the foremost place,
No glory like hers since time began,
And this is her message to every race:
Stand up- stand up, and play the man.

Her speech the speech most widely known,
Her laws the laws most men obey,
Her flag the flag most widely flown,
"Fair Play" she hath her motto made;
Her noblest sons this spirit share,
Whether it's war or whether it's trade,
Play up! play up! and play it fair.

But envious eyes have marked her pace,
And envious minds her ruin plan,
They build and build with feverish haste,
They strive and strive their ships to man.
"They cry peace! peace! but there is no peace,"
It's war in fact if not in name,
From grinding tax there's no release,
"Play up! play up! and play the game."

The daughter states have heard the call,
Their kindred blood in quickening flow
Stirs the heart of great and small
To Britain's aid against the foe.
No craven counting of the cost,
No selfish thoughts of local right,
But what! O! what if Britain lost?
Line up! line up! like men to fight.

F. N. NASH.

Renata, B. C.

THE BOY FROM TOWN.

Last night a boy came here from town
To stay a week or so
Because his maw is all run down
And needs a rest, you know.
His name is Cecil, and he's eight,
And he can't skin the cat—
His maw, she calls him "Pet," I'd hate
To have a name like that.

He wears a collar and a tie
And can't hang by his toes;
I guess that I would nearly die
If I had on his clothes.
He can't ride horseback, and today
When we slid on the straw,
He asked if roosters helped to lay
The eggs I pick for maw.

When our old gander hissed he run,
As though he thought he'd bite,
And he ain't never shot a gun
Or had a homemade kite.
He never milked a cow or he
Can't even dive or swim—
I'd hate to think that he was me,
I'm glad that I ain't him.

A little while ago when we
Were foolin' in the shed
He suddenly got mad at me,
Because I bumped his head.
There's lots of things that he can't do,
He thinks that sheep'll bite,
And he's afraid of ganders, too,
But he can fight all right.

S. E. Kiser.

Diamond Jewellery and Silverware

As diamond merchants and silversmiths we have brought into B. C. an immensely valuable stock of perfect diamonds and colored gems, and a large selection of fine silverware, silver-plate and cut glass unequalled on the Coast north of Frisco and west of Toronto.

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Victoria - Vancouver - Kamloops

THE JONATHAN APPLE.

(Continued from Page 10).

by this means can he expect to make fruit growing a success. Much the same course of events is taking place with regard to the pruning of trees, particularly so far as it concerns the treatment of the Jonathan. The practice which now exists to some small extent, but which a few years ago was fairly general, of cutting the light lateral shoots close back to near the main limbs, or, for that matter, to a blind eye at the base, did more to injure the trees than all other treatment combined. It was to this cause that many a tree appeared to be "ragged" and ill supplied with lateral growth. But a more intelligent system of pruning is rapidly altering this condition of affairs, and wherever the method of allowing the light laterals to run is followed, as has been advocated in these columns for several years past, the trees present a more sturdy and fruitful appearance.

Actual Results.

There are few places where the success of the method of pruning referred to has been more pronounced that at Mr. Cowan's orchard at Bacchus Marsh, and Mr. Thatcher's property at Mitcham. About four years ago Mr. Cronin, now director of the Botanical Gardens, gave a pruning demonstration at Mr. Cowan's orchard, at which he showed how the light growth should be encouraged and matured. The following season one of the best crops that had ever been secured resulted, and since that time, under this method of treatment, there has been a phenomenal increase in the annual yield of the trees. Despite the fact that the trees in Mr. Thatcher's orchard have carried good crops for several years in succession, they are again this year loaded with fruit. At a rough estimate the older trees now have a crop on that will probably go seven cases to the tree. At an average price of 4 shillings, which this year will be obtainable in the open market, the gross returns per acre will be somewhat in the neighborhood of £140. This, of course, represents only what properly managed and well cared for trees are capable of producing under exceptional market conditions, but if considered under normal conditions, both as regards crop and market, the returns from such trees would be nearly three times as much as the average grower receives, who, through failing to thoroughly understand the management of the Jonathan, causes his own comparative failure.—Australasian, Melbourne.

AIRSHIP AND GEYSER BASIN, A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION.

From nursery direct to the planter, the world's standard trees (Stark Trees) are now sold at

25% DISCOUNT TO MAIL ORDER BUYERS

For All Cash-with-order Business

In addition to giving this liberal discount, we also prepay freight to any point in the United States, on orders amounting to $10 or more, box and pack shipments without extra charge, most nurserymen make extra charges for boxing and packing, guarantee safe arrival, give generous premiums and assure every customer complete satisfaction.

WHY WE MAKE THIS OFFER.

Heretofore Stark Trees have been sold through salesmen, to whom we have paid a commission for sending us your orders. We have now discontinued selling through salesmen and are dealing direct with the planter in the irrigated valleys and orchard regions of the west. Thus the commissions formerly paid are saved—and given to you.

OUR CATALOGUE-PRICE-LIST IS OUR ONLY SALESMAN

in this state and it is a top-notch salesman, too—better by far than most men salesmen. Every question you could ask, it will answer, and the answer will be correct—not a guess. Every variety in all classes is fully described, strong and weak points are pointed out—(everything is not listed as "best" as is the case with most nurserymen's literature). Following each variety is a key indicating the section of the country where experience has proven that variety will succeed.

This book contains accurate and valuable information on methods of planting, fertilization, cover crops, planting and care of trees, suggestions for spraying, pruning, etc., etc. Over 150 illustrations from actual photographs are within its pages.

You could not ask for a better salesman than is our catalogue-price-list. With it in your hands you can order more successfully, conveniently, and with better results than you could by talking to the best informed nursery salesman. Send for it today.

HAVE YOU PLANTED STARK DELICIOUS?

If not make it the first and biggest item on your next order—you'll never regret it. Delicious is the most wonderful apple known to horticulture for quality, keeping qualities and selling value. This year at the sale of the Wenatchee Valley Fruit Growers' Association (Washington) Delicious brought $3.00 per box f. o. b. there (the present market value is $4.00), while Spitzenburg brought only $2.50, Winesap $2.25, Jonathan $1.90, Black Ben $1.75, (now $2.00—selling with Jonathan). Baldwin $1.15, Ben Davis $1.40, Gano $1.50, etc.

Luther Burbank, Wizard of Horticulture, says: "Delicious is a gem, the finest apple in all the world. It is the best in quality of any apple I have so far tested"—and Luther Burbank knows.

DELICIOUS BRINGS $2,000.00 PER ACRE

100 seven-year-old Stark Delicious apple trees in the Bailey Orchard, Chelan Co., Washington, earned $2,000 for their owner last year and when prices were low—or an average of $20 per tree for one season's crop.

Delicious is today making more profits—big profits, for the long-headed, far-sighted orchardists who have planted it than any other variety. Write for "The Apple Stark Delicious," a booklet giving its full history and the opinions of the world's greatest horticulturists and successful orchardists. It will convince you. Last year we sold 1,250,000 trees of Delicious alone and could have sold another quarter million had we had them. Planters now-a-days do not buy a variety at that rate unless there's a reason. And there is one—send for the booklet.

STARK KING DAVID APPLE.

You should plant it along with Delicious—plant it largely—you'll never regret it. It's a money maker, and a big one. It has highest quality, is a long keeper, very hardy, and has beautiful color. Sells at highest prices. Many planters think it better than Delicious.

Include King David in your next order. You'll never regret it and will want more when you see its magnificent fruit.

STARK EARLY ELBERTA PEACH

One of the good things you can not afford to overlook. It is winning golden opinions from experienced fruit men the country over. Better quality than Elberta and ripens ten days to two weeks earlier, reaching the markets when all other good peaches are scarce and thus commanding high prices. A great shipping peach, surpassing Elberta.

Stark Early Elberta is worthy of your utmost confidence—plant it largely and reap the harvest of profits which will surely follow. The true Stark Early Elberta can be had only of us. We purchased the exclusive propagating right from the originator, Dr. Sumner Gleason.

OTHER WESTERN VARIETIES

The success of an orchard is dependent upon the judgment displayed in the selection of varieties—the profit paying kind. And profit in fruit growing means quality. Quality and color are the two things that the great fruit consuming public pay their money for. That's certain—you can't deny it.

Increase your orchard profits—do it by planting the splendid tested special sorts of Stark Trees. Begin now—don't wait until next season. Plant now and be that much nearer a big profit paying crop than you would be by waiting 6 months or a year.

Here is a brief list of varieties highly adapted to western conditions—the kind that will make a model orchard which will yield profitable returns.

Apple	Peach
Senator	Muir
Banana	Alton
Jonathan	Elberta
Newtown	Lovell
Black Ben	Krummel
Spitzenburg	Red Bird
Rome Beauty	Crawford
L. Raspberry	Levy Late
Stark Delicious	Phillips Cling
Stayman Winesap	S. E. Elberta
Stark King David	June Elberta

Grape

Mission	Stark Eclipse
Worden	Moore Early
Niagara	White Muscat
Campbell	Stark K. Philip
Flame Tokay	Blk. Cornichon

Thomp's Seedless

Cherry	Apricot
Bing	Royal
Lambert	Tilton
Royal Ann	Blenheim
Montmorencies	Moorpark
Royal Duke	Colorado
Black Tartarian	Wenatchee

Pear

Anjou	Comice
Bartlett	Winter Nelis
Lincoln	Easter Beurre

Our stock of the above and all other varieties worthy of propagation is complete in every sense of the word—all sizes in one and two year but only one quality—"Stark Sterling Quality."

Stark Bro's Nurseries & Orchards Company

Louisiana - Missouri

THE FRUIT MAGAZINE

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All Correspondence should be addressed and remittances made payable to

THE FRUIT MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
510 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C.
MAXWELL SMITH - - Editor

MARCH.

A few hours of March winds will dry the earth. "A Peck of March dust is worth a King's ransom" for the earth is now getting ready for seed. The mire of winter vanishes as if by magic and old country people declare, "The rooks have picked up all the dirt." In ancient days March was the first month of the year. It was called after Mars, the God of War. The Saxons called it Lenet, or Spring Month, also Rheda-Month, after a deity to whom they offered sacrifice. The Stormy month was another Saxon name for boisterous March.

Flowers now peep forth—they
"Come before the swallow dares—and deck
The winds of March with beauty."

All over the country the husbandman is busy—March is a month of great activity. Nature is waking up and "low of cattle and song of bird" welcome approaching Spring, while the Horticulturist anxiously observes the effect of winter on the fruit buds.

DREADNOUGHTS.

"Many are the hearts that are weary tonight,
Wishing for the war to cease.
Many are the hearts looking for the right,
To see the dawn of peace."

THUS sang the battle scarred veterans on the dreary camp grounds of the neighboring Republic, as their hearts sickened at the thought of the long continued butchery and the desolated homes that a cruel and bloody war had rendered inevitable.

In more recent years we beheld the African veldt stained with the blood of many brave sons of the most highly civilized races of the earth and the daily sacrifice of millions of money.

Partisan historians have since filled volumes in attempts to justify these wars and give to the present and future generations good reasons why these sanguinary conflicts ever took place. How well they have succeeded is still an open question, but more than a hundred years ago the "Ploughman Poet" summed it all up in the four words, "Man's inhumanity to Man."

While the spirit of greed, selfishness and revenge occupy so large a place in the world, it will doubtless be necessary for the most idealistic and peace-loving nations to maintain a measure of defensive preparedness; and the Dominion of Canada is not only displaying commendable forethought in laying the keel of a navy for the defence of her coasts in case of an attack, and placing her citizen soldiery upon a substantial peace footing, but is performing a duty incumbent upon every member of our grand United Empire of Nations.

But verily! the glory (?) of war is gradually fading away and will by and by linger only as an unpleasant memory of a benighted and barbaric past.

Let us hope that the day is past when men of the same race shall take up arms against their kinsmen, and that the councils of wisdom, truth and justice within, if not without, the English Speaking Family will adjust all future differences in a manner commensurate with the high standard of our boasted Christian civilization. But when we read the speeches being delivered these days in the halls of Parliament at Ottawa on the naval bill and the picayunish twaddle of sundry writers in the public press, about the dangers of Canada aspiring to her proper place amongst modern civilized nations, we wonder that men display in their public utterances a lack of confidence in the fidelity and patriotism of their fellow citizens which true statesmen cannot feel.

And what are many of these pyrotechnic displays of oratorical fireworks but the baser creations of common politicians and the vaporing cries of weak, pusillanimous opportunists, in order to stir the partisan prejudices of the multitude for craven, selfish party advantage.

Let the naval bill pass, but let the Government and Opposition recognize the wisdom of stimulating the chief source of all national wealth by appropriating a much larger sum for Agriculture than appears in the estimates. The strength and safety of the nation depends not so much on battleships and uniformed ranks as on the development of our natural resources and the consequent increase of a strong and sturdy rural population, from which will come the men qualified to man the ships and augment our army in time of need.

Let Canada devote herself chiefly to judicious national expansion and development within her own borders and there will be little time or temptation to pick quarrels with our neighbors in order to test our steel upon the helmets of over taxed, over drilled, and faint hearted military nations. But should an unjust aggression on the part of an enemy threaten the peace and security of our beloved Canadian homes, or those of any other member of our cherished family of nations, doubt not that the farmer will quickly exchange his plough harness for the spur and the saddle, the woodsman his ax for the sword, the prospector his pack for the knapsack, the miner his pick for the musket, the teamster his dray for the gun-carriage, the fruit grower his pruning hook for the spur, the mariner his merchantman for the cruiser and the nurse her hospital cap for the red cross.

When the professional man, the mechanic, the laborer, and the agriculturist from the palace and the cottage sullenly quit their usual avocations in answer to the call of duty and in defence of their homes, their children and all that they hold dear in this life, these are THE DREADNOUGHTS before whom tyrants and their minions cower and usurpers pause in their thirst for conquest. If they would be statesmen, our public men might better devote a little more attention to cultivating in the minds of the people, and themselves, that noble pride and love of country which is worthy of being called true patriotism, rather than to foster and perpetuate the worship of the common or spurious article which too often degenerates into simple, arrogant disregard and jealous hatred of neighboring nations.

A COMPARISON.

ONE of our exchanges has in its pages a controversy going on as to the comparative success of country and city boys in reaching high positions. The protagonist for the country boy gives the following figures secured by him in the United States:

Class of Men.	City.	Country.
Presidents	2	23
Governors	4	41
Cabinet Officers	15	111

This would seem to be very favorable to the country boy. To make the figures more useful there should be some statement as to the relative number of inhabitants found in the cities and rural localities from which the statistics are gathered. It is interesting to read the opinions of several prominent men who have spoken of the country environment as being more favorable. One railway president says: "Life on the farm is preeminently in my judgment an experience which develops independence and self-reliance, and, therefore, I think, the spirit of achievement more than any other I know of." Another railway persident remarks: "I believe that farm life lays a good and broad foundation for healthy vigorous manhood in both mind and body."

President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway says: "My present home is on a farm and my principal reason for making my home there, rather than at some of the lakes or in the city, is that I have three boys of my own, I am trying to give a fair start in life. I believe there is no end of arguments that living on the farm gives the best chance for a growing boy. While my making the farm my home sometimes works an inconvenience to me, I realize that the benefits of my children are well worth the inconvenience to me of getting in and out between my office and the farm."

CANADIAN NATIONAL APPLE SHOW

AT a public meeting called and presided over by His Worship Mayor L. D. Taylor in the City Hall, Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 23, the proposal to hold the first Canadian National Apple Show in the above city was heartily endorsed, and we feel safe in advising fruit growers all over the Dominion to begin now preparing to take advantage of this splendid opportunity of demonstrating the apple-growing capabilities of their respective districts, by sending their best in large quantities to what will be the greatest exhibition ever held in Canada. The first week in November will probably be the date. In addition to the resolution appearing on page 24 of this issue, the following were also carried unanimously:

"That the Vancouver City Council be asked to grant the sum of $10,000 in aid of the first Canadian National Apple Show, on condition that the proposed show be held in this city between the 15th day of October and the 15th day of December of the present year..

"That the provisional committee, consisting of His Worship Mayor L. D. Taylor, Sir Charles H. Tupper, K. C., Capt. R. G. Tatlow, ex-minister of finance; Messrs. H. A. Stone, president of the Board of Trade; F. J. Procter, president of the Tourist Association; J. J. Miller, president of the Exhibition Association; E. A. Buchan, acting president of the Canadian Club; S. W. Thompson, president of the Trades and Labor Council; Campbell Sweeny, chairman of the Clearing House Association; W. M. McKay, president of the Conservative Association; J. H. Senkler, K. C., president of the Liberal Association; R. H. H. Alexander, C. S. Douglas, B. F. Dickens, J. N. Ellis, Maxwell Smith and Elliott S. Rowe be authorized to proceed with the work of organization, appoint special committees to wait on the City Council, Provincial Government and the Dominion Government, select an advisory board consisting of fifty or more and appoint an executive consisting of an honorary president, a president, an honorary vice-president, a vice-president, a manager, a secretary, a treasurer and four others. which shall include the City Controller, or such other person as the City Council may select.

PEARS, R. M. PALMER'S ORCHARD, VICTORIA, B. C.

PENDRAY'S LIME AND SULPHUR SOLUTION.

By H. Kipp, Chilliwack, B. C.

In answer to your inquiry re your Lime and Sulphur Solution Spray you furnished me in 1909 for trial test upon fruit trees, etc., beg to report on March 9th first application of your Lime and Sulphur Spray was applied with a spray motor pump, again on March 15th the same operation and pump covered the same King apple trees with your lime and sulphur, with results second to none. I sent King apples to England, with report back that my Kings were as fine and clean as any there from all British Columbia. Further, I am satisfied if my neighbors would use your Lime and Sulphur Spray as I have used it, all scale and fungus would certainly disappear. Therefore, I have no hesitancy in recommending your Lime and Sulphur Spray to all fruit growers in British Columbia, adding it must be put on thoroughly with a good 100-lb. pressure if possible, and as warm as possible.

I enclose testimony from a Mr. Stringer, my adjoining neighbor, a Northwest wheat grower, not a fruit grower, but willing to try.

Pendray's Lime and Sulphur Solution is guaranteed to test over 32 degrees Beaume Scale. Don't experiment with unknown sprays, said to be the same as Pendray's, or just as good as Pendray's. Pendray's Spray has been thoroughly tested, and during the season of 1909 gave the highest satisfaction all over British Columbia.

Sold by all paint and hardware dealers.

'Senator Dunlop'
Strawberry Plants

R. M. Kellogg strain, $10.00 per thousand, by freight or express, at purchaser's expense; by mail, postpaid, $2.00 per hundred.

"London" and "Cuthbert"
Raspberry plants
$2.50 Per Hundred

MONARD WIGEN
CRESTON, B.C.

Our Ottawa Letter

From Our Own Representative at the National Capital.

APROPOS of the proposal to establish a national apple show for the Dominion of Canada, I find the following in a recent issue of the Ottawa Citizen: "A national fruit show for Canada is the theme now being discussed by the fruit men of the west and they are endeavoring to enlist the aid of the fruit growers of this district. The proposal for such a show was made by Maxwell Smith, former fruit inspector in British Columbia, and now editor of The Fruit Magazine, who was much impressed by the showing made at the United States national fruit show held at Spokane last fall. Mr. Smith's idea is that the show should be an annual affair, the first to be held in Vancouver this fall, and thereafter to hold it each year in some of the fruit districts of Canada. The suggestion has been made that one of the shows should be held in lower Ontario and another at Ottawa. The suggestion has received warm support from the western press and fruit growers, and there is a good chance that an exhibition of Canadian fruit will be held next fall."

From enquiries I have made here, I can say the suggestion is looked upon with favor by persons whose judgment on the subject might be expected to have considerable weight in official quarters when the question becomes one of ways and means of a federal grant, always provided that the show is to be truly national in every way. There is room and scope for such a show and that it would arouse widespread interest among the people and attract fruit buyers from the mother country and from all parts of the world where fruit is imported at the time of the year when it is plentiful in Canada is conceded. "It is a good idea," one of our leading fruit experts said emphatically today when spoken to on the subject, "conditioned on the promoters making the show truly national." No move has yet been made to bring the matter formally before the federal government, and none is anticipated here until preliminary arrangements are in a shape to enable a deputation of delegates from every part of the Dominion where fruit is grown for outside markets to submit a clear case for the government to deal with, knowing precisely what they want, and what they are prepared to do if federal aid is granted.

Those who are engaged in fruit culture and the profitable production and handling of fruit in Canada will have recognized the practical character of the problem of distribution of fruit destined for the principal markets of the Dominion, the Mother Country and abroad. At the last annual meeting of the Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association a committee was appointed to devise a more satisfactory distribution of fruit than under the present methods and prevent overlapping at the large centres. This is a question in which every fruit growing section is more or less directly concerned. All western fruit growers know by this time that there are periods of congestion every fruit season at important distributing points which play havoc with the business from the producers' standpoint. It was deplorable here in the federal capital last year to witness the ups and downs of the fruit sales, wholesale and retail. At times prices were up to a comparatively prohibitive point and then suddenly they tumbled and tumbled and tumbled again until what was realized in cash after providing for outgoings would leave no profit for anyone, from the grower and shipper to the commission house, but too often land everyone in more or less serious losses. Day after day this curious and lamentable thing has been noticed; carload upon carload of peaches and other fruit on the docks and platforms in one place spoiling for want of prompt organized and businesslike handling, and at the same time tens of thousands of people in all the larger centres of population wanting and asking for products of the fruit farms and unable to get them.

The employment of intelligent, sharp business methods in these cases would simplify delivery, prevent much loss and tend to equalize prices and give a chance to everyone at the height of the fruit season to "enjoy the fruits of the earth"

B. C. FRUIT DISPLAY, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, 1909.

Telephone 124. P. O. Box 185.

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440 Seymour Street. Vancouver, B. C.

instead of being faced with prohibitive prices and compelled to go entirely without the use of fruit for days together, because transportation is paralyzed or from other preventable causes. The whole situation on critical occasions in the history of the fruit trade in Canada is anything but creditable to modern business sagacity, and the need is urgent for the fruit interests in all the fruit producing sections getting together and setting up first class practical business organizations for dealing with the handling, the transportation and the sale of their products.

The Niagara Association also adopted a resolution in regard to fruit canning factories. The resolution set forth that in view of the amalgamation and merging of various canning factories, a committee be appointed to treat with such factories with the object of arriving at fair, equitable and uniform prices for the various fruits and vegetables produced in the district and used by said canning factories in their business. So far, good. We shall see what the future has in store for this well intended attempt to bring about a condition of "fair, equitable and uniform" prices, as between the producers and the canners. But how about the producers and the retail consumers?

Some experiences in co-operative fruit dealing that may be considered of value in Canada are furnished by the district of Mildura, Victoria, Australia, a fruit district where there is a co-operative fruit company. The organization is composed of fruit growers whose shares in the company are proportioned to their acres of cultivated fruit. I find a reference to the company in the series of articles on "co-operative exporting societies" by oversea Canadian trade commissioners, published in the weekly reports of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. The company, says the article in which Mildura is mentioned, controls about half of the business in their line in the district. Its objects are to control the marketing of fruit, both dried and citrous, which is effected by the members selling their crops to the company at prices agreed upon between the directors and the shareholders. Subsequently the company arranges with the other growers in the district who are not shareholders the selling prices, which apply to the whole of Australia.

There are two receiving houses at which the fruit is received. The company has a capital of about £2,500 (two thousand five hundred pounds sterling) and makes advances to growers requiring such assistance. While the capital is small in comparison with the business transacted, little difficulty is experienced in obtaining large advances from their bankers to meet the season's demands. A striking feature of the operations of the Mildura Fruit Company is that it imports nearly all the requisites required for orchard work for its members, and even for the general public, as occasion requires. The primary object of the company is to control the marketing of the fruit at a fixed price which no seller can go below, and this result has been attained.

People connected with the food interests here, including, of course, fruit products, are curious to see the results of the new departure ordered by the Department of Agriculture at Washington with respect to returns of cost of production. It will be remembered by those who follow developments in the fruit trade that agents of the Washington department in every

ROCKSIDE ORCHARD, VICTORIA, B. C.

KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS

We have lands here—about 10,000 acres—located in every portion of the district.

Ask us About Them.

Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron
LIMITED
Financial Agents, Nelson, B. C.

state and in every county where there are agents, have been ordered to report on the "cost of production" of food products "and the returns on sales." As fast as these figures are received by the officials designated for the purpose, they are to be compared with the prices the same products bring in the cities where they are consumed. The facts will then be made public.

"And we intend," said Senator Wilson, of the Washington Department of Agriculture, referring to the subject recently, "to bring out the truth, irrespective of whom it hurts or whom it benefits." Further he went on to say, "I am convinced that the public is compelled to pay a great deal more for nearly everything it eats than it should."

That is a thoroughly practical, democratic sort of thing to do, and I am much mistaken if the democracy and the fruit producing interests of Canada would not appreciate a similar undertaking on the part of the Dominion Department of Agriculture as much as the people of the great republic to the south of us will appreciate any genuine attempt on the part of their government to carry out the programme decided on as above indicated. In Canada we have a practical man, no mere theorist, but an earnest enthusiast in the service of the people in the matters over which he has been given charge, in the person of Hon. Sydney Fisher, our Minister of Agriculture, and we may venture to hope that whether the Washington experiment turns out satisfactorily or not, that he will for the benefit of all concerned institute similar enquiries in Canada. The facts elicited would be extremely useful to everyone, from the producer and all the numberless allied interests, to the consumer and the government itself, and would—can there be a doubt of it?—serve as a starting point for further steps in the same direction, and possibly, eventually, a readjustment of relations and conditions in the matter of food supplies and prices that would revolutionize the conditions of the world alike of producers and consumers wherever the English language is spoken.

Since the issue of the last official list of prosecutions by Dominion fruit inspectors for the illegal marking and packing of apples, numerous additional cases have been taken into court. The total number of charges already brought this year now exceeds one hundred, and many more cases are being investigated. It will have been noticed that of the 34 convictions recorded from the middle of December to the middle of January, 29 were in the province of Ontario and the remaining five in Nova Scotia, the lowest fine inflicted being ten dollars and the highest fifty dollars. I know of one striking instance of the packing of inferior fruit in which a large grocery house in Ottawa purchased from a well known grower in Ontario a shipment of 600 barrels, mostly No. 1, a large proportion of which were sold as Northern Spies, graded No. 1, and guaranteed in the best of condition. These Spies No. 1 were disposed of to retail customers at $4.50 per barrel. I was one of the buyers at that price. When the barrel was opened the top rows were found to consist of very fine perfect looking fruit. It was night when the barrel was put in the cellar—a cellar of suitable temperature where apples have been stored every winter for years without injury, keeping good until late in the spring. Further examination was deferred until the following morning. In the morning the three top rows were carefully removed. In the next rows one of the first apples taken out was rotten right through, and then came three apples partly rotten. These were then and there peeled and cut open and what remained fit to eat of the three apples would be less than one sound apple. A large apple basket, of the kind that retailed last fall in the city, packed with apples, for forty cents when Spies were at their cheapest, was then filled from the barrel as they came, without picking, selecting or discriminating in any way, and taken thence to the dining room. There, a large proportion of the contents of the basket was discovered to be more or less bruised or rotten, and the net quantity of apparently sound fruit to be a great deal less than one-third of the contents of the basket. This third of apparently sound fruit was set aside fo rdessert, and proved partly sound and partly more or less gone inside. The partly sound fruit was of the highest class, a perfect winter dessert apple. The next basketful taken out of the barrel was similar in general character to the first, but included inferior fruit that never could grade above second or third class. Some were not Spies at all, and ont of the second basketful certainly not quite one-fourth consisted of sound fruit.

The grower, who was also the shipper and seller of the consignment, will be a heavy loser on his season's work as a result of the inferior selection, packing and care of the fruit, if the shipment in question was a fair sample of the packed products of his orchards. The grocer who bought the consignment in good faith and retailed it to his customers has been exposed to endless annoyance, loss and difficulty through the rank inferiority of the fruit.

Fruit growers are of course subject to losses through the scarcity, sometimes, of skilled help in picking, packing and handling generally, but in this particular sale the enquiries made seem to indicate that owing to climatic and other causes most of the fruit was left too long on the trees, the loss being thus mainly attributable perhaps to an error of judgment on the part of the grower or of those who were responsible for the picking and packing.

A very handsome compliment was paid to a British Columbian well known in connection with the fruit interests of the Pacific province in last month's issue of an official publication of the federal government, the Census and Statistics Monthly: "The interest in box packing of fruit," says the official print, "created by the demonstration of this (the Dairy and Cold Storage) Branch in the past, was still further stimulated this year by the work of Mr. F. G. Earl, of Lytton, B. C., who was employed by the department (of Agriculture) during the past three months. Mr. Earl, who is an expert box packer, spent about six weeks in the fruit districts of Ontario and the rest of his time in the Maritime Provinces. His work was much appreciated and was very successful."

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

Anyone desiring one of the pictures, on an enlarged scale, of the Calgary Milling Co's advertisement appearing in this issue, may have one, postage prepaid, by writing and asking for it. These pictures are beautifully prepared on a chalk calendar cardboard. Anyone having suggestions to offer on the idea, it would be appreciated if they mentioned the fact in their letter.

Vacation Money

Not something for nothing but a little extra money for a little pleasant and interesting work.

For the largest list of English words (proper nouns excepted) spelled from the letters contained in the title of this publication, viz.:

"The Fruit Magazine"

We will give a Ten Dollar Gold piece. For the second largest list a Five Dollar Gold piece. For each of the next ten largest lists, one year's subscription to The Fruit Magazine. And for the 7th, 14th, 28th and 56th lists reaching this office, regardless of the number of words therein contained, $2.50 each

Conditions.

Any person in the world, whether a subscriber to The Fruit Magazine or not, may enter this contest.

Only words found in the English language and correctly spelled will be counted. No word may be used in which any letter occurs oftener than it is used in these three words, "The Fruit Magazine."

Proper nouns must not be used.

The contest will close on the 14th day of May, 1910, after which the envelopes will be opened by the judges:

Messrs. Cecil T. M. Sapsford, advertising specialist, Vancouver; W. P. Argue, superintendent of public schools, Vancouver, and Wm. Burns, principal, Normal school, Vancouver, and the results announced in the June number of this magazine.

When your list is complete sign your name, giving full address, and enclose in a sealed envelope. properly stamped, and address as follows:

The Fruit Magazine Pub. Co., Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.
Word Contest.

BLACKBERRY CULTURE.

PREPARING the land for the reception of the blackberry plants means enough plowing, disking and harrowing to make the soil in good condition down deep. Most any farmer can estimate about what this would mean.

The next thing is getting the plants, and the best and safest way is, if you have a patch and can get roots from it you will know they are suitable to your soil, or they may usually be procured from some nearby neighbor, and the greatest cost will usually be the labor of digging them and setting. It will usually cost all the way from $10 to $25 per acre for the preparation of the land and price of plants and labor of setting. This, of course, will depend on the cost of labor, price paid for plants, etc. Therefore no set rule can be laid down.

The first year after setting, the land can be cultivated to most any crop that will not shade the young plants too bad; but they must not be shaded, even if you lose the use of the land for the first year, as this would stunt their growth. The second year there may be a few berries, but not many, and the land should be put in something that will shade the land, such as cowpeas, which will also add humus and nitrogen to the soil. This, of course, will call for some labor, but most any man can figure about what it would mean.

The third year after setting there will be a fair crop, which will balance expenses of cultivation and have a little left. The fourth year there will always be a "bumper" crop, which pays all expenses for caring for the young plants and leaves a good big profit. Of course the old cases must be kept cleaned out, and in case rust should strike it, try to cut every bit of it out and burn it.

Now, the amount of profit which can be made from this berry patch will depend almost entirely on the management that it receives. There will usually be from 150 to as high as 250 cases holding 24 quarts of berries from an acre of good berries. It will usually take about $1.00 per case to market them, paying for packing, boxes and express. Berries will sell all the way from $1.00 to $3.00 per 24-quart case, depending, of course, on the condition of the market. Never sell many berries for $1.00 per case, for when they get that low stop shipping. They will often sell for $2.00 to $2.50 per case, and sometimes they will go as high as $3.00 per case. It is not very hard to figure the profit, for anything over $1.00 is usually profit.

Taking as an average through the season of $1.50 per case, an acre ought to yield at least 150 cases; this would mean net $75. This is putting it down very low, however. But then, taking it as they will run some seasons, selling for an average of perhaps $2.00 per case, 150 cases would bring in a net profit of $150. Of course they are not likely to run this high through the entire season, but they usually produce over 150 cases per acre, and therefore it is usually consistent to figure on an average of from $100 to $150 per acre.—E. A. Lagergren in The Fruit Grower.

F. R. Stewart & Co.

WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANTS.

Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.

WATERING THE MILK IN THE RIGHT WAY AT DUNCANS, B. C.

APTERITE.

The advertisement dealing with Apterite on another page is commended to the attention of our readers. This preparation, which has been on the market for nearly three years now, has given immense satisfaction to market gardeners and growers generally throughout the world. The editor of this magazine has himself demonstrated to his entire satisfaction the exceptional value which Apterite possesses for the small grower, large truck gardener or any one engaged in growing root crops. It comes in the form of a powder which, when plowed into the soil, generates a gas which has the exceptional properties of sending its fumes upwards and downwards, in fact in every direction, thus exterminating all insect life which would be detrimental to the healthy growth of the roots.

—o—

RECIPES.

Apple Shortcake—Make a syrup of one pint of sugar and one pint of water. Quarter, core and pare from ten to fifteen tart apples, according to size, and simmer them in the syrup in a broad sauce pan until tender and transparent, adding the zest of an orange. While the apple is cooking sift one quart of flour with four teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one level teaspoonful of salt; rub in two tablespoonfuls lard and two tablespoonfuls of butter till fine as meal. Then wet with cold milk to a paste as soft as can be handled. It will take a scant pint, varying somewhat with the quality of the flour. Roll this dough to one-half inch thickness and cut in diamonds, triangles, or rounds. Bake about fifteen minutes in a quick oven. As soon as baked place a layer of apple on one piece of crust, cover with a second piece of crust, top with the apple and decorate if convenient with chopped browned almonds, macaroon crumbs, or candied cherries. Serve very hot with cream.

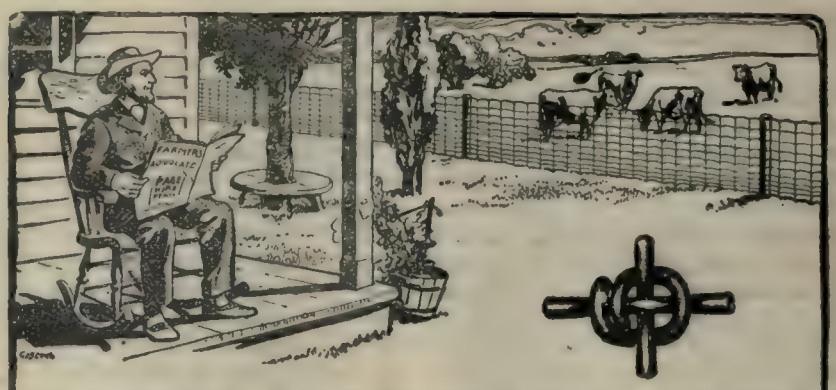
Orange Charlotte—One-third box of gelatin, one-third cupful of cold water, one-third cupful of boiling water, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of orange juice and pulp, the whites of three eggs, the juice of one lemon. Soak gelatin in cold water until soft; pour on the boiling water, add sugar and lemon juice. Strain and add the orange juice and pulp with a little of the grated rind. Cool in a pan of ice water. Line a mold with lady fingers or sections of orange. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and when the orange jelly begins to harden beat it until light. Add the beaten whites, and beat until stiff enough to drop. Pour into a wet mold. (One pint of whipped cream may be used instead of the white of egg, or it may be piled on the top after the charlotte is removed from the mold). Keep in cold place until ready to serve.

Rice and Fruit Pudding—Put three cupfuls of milk in a double boiler; add when scalded one cupful of well-washed rice, and let it cook thirty minutes; do not stir it; add while hot one egg well beaten, with half cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of butter and one scant teaspoonful of salt; cook five minutes; butter a plain oval pudding mold, sprinkle it with fine bread crumbs or line it with macaroons; put in a layer of rice one-half inch thick, then a layer of canned peaches, apricots or any of the French candied fruits, or dates, prunes, or raisins, all one kind, or a mixture if preferred; then another layer of rice and fruit and continue until pan is full; have a thin layer of buttered cracker crumbs on the top; bake twenty minutes in a moderate oven, keeping the mold in a pan of water. Turn out on a platter and serve with a fruit syrup slightly thickened and sweetened.

Waldorf Salad—Waldorf salad is not very new, nevertheless it still maintains its popularity. Wipe and pare apples, then cut in small pieces. Mix with an equal quantity of finely cut celery, and moisten with mayonnaise dressing. Mound on a nest of crisp lettuce leaves and garnish with curled celery and canned pimentoes cut in strips of fancy shapes. Curled celery often makes an attractive garnish. Cut thick stalks of celery in two-inch pieces. With a sharp knife, beginning at the outside of the stalks, make five cuts parallel to each other, extending one-third the length of the pieces. Make six cuts at right angles to the cuts already made. Cut the other end in the same fashion. Put the pieces in cold or iced water, and let stand for several hours.

Apple Charlotte—Apple charlotte will commend itself to those who do not use eggs freely at this season of the year. Cut a stale five-cent bakers' loaf in halves crosswise; remove the soft part and crumb by putting through a colander. Melt one-fourth of a cupful of butter, and add to the bread crumbs, stirring lightly with a fork. Wipe and pare apples, then cut in slices; there should be one quart. Mix together one-fourth of a cupful of grated nutmeg and the grated rind and juice of half a lemon. Cover the bottom of a buttered pudding dish with crumbs and spread over one-half the apples, then sprinkle with one-half the sugar mixture. Repeat, cover with the remaining crumbs, and bake in a moderate oven forty minutes. Cover for the first fifteen minutes of the cooking, to prevent the crumbs from browning too rapidly. Serve hot with sugar and cream, or a good flour sauce.

Apple Pudding—Bread and butter apple pudding is another simple dessert that is made without eggs. Better than it sounds! Yes, indeed! Cover the bottom of a buttered shallow pudding dish with apple sauce. Cut stale bread in one-third inch slices, spread generously with softened butter, remove the crusts, cut each slice in four triangular shaped pieces, then arrange as closely together as possible over apple sauce, buttered side up. Sprinkle generously with sugar to which is added one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in a moderate oven and serve with cream.



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The Liming of Soils

By H. J. WHEELER, Ph. D., of the Rhode Island Experiment Station

(Continued from February issue.)

These phosphates not only seem to materially reduce the acid character of such soils, but after having been in contact with them for some time the assimilability of the phosphoric acid seems to materially increase. The lower-grade phosphates containing considerable quantities of carbonate of lime are particularly effective upon acid soils.

In employing undissolved phosphate rock upon acid soils, certain authorities recommend following the application of the phosphate at an interval of some months, or, if possible, a year, with a dressing of lime. This seems to be a reasonable recommendation provided the plants to be grown are not injured by soil acidity.

Superphosphates, which are prepared by treating phosphate rock, bone, and boneblack with sulphuric acid, generally have about one-third of their lime combined with phosphoric acid and two-thirds with sulphuric acid. The lime combined with sulphuric acid is nothing more nor less than gypsum (land plaster). For this and other reasons superphosphates may not work as well on acid muck or peat soils as ordinary undissolved phosphate rock or ground bone, and if, as is sometimes the case, a slight excess of sulphuric acid is present they may even have a temporary injurious action upon upland soils which are deficient in carbonate of lime.

Basic slag (Thomas slag or slag meal) is a waste product obtained in the manufacture of steel. It contains relatively more lime than the ordinary high-grade phosphates, and the phosphoric acid in most cases (a few works have put an inferior product on the European market) is possessed of a high degree of assimilability. This product is as yet too little known in this country, and if sold here as cheaply as it might be it would doubtless prove of great value to our agriculture. It is an effective source of phosphoric acid for use upon all kinds of soils, and on account of its high percentage of lime it is of special promise in the reclamation not only of acid upland soils, particularly if rich in organic matter, but also of marsh or muck soils.

Unleached wood ashes contain about 35 pounds of actual lime (calcium oxid) in every hundred, 3 tons being, therefore, a little more than equivalent, in lime, to 1 ton of burned lime. They also contain from 5 to 7 per cent. of potash, 1 to 2 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and from 3 to 5 per cent. of magnesia. This latter ingredient, though usually ignored, is of approximately as much value as lime on acid soil. Soils are sometimes deficient in magnesia, and when this is the case the magnesia applied in ashes has a direct manurial action.

A B. C. FRUIT FARMER'S SIDE LINE.

Leached wood ashes contain usually less than 1 per cent. of potash and rather more lime than unleached ashes. Frequently they are sold in a wet condition, which of course lessens the quantity of actual lime present in a ton.

Limekiln ashes often contain approximately 40 per cent. of lime, and when wood is employed in the burning instead of coal they sometimes contain 2 per cent. or more of potash.

Finely ground limestone and oyster shells can be used to advantage, if obtainable, especially upon sandy soils. They are not as efficacious as after burning upon heavy clay soils and such soils as are very acid and contain large amounts of sour humus. This is for the reason that they are not so active chemically, and they can not be reduced to so fine a state before burning as afterwards.

Dye-house lime usually contains only a small percentage of lime, and if moist can not be transported long distances at a profit. A rule that applies well to this and all other waste products of a similar character is not to use them until they have been subjected to chemical analysis, for by changes in the processes of manufacture their value may be materially influenced and substances injurious to vegetation may have found access to them.

Gas-house lime.—It is never safe to use this substance until it has first been allowed to weather for several months. On acid soils such lime is less effective than burned lime, wood ashes, and limekiln ashes. Owing to recent changes in the process of gas manufacture, lime is used less than formerly.

Waste lime from beet-sugar factories may be effectively applied to soils after it has been allowed to dry. It contains some potash, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen, which still further increase its value. If this material is applied to the soil in a wet condition it tends to cake in the same manner as water-slaked lime does when not immediately worked into the soil. It is sometimes put in piles by itself and worked over every few weeks. It may also be dumped in the field during the winter in small piles, where it is allowed to remain until spring, when, after drying sufficiently, it may be spread and incorporated with the soil. According to Heinrich, this material contains: Water, 35 to 60 per cent.; nitrogen, 0.1 to 0.4; potash, 0.1 to 0.3; phosphoric acid, 0.5 to 1.5, and lime, 15 to 30 per cent. It is evident that this waste material in its moist condition could not be transported to any considerable distance at a profit, and in this country, where labor is such an important item, it would not pay to shovel it over much in order to get it into condition to use.

Waste lime from soda-ash works usually contains considerable water, and can for this reason only be employed to advantage where the cost of transportation is small. If some economical means of drying it could be devised, the range of distance to which it could be profitably shipped would be much increased.

From the preceding statements regarding the different kinds of lime used for agricultural purposes, it is evident that it is impossible to state definitely for all locations and conditions which kind is most economical to employ. This is still more evident when one considers that the character of the soil and of the crop to be grown, as well as the market prices, must be taken into account. Caustic or quick lime is the most concentrated, and

consequently the most economical to handle. Its caustic properties, however, render it more vigorous in its action than the milder sulphate (gypsum) or carbonates (limestone, chalk, wood ashes, marl, etc.,) and thus better suited for application to soils which are rich in organic matter than to light soils deficient in this substance. It is also especially suited to correcting acidity in sour soils. There may be special reasons in particular cases why some of the other compounds of lime are preferable to quicklime. Gypsum has been used in agriculture to a considerable extent with very satisfactory results. On account of its peculiar composition it has been found especially valuable for neutralizing sodium carbonate (black alkali) in alkali soils. Wood ashes are used extensively in some localities, in many cases as much for the lime as for the potash which they contain. It is very doubtful, however, whether it would not be more economical at the present prices of wood ashes and caustic lime to employ the latter in many cases, supplementing the lime with potash salts and other fertilizing materials if the latter are required by the soil.—(U. S. Department Agriculture, Farmers' Building, 65, p. 24.) The item of transportation is also decidedly in favor of the use of lime and agricultural chemicals as substitutes for ashes.

Summary.

The use of lime as a soil improver is very ancient, and its value for this purpose is generally recognized. Its action as a fertilizer is both direct and indirect.

There are many soils in which lime is deficient, notably such as are derived from granite, mica-schist, and certain sandstones, slates, and shales. On such soils lime is often of direct value in supplying a necessary element of plant food.

The indirect value of lime is perhaps more important than its direct action, because probably the majority of cultivated soils contain sufficient lime to meet the direct demands of plants for food. Lime is of indirect value in unlocking the unavailable potash, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen in the soil.

Lime exerts a decided influence on the mechanical condition of soils, rendering heavy compact soils looser in texture and tending to bind particles of loose leachy soils.

Lime is also beneficial in furnishing conditions in the soil favorable to the activity of the micro-organisms which convert the nitrogen of organic matter into nitrates which are readily assimilated by plants, which decompose organic matter, and which assist certain leguminous plants to assimilate the free nitrogen of the air.

One form of lime, gypsum, has been shown to be a most effective corrective of black alkali, found in some of the soils of the arid portions of the United States.

The continued use of lime unaccompanied by other fertilizers may prove injurious, especially on poor soils, since it converts the insoluble nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric-acid compounds of the soil into such as can be rapidly taken up by plants or washed out in the drainage, thus hastening the exhaustion of the supply of these substances in the soil. As the German adage states, "The use of lime without manure makes both farm and farmer poor." If the soil is not abundantly supplied with organic matter, its retentive power for water and fertilizers may be seriously reduced on account of the destruction of the organic matter by the action of too much lime. Soils may sometimes be injured by applications of impure forms of lime, which harden like cement in the soil, or of those which contain an excessive amount of magnesia.

It has been shown that even upon many upland and naturally well-drained soils apparently in good condition otherwise, the sourness (acidity) is so great that most varieties of plants will not thrive. Lime is the most economical and effective substance thus far used for correcting this condition. According to experiments made by the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station on acid soils in that State, the plants tested may be classified with regard to their behavior toward lime as follows: Plants benefited by liming—spinach, lettuce (all kinds), beets (all kinds), okra (gumbo), salsify (vegetable oyster), celery, onion, parsnip, cauliflower, cucumber, eggplant, cantaloupe, asparagus, kohl-rabi, cabbage, dandelion, Swedish turnip, pepper, peanut, English or flat turnip, upland cress (pepper grass), martynia, rhubarb, common pea, pumpkin, summer squash (scalloped), golden wax bean, red Valentine bean, horticultural pole bean, bush Lima bean, lentil, Hubbard squash, saltbush, hemp, tobacco sorghum, alfalfa, clover (red, white, crimson and alsike), barley, emmer, wheat, oats, timothy, Kentucky bluegrass, Canada pea, Cuthbert raspberry, gooseberry, currant (White Dutch), orange, quince, cherry, Burbank Japan plum, American linden, American elm, sweet alyssum, mignonette, nasturtium, balsam, pansy, poppy, and sweet pea; plants but little benefited by liming—Indian corn, spurry—(It has been reported in England that spurry is injured by liming, but such results have not been obtained in Rhode Island.)—rye, carrot, chicory, Rhode Island bent, and redtop; plants slightly injured by liming—cotton, tomato, cowpea, zinnia, phlox (Drummondi), Concord grape, peach, apple and pear; plants distinctly injured by liming—lupine, common sorrel (Rumex acetosella), radish, velvet bean, castor bean, flax, blackberry, blackcap raspberry, cranberry, Norway spruce, and American white birch. Other plants said to be injured are the chestnut, azalea and rhododendron.

Many kinds of lime are available for agricultural use, among which are caustic or burnt lime, or quicklime, which should contain at least 90 per cent. of actual lime (CaO) and is the most concentrated form of this material; gypsum, or land plaster, in which the lime is in the form of the mild sulphate; ground limestone and chalk, in which the lime is in the form of mild carbonate; different kinds of marl, containing varying proportions of sand and clay and from 5 to 95 per cent. of carbonate of lime; wood ashes, which contain from 30 to 35 per cent. of lime in the form of car-

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bonate; limekiln ashes, containing about 40 per cent. of lime; and waste lime from gas houses, sugar-beet factories, etc., the composition of which varies with the process of manufacture.

It is impossible to state definitely for all locations and conditions what kind of lime is cheapest to use. Caustic or quick lime is the most concentrated and consequently the most economical to handle. On account of its caustic properties it is more vigorous in its action than the milder sulphate (gypsum) or carbonates (limestone, chalk, wood ashes, marl, etc.) There may be special reasons, however, why some of the latter may be preferable. For instance, gypsum, on account of its peculiar composition, has been found to be a specially valuable corrective of black alkali.

The frequency with which liming should be practiced depends, among other things, upon the character of the soil and the rate of application, the number of years involved in the rotation practiced, the plants grown and their order of succession. As a general rule, it may be stated that from ½ to 1½ tons of lime per acre every five or six years is sufficient. Applications of 2 or 3 tons may, however, be advisable in cases of very acid soils which are to be seeded down and are to remain in grass for several years. The practice of applying small amounts of lime at somewhat frequent intervals is being generally accepted as preferable to the use of large amounts at rare intervals.

Lime combined as carbonate, as in marl, wood ashes, etc., can usually be applied with safety in the spring or at any other season of the year, but autumn is always the safest time to apply caustic or slaked lime. It is generally considered best to apply the lime to the soil immediately after plowing and harrow it in thoroughly. Lime which is already slaked may be spread upon the soil directly from wagons or carts, or dumped into heaps and then spread with a shovel, although the most satisfactory plan in such cases is to use a lime spreader or ordinary grain drill with a fertilizer attachment. Where a lime spreader or similar implement is not available the burnt lime may be placed on the soil in piles of from 40 to 50 pounds each, covered with moist earth, and allowed to slake before being spread with a shovel. Marls frequently contain injurious compounds and should therefore be allowed to weather for some time in the field before being incorporated with the soil. The same is true of gas-house lime, which is impregnated with sulphur compounds which are injurious to plants.

In conclusion it may be said, ascertain first whether lime is needed. If it is, apply it judiciously, and never depend upon lime alone to maintain the fertility of the soil, for all of the ingredients which plants need must be present in the soil to insure the profitable production of crops.

The retirement from business of Mr. M. J. Henry, the old pioneer nurseryman of Vancouver, marks the passing from active life of one of the best known men of British Columbia, and Mr. Henry's many friends will wish him many pleasant years in which to enjoy the fruits of his labor.

If the person who sent this magazine a communication siined "Grimes Golden" will send us his name and address we shall be glad to give his communication space in our next number.

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A Few Excerpts from the Comments of Our Contemporaries

The B. C. Boards of Agriculture have selected September 20 and 21 as the date of Kaslo's fruit fair for 1910. From what we can learn the Horticultural Society intends holding two events this year, namely a flower show on Labor Day and a fruit exhibit on the date for Thanksgiving. The Society has also strongly endorsed the plan for a Canadian National Apple Show as inaugurated by Maxwell Smith in his valuable monthly fruit magazine.—Kootenain, Kaslo, B. C.

—

The movement looking to the holding of a first national apple show at Vancouver, which is being promoted by Mr. Maxwell Smith, editor of the B. C. Fruit Magazine, is gaining headway and a provincial committee representative of the various business, trade and publicity interests of the Terminal City, has been appointed to arrange for the formation of a permanent organization.

November is looked upon as a favorable month for the holding of the show. Judging from the interest displayed in the proposals of Mr. Smith, their endorsation by the fruitgrowers of the province when assembled in convention at Victoria, the first Canadian Apple Show will become a fixture for next November. The project merits encouragement.—Columbian, New Westminster.

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The February number of the Fruit Magazine, published at Vancouver by Maxwell Smith, formerly Dominion fruit inspector, contains a splendid halftone engraving of J. D. Honsberger's prune orchard, besides two or three other Kettle Valley scenes. The Fruit Magazine is the best publication of its kind printed. It should be indispensable to the British Columbia fruit grower, because the editor is thoroughly familiar with the conditions prevailing in the province, and is therefore qualified to write intelligently on all matters pertaining to agriculture and horticulture in the west.—The Sun, Grand Forks, B. C.

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The February number of The Fruit Magazine is a beauty. The frontispiece is a Winter view from the window of the office of the magazine. It is tastefully colored.—World, Vancouver, B. C.

—

The Fruit Magazine, published in this city, is advocating the holding of a national apple show in Canada in the present year, and similar shows annually for the future. Naturally The Fruit Magazine suggests that the first one be held in this province and in this city.

We think the idea is an excellent one, and that it should receive the cordial co-operation of all public bodies and all interests in British Columbia. It is a proposal, too, which deserves the endorsation of the apple growing provinces of Eastern Canada and of the Dominion Government. Such a show should be a national one in fact as well as in name, and, whenever and wherever it may be held, it should attract contributions to its display from all parts of the Dominion. Canada is now freely credited in the markets of Europe with producing the best apples known to commerce. Those of the Annapolis valley, parts of Quebec and of Ontario have long been recognized as unequalled by any grown elsewhere. Of late years, however, British Columbia has entered the contest against these districts of the older provinces and has made good her claim to stand on an equal, if in some respects not on a slightly superior, footing with them.—Province, Vancouver, B. C.

—

At the annual general meeting of the Kaslo District Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association recently held in Kaslo, B. C., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That this association heartily endorses the project of a Canadian national apple show, and that this association offers its co-operation towards any attainment of that object, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. Maxwell Smith."

—

Resolution passed by B. C. Agricultural Fairs' Association, Victoria, January 31, 1910:

That this convention endorse the proposal to hold the first Canadian National Apple Show in British Columbia in November of this year. Carried.

Resolution passed by Central Farmers' Institute, Victoria, Feb. 1 and 2, 1910:

That this Central Farmers' Institute strongly endorses the proposal for the establishment of an annual Canadian National Apple Show, the first to be held in British Columbia, about November of the present year.

And we further recommend, That the Government be asked to render liberal financial assistance as soon after the formation of a duly constituted Board of Management as possible.

Resolution passed by B. C. Fruit Growers' Association, Victoria, Feb. 5, 1910:

Resolved that we are heartily in accord with the proposal to hold the first Canadian Apple Show in the City of Vancouver, B. C., in the month of November, 1910; and that we will use our best endeavors to promote its success; and further, we strongly recommend that the Government render substantial assistance to the project.

At the first meeting of the provisional committee in charge of the project for holding the first Canadian National Show in Vancouver, B. C., in December, 1910, held in the Tourist Association rooms, Vancouver, February 14th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted for submission to a subsequent public meeting to be called by His Worship Mayor L. D. Taylor:

"That in the opinion of this meeting a national apple show in Vancouver would be the best possible means of advertising the province as a prolific and profitable fruit growing country, would encourage the improvement of the system of fruit culture, would develop the fruit industry, open up lands for closer settlement, provide work and homes for families, increase exportation, decrease importation, and by thus developing the natural resources of the land, would thereby stimulate trade and commerce, thus benefitting the cities as well as the country, and is worthy the support of the citizens of the Dominion of Canada in general and British Columbia in particular."

—

Editor, The Fruit Magazine:—

I was much interested in an article in your January number on Dwarf Fruit Trees. This subject is quite a hobby of mine. Some aromatic flavor—some essence of a long lost charm—some cherished associations—some sparkling restorative—some sure sedative: all these are thine—if thou doest but worship truly. Of all the fruits of the universe—none have the breadth of choice covered by our loved apple. In my garden I have more than 120 different kinds and I am adding to them. Let me tell you of just one—the "Golden Pippin." You never heard of it, of course not; yet it still exists, and is of its sort, still unequalled. It was written about by a writer named Roy as far back as 1688 and since then by every writer of fruit of note. Now this is the description: Fruit small, from 1½ to 2 inches diameter, perfectly round, of better size on young than on old trees, slender stalk, 1 inch, bright gold color, little russetty on sun side, on shady side covered with pearly spots, juicy, sweetish, rich, the most delicious apple imaginable, small eye, long keeper in favorable situation, a free bearer, cannot bear neglect.

R. T. COPLEY.

West Green, Hastings Townsite, February 14, 1910.

—

Note—Like most good things we have the Golden Pippin in British Columbia, and only a few days ago we saw some splendid specimens from Creston.—Editor.

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

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MAXWELL SMITH, EDITOR

Everybody who uses fruit in any form should READ THIS MAGAZINE

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THE FRUIT MAGAZINE

VOL. I APRIL, 1910 No. 7

More About Co-operation

ON this page of the February number of The Fruit Magazine we wrote on "The Principle of Co-operation" and in the March number on "The Practice of Co-operation."

These articles have been freely quoted from by other publications and we have received many communications indicating on the part of our readers a desire for more information on these subjects.

In Canada, the immensity of broad acres available for agriculture and the high prices obtainable for agricultural and horticultural products are features of our national life which have not tended towards forcing the agriculturist to adopt an advanced system of intensive cultivation and sane co-operative business methods. There are many antiquated ideas and methods prevalent in the United States, Great Britain and other European countries which have been imported along with a portion of our population and established in this country which we would be much better without. But we should not forget that necessity has caused some of these countries to work out problems a knowledge of which would be of inestimable value to us if properly utilized and adapted to local conditions, and even if necessity does not press heavily upon us now, it will be the part of wisdom to look a little to the future.

Reference was made in our first article on this subject to Denmark, following which the remarks of Mr. Frederick C. Howe in The Outlook will be of interest. Mr. Howe says:

Denmark is a farmer state. It has a farmer parliament, a farmer ministry, a farmer point of view. Its legislation is that of the farmer too.

Most countries are ruled by a class. It may be a landed aristocracy, it may be by a commercial oligarchy. And most people accept the rule of a class as the most natural thing in the world. In Denmark the people really rule, and they rule in the interests of a larger percentage of the people than in any country I know, unless it be in Switzerland. The Danish peasant is the direct antithesis of the English peasant, who wants to be ruled by a lord. The peasant in Denmark wants to be ruled by a peasant like himself. Nor does he intrust his government to members from the cities, to the lawyers, or to the large land owners. Denmark is suspicious of Copenhagen, its largest city. Denmark distrusts the lawyer, and the landed aristocracy is only permitted to protest.

Denmark is nearly twice the size of Massachusetts. It has about the same population, 2,500,000. The Danes are pure Teutons and Protestants. But they are light-hearted, cafe-loving, and in no sense intolerant or Puritanical in their religion, which is State Lutheran. They are among the most universally educated people in the world. There is practically no illiteracy here. And there is but little poverty. There were thousands of men out of employment in Copenhagen during the recent hard times, but there are no slums such as we have, and little apparent misery. Wages are relatively high and the standard of living is much above that of most sections of Europe. There is not that degraded condition which one sees in England, Belgium, or even in Germany.

DUCHESS APPLES, IN H. FLEMMING'S ORCHARD, VICTORIA, B. C.

One would not expect this. For Denmark is a rather unfertile spur of northern Europe. The land is far from rich, the climate is not of the best, and the winters are very long. But the Danish peasant owns the land. Denmark is a country of peasant proprietors. This is the economic framework of his civilization. The traditions of the country are those of home-owners. The land of England, Prussia, Russia and Belgium is still in the hands of the feudal landlords. It is worked by tenants or by hired labor. But the Danish peasant is his own landlord, and he has made use of the government to promote the acquisition of land by the people.

There is very little tenancy in Denmark. Over 89 per cent. of the farmers own their farms. They work their own holdings. Only 11 per cent. are tenants. In America the average of farm ownership is very much less. In 1900 only 64.7 per cent. of our farmers owned their farms. More than one-third were already tenants. And ownership in Denmark is widely distributed. According to the latest published statistics, the land is divided as follows:

Size of farms.	Number of farms.	Total number of acres in the class.
Less than 1¼ acres.....	68,000	25,000
From 1½ to 13½ acres....	65,000	450,000
From 13½ to 40 acres....	46,000	1,150,000
From 40 to 150 acres.....	61,000	5,900,000
From 150 to 650 acres....	8,000	2,100,000

The total number of farms is 250,000, with a cultivated area of over ten million acres. The very large farms are survivals of the old feudal estates. They comprise about one-tenth of the total agricultural area. These estates are not worked on the tenant basis, but by hired labor, which, by reason of the ease with which the peasants secure land, is difficult to obtain. In consequence the landlords import foreign laborers from

Poland, who work on the estates during the summer months and return home during the winter.

There are three things which make Denmark unique: The first is the system of peasant ownership; the second is the co-operative movement, which is well-nigh universal; and the third is the supremacy of the peasant class in politics. The second and third classes are, however, due to the first. For home ownership lies at the root of the Dane's success.

The Dane is the best farmer in the world. The secret of his success is intensive cultivation. The land is minutely divided, the average size of the farms of the first five classes, which comprise nine-tenths of the land, being thirty-nine acres. A man on four acres, the Hussman, will make a decent living for himself and for his family. He will have three or four cows, and possibly fifteen pigs. He will produce his own vegetables and some eggs and poultry.

The hundred thousand peasants, with farms ranging from 13 1-2 to 150 acres, who own seven-tenths of the land, live very much better. They work their farms partly with hired labor, are well educated and devote a lot of time to politics and the co-operative workings with which they are concerned. They are the ruling class in the state, and are as wise as the traditional Jew and as canny as the Scot. They control the politics of their district and are ascendant in parliament as well. They know all about the most technical agriculture, are familiar with prices, are rather skilled mechanics and good chemists. They are saturated with a knowledge of agriculture, and are not consumed with the ambition to be rich or to acquire more land. Their only ambition is to be good farmers. They take an active and constant interest in the thousand of co-operative societies, in the various savings and credit institutions, and are familiar with all the laws which bear upon their business

INSTEAD OF THE FIR TREE SHALL COME UP THE APPLE TREE.

The Dane has made his land a dairy farm. Denmark is cultivated like a market garden. The chief products are butter, eggs, poultry, bacon and fine stock. A generation ago, like the farmers of England, the Dane was threatened with extinction by the wheat fields of America, Russia and the Argentine Republic. But he did not throw up his hands as did the English land owner, and convert his land into pasture fields. Neither did he go to parliament, as did the great estate owners of Germany, and demand a protective tariff. The Danish peasant is self-reliant. And he is a convinced free trader. He looked about for other markets. He found that England was buying her butter, eggs and bacon from Ireland. He sent a commission to that country to find out how Ireland produced these things. Then parliament and the people set to work to convert Denmark into a market garden. That was only a quarter of a century ago. Soon the Danes were producing better bacon, better butter, better eggs than the Irish. Within the last four years no less than four special commissions have been to Denmark from Ireland and Scotland to find out how it is done. For the Danes have captured the English market. And they have done it by improving upon Irish methods.

Denmark is now exporting to Germany, to England, to South America, and even to the Philippines. Here are the statistics of the export business. They are in round numbers. Except for the year 1908, the average for a five-year period is given:

	Av exports. 1875-1879.	Average 1895-1899.	Exports for 1908.
Horses	$1,750,000	$ 2,909,000	$ 3,000,000
Cattle	5,250,000	3,000,000	7,000,000
Bacon and lard...	750,000	12,000,000	26,500,000
Butter	6,500,000	30,000,000	45,700,000
Eggs	250,000	3,000,000	6,600,000
Total...	$14,500,000	$50,909,000	$88,800,000

How has this been accomplished? By making agriculture a business of the most technical kind. The Danish farmer is an expert. He is also a student.

He is aided in this in countless ways by the state. The state is always at his service. Commissions are sent abroad to study foreign markets and foreign methods. Stock is bred from the best studs and bulls. Chickens are selected for their qualities as egg producers. Soil is studied, and the latest agricultural and dairy implements are bought, either co-operatively or by groups of men in the same village.

The other great factor is co-operation. The Danish farmer gets all he produces —absolutely all. The state owns the railways and protects the farmer from exploitation. And he himself performs all the processes of production, distribution, and exchange. He has eliminated one middleman after another until he is almost as self-contained as was his ancestor of three hundred years ago, whose only knowledge of the outside world was gained at the local village fair, where he went to barter his goods. The co-operative movement began with dairying. Up to about 1880 each farmer made his own butter. It was very costly and there was no uniformity in the product. About this time a new device was invented for butter making. A number of farmers got together and purchased one of these machines. Its success was immediate. Other villages followed. To-day there are 1,087 co-operative dairies, with a membership of 158,000 farmers. There are also 200 other private dairies. Nearly 95 per cent. of the farmers are members of the co-operative dairies, which ship one million dollars' worth of butter a week to England. Then the farmers began to use skim milk for feeding their hogs. The bacon business became a by-product. They organized co-operative slaughter houses, which are located in districts. There are now 34 of these co-operative abattoirs, with a membership of 90,000 and an annual business of 1,100,000 hogs.

The Danish Co-operative Egg Export Society was the next organization. It was organized in 1895. It has now 57,000 members. The eggs are collected and stamped each day in a local circle. Then they are sent to larger circles for export. In 1908 the export egg business amounted to $6,600,000. Danish eggs bring fancy prices, for they are always fresh. They are better packed than any others, and are carefully graded. By these means the Dane has more than doubled the price which he receives for his butter. He saves the profits which formerly went to the jobber. The same is true of bacon and eggs.

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Some years ago there was formed in London a trust to control the bacon industry. It fixed the price to the farmer and the price to the consumer as well. This spelled disaster to the Danish farmer. But he met this danger as he had his former difficulties, by co-operation. He formed a selling agency of his own. The Danish Bacon Company of London not only destroyed the trust, but it ensured to the Danish farmer a secure market for his produce. Thus the farmer gets all that his labor produces. He is not despoiled by warehousemen, by railway or other monopoly charges. He gets the full value of his product in dividends at the end of the year, the profits refunded to him being measured by the amount of his output.

The peasant is also his own banker. There are 536 co-operative savings banks in the country. Here the farmer places his savings. Here he goes when he wants a loan. The deposits in 1906 amounted to $208,500,000, and the number of depositors to 1,352,000 (over half of the population), with an average deposit of $154. Now the peasant is talking of organizing a great central bank for the whole country, a bank which will include all of the co-operative societies and all of the labor unions as well.

But the co-operative story does not end here. The farmer does his own buying at wholesale. Through these purchasing societies he buys foods for his cattle. Almost everything that he consumes comes to him at cost. It is purchased by central agencies made up from representatives of local agencies. The goods are then distributed to the stores, one of which is to be found in every village. Thus he gets his agricultural implements. Thus he buys his food and all his supplies. He saves the profits of the jobber and the retail dealer for himself. The turnover of the purchasing societies in 1907 was $17,500,000.

As was before stated, there is no illiteracy in Denmark. School attendance is compulsory up to the age of fourteen. This is usually followed by a period of three to four years, when the children work on the farm. Above the elementary schools are the high schools. They are privately organized, but practically all of them receive aid from the state. The boys attend in the winter and the girls in the summer. The tuition is small and the students live in the schools.

Along with these high schools are the agricultural colleges, of which there are twenty-nine. They give a very thorough course in all of the things that relate to Danish agriculture. They are also aided by the state.

It is through these high schools and agricultural colleges that the Dane is educated. There are over six thousand students in attendance. The boys are trained in agricultural chemistry, in stock breeding, in seeds, in the management of co-operative establishments. In addition, an immense amount of what might be termed extension work is going on all the time. There are lectures and circle work. Excursions are made to Copenhagen and elsewhere, while the co-operative societies have special text books for the use of the farmers. The papers and the magazines are universally read, while constant political and agricultural meetings are being held.

Everybody in Denmark seems to be an agitator of some kind. And Danish culture is a product of it all. It is not hard and fast, it is a part of the thought of every one. The education of the peasant is like the information of the American baseball "fan." It is a part of his life. The Danish peasant is saturated with the culture of his nation, the culture which has come from the mastery of his subject and a knowledge of the politics of the country.

What does this experiment station in democracy teach? In the first place, it demonstrates the controlling influence of a system of land ownership on the life of a people. Denmark is democratic, enlightened and self-governed because the great bulk of the people have an interest in the soil. France, Holland and Switzerland prove the same thing. It shows, too, that poverty can be reduced to a minimum and the well-being of all the people promoted by state aid and co-operation. Even wages in the city are determined by the agricultural situation. The ease with which men live on the farm and acquire holdings of their own compels the employer to compete with the land for his labor. The land question thus lies at the root of the wages question.

Further than this, the Danish farmer appreciates that he is a consumer as well as a producer. He has learned that his success in agriculture is the result of his own efforts. It is not due to any bounty or subsidy from the state. He is not fooled into any belief in protection. He is a free trader. He buys where he will in the cheapest market, and the cost of living is much below what it is in America. He is not afflicted by trusts or monopolies. There is sufficient com-

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petition in the world which seeks him out to enable him to pick and choose, and he is able to get the best which the world offers and at his own price.

Here, too, may be seen voluntary co-operation at its best. The farmer gets all he produces. And by education and the aid of the state he has increased the productivity of his labor. Like Switzerland and Germany, the state of Denmark shows that the old philosophy of individualism has broken down, and there are many activities which the state itself must assume in order to protect the people and promote their common welfare.

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Things Worth Knowing About Spraying

By S. M. MOULTON, Vancouver.

WITH the advent of spring and good working weather every practical orchardist plans his spraying operations. The first thing he considers is a serviceable spraying outfit. This comprises a good pump, cut-offs, hoses, couplings, rods, nozzles, a suitable pump supply barrel and a truck or wagon to haul the outfit around. Then, too, he arranges a system for heating and mixing his materials and passing them into his spray pump tank.

A great many people hesitate on the first cost of a spraying outfit, but this is one of the things in which the old motto, "The first cost is cheaper in the end" is so well demonstrated.

Power spraying is recognized as the most practical and economical system known, but every one cannot afford a power spraying apparatus when first bringing an orchard into bearing. However, there are hand pumps manufactured now which serve the purpose very well and by which a certain unit of efficiency in spraying can be reached. Such pumps will cost from sixty to seventy-five dollars, exclusive of hose, rods and other fittings. When you go below this cost you are getting little for your money so far as direct results are concerned. By such direct results we mean lack of pressure and the maximum amount of labor and material used. Every practical man knows that pressure is the most essential thing in spraying and that spraying is not done properly under ninety to one hundred pounds pressure and one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and eighty is better. Those who have tried know that, while most men can run an ordinary pump at sixty to seventy pounds pressure all day, few will run at a hundred pounds. Get a pump with a large air chamber and a steam gauge attached, a pump which a man can run all day at ninety to a hundred pounds pressure. There are two or three such makes of pumps which may be purchased around the figure mentioned above. Then see that cut-offs are attached to the air chamber so that the pressure may be taken off the hose when you cease pumping and the reserve pressure in the chamber held in readiness. Many a hose is broken by a wagon wheel passing over it while pressure is in it.

The next step in selection is hose. Do not use garden hose. Some of the large manufacturers of spray pumps make a specialty of spray hose. It is a five-ply hose with a half-inch inside diameter to reduce friction and incidentally increase pressure. Such hose can be purchased for about thirty cents a foot. Fifty foot leads are the most convenient to work with. Good couplings go with good hose. The longer the coupling shanks the less danger there is of them blowing out under high pressure. These shanks should be at least two and three-quarter inches long. This gives plenty of length so that the hose can be bound to them with wire or clamps.

Spray rod cut-offs are the next item of importance. There are three common styles of these, the globe valve, tumbler and quarter turn cut-off. The last two are the most efficient. The globe valve is slower to operate, hence there is often a loss of solution while shutting it off.

Light rods are valuable assets to your spraying outfit. Ten foot lengths are the most convenient to handle and are long enough for ordinary sized trees. Have aluminum bamboo encased rods. They are always cool, light and quickly handled.

For fall and spring spraying by all means use a nozzle which will concentrate the spray. If it is a nozzle throwing a circular spray, have the diameter of the spray circle small. The concentrated force reaches the crevices of the bark, drives into the buds and loosens the wax covering of the scales. If the diameter of the spray circle is large the solution is delivered into a larger area, hence force and penetration are lost and the solution wasted among the leafless limbs. Have a simple nozzle with no projectors to catch in the limbs; a nozzle with as little angle as possible, that the orifice may be straight in line with the line of force. If it is desired to spray down into the buds as near as possible a nozzle ell may be attached to the end of the rod and the nozzle attached to this. This is an elbow with an angle of about forty-five degrees.

With your spray outfit have a small tool box and therein have two small monkey wrenches and a can of lubricating oil. Keep a supply of rubber washes and some heavy axle grease. If your nozzles leak put a little of this grease on the threads. Have a supply of hose bands and a roll of copper wire for mending hoses, and last and of all most important, a pair of pliers with a screw driver on one handle. They are invaluable to cut wire, unscrew hose bands, and loosen nozzle caps to remove dirt. A good pair of such pliers will cost about a dollar and a quarter.

Rapidity in delivering your spraying solution from your mixing tanks to your spray pump tanks means economy in cost of spraying operations. It is therefore profitable to have a system for the delivery of such solutions. One must first of all have a water supply. In the preparation of Bordeaux a simple and easy way for small orchardists is to erect a platform to a height such that the top of that platform will be above the top of the barrel from which your spray pump draws. Have four 50-gallon barrels on this platform. In one barrel place fifty pounds of bluestone in a sack and dissolve with hot water; in the other barrel slack fifty pounds of lime. Then fill up the barrels and you have a stock

solution of one pound to a gallon in each barrel. Directly in front of these barrels you have the other two. These are fitted with inch and a half cut-offs and four feet leads of inch and a half hose. If you are making a six-six Bordeaux formula take six gallons each of your lime and bluestone stock solution and strain the lime solution into one barrel and the bluestone into the other. Ordinary window screening is sufficient for this straining. Next fill up these barrels with water. Over your spray pump barrel have a fine brass gauze strainer (bluestone will not corrode this size of gauze so readily). Stir up your solutions thoroughly and turn on the cut-offs, holding the two hoses together. When you are ready to start into the orchard turn off the cut-off and regulate your water so that the barrels will be filling while you are gone.

In the use of the prepared stock solution of lime sulphur which is now manufactured and recognized as a standard fungi and insecticide, many people add lime before using to heat and increase its caustic properties. In such case it is not wise to put the lime into the spray tank. It should be placed in the mixing barrels and strained into the pump tank.

In the use of the lime sulphur solution hot water is a most essential item, And a boiler fitted for steam heating the barrels is sometimes an expensive article. A rather handy apparatus may be rigged up by obtaining one hundred gallon galvanized iron oil drums and taking one end out of them and building a brick fire box beneath them. These drums may be purchased from the chemical works at a reasonable figure. There is much room for improvement in these lines and the practical ingenious orchardist will get the results.

• Bees and Fruit •

A WRITER in The California Fruit Grower says:

It has been ascertained that in numerous fruit blossoms pollen transportation and scattering on the part of insects, and of the bee in particular, is indispensable to the proper fertilization of the bloom, says an unidentified writer. Observing horticulturists have noticed that their orchards are never so full of fruit as when they have had several days warm weather for the blossoms to be visited by honey gathering insects. In the case of some blossoms, such as the strawberry, of which some varieties are imperfect and carry only pistils and no stamens, it is absolutely indispensable that some insect be able to carry the pollen from the perfect blossoms to the imperfect ones. Strawberry growers well know that some varieties must be accompanied by other varieties in order to become productive, but even if they were planted together there would be but very remote chances of cross-fertilization if it were not for the agency of the winged insect.

So much for the removal of pollen by the bee, but what about its absorption of the honey? Some have said that the honey exuded by the blossoms is reabsorbed by these same blossoms in the support of the young fruit, and that the removal of this honey works an injury to the fruit. I cannot agree to this. Whether honey is reabsorbed by the plant or not, I have very good evidence that its removal works no injury. The largest crops of honey in our section of the country are gathered from white clover and Spanish needles. In Colorado and the West generally, millions of pounds are gathered from alfalfa. I have yet to learn of a single instance where these plants have failed to produce a bountiful crop of seed after having given a heavy crop of honey.

Whether we believe in fixed purposes of progress in Nature, or in the invariable outcome produced by the survival of the fittest, or in both of these theories combined, we must acknowledge that the existence of honey gathering insects shows a beautiful adaptation to the conditions of plant life.

Let us now look upon the other objection to the culture of bees in connec-

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tion with horticulture, the depredations of bees upon fruit. I think if it can be shown that the bees prey upon damaged fruits, and this only in exceptional circumstances, the verdict will be in their favor, for damaged fruit when hanging upon the trees or the vines is of but little value. If not harvested at once, it will rot, so bees gather only that which would be soon wasted.

But do the bees damage sound fruit, or, better yet, can they damage ripe fruit which is sound? An examination of the mandible of the bees in comparison with those of many of the hornets and wasps reveals the fact that while those of the hornets are like saws, the mandibles of the bees are rounding and deprived of teeth. Their jaws act from side to side instead of up and down as in the animals, and they are shaped like spoons. They can grasp objects, or the stems of plants. They are made to manipulate soft substances like beeswax. They can make a hole in cloth or paper, but an examination of the method used will show that they first take hold of a projecting thread and pull it out, then take another and keep pulling until they change an apparently smooth piece of goods into a rag.

But when it comes to the smooth skin of a fruit, all they do is to remove the soft down of bloom of the fruit, if they travel upon it long enough, but they are no more able to bite into it than a human being could bite into a smooth plaster wall. This may be demonstrated by actual test. The most expeditious method is to place a bunch of grapes inside of a populous hive of bees, previously puncturing a few of the berries and taking note of it. After twenty-four hours or more, investigation will show that the bees have sucked the juice out of the punctured grapes, but have left the others intact. They will even go so far as to cover these with propolis or beeglue, as they do with every foreign substance of which they cannot get rid.

Some persons assert that they are sure the bees injure fruit, because they have seen them at work upon it and because large quantities of fruit, especially grapes, have been found entirely destroyed where bees alone were found upon them. This is simply a delusion similar to that of the uninformed human being who denies that the earth turns round the sun, because he sees the sun rise and set and does not feel the earth turn under his feet, and argues also that it would be impossible for him to live and hang on when the earth was bottom side up.

The bee evidently works upon damaged fruit, and feels so innocent about it that it does not even fly away when we catch it in the act. But let us get up with the dawn, before sunrise, and go out to the vineyard or to the peach orchard, and there we will catch the real culprits who damage sound fruit; quails, robins, catbirds, etc. They gather there by the hundreds, they eat their fill, and when no longer hungry, they find a pleasure in wantonly plunging their beaks in the soft fruit. In many instances you will find a bunch of grapes with hardly a sound berry, and they are all plucked on the same side, many of the berries showing two holes, one above the other a short distance apart. It was done by the two points of the bird's beak.

But the sun rises above the horizon and the bees come to gather the fragments, and so does the man, and he straightway puts the blame on the little industrious toiler who works from daylight till dark for its board and never fails to bring its product to the hive, to be later robbed by this complaining human miser.

Bees do not work at all times, even on unsound fruit. Is it because they are lazy at times? No. It is because they find something better. Whenever you find the bees in damaged peaches or grapes, you may be sure that there is no honey to be found in the blossoms. There are seasons of honey scarcity, when they manage to gather quite a little partly fermented fruit juice. It is the best they can find, but it is not very good for them, for it will sour in the hive and will make bad winter food. The prudent apiarist removes all this unhealthy food from the hive before winter and gives them good honey instead. There is never any great quantity of fruit juice harvested, because in many cases the bees are made drunk by its fermentation and fail to reach the hive alive. So when bees are seen to feed numerously upon damaged fruit, it may be safely asserted that the apiary is more injured than benefited thereby.

The assertions I have made in this paper are based upon positive facts. I have been a beekeeper on a large scale for some forty years, and have grown peaches, apples and grapes also on a large scale. I have some twelve acres of vineyard in full bearing, and during the past summer also harvested, in partnership with my son-in-law, some 1,200 bushels of fine peaches. I have often taken visitors into the vineyard and shown them without possibility of error that beekeeping and fruit growing are not antagonistic, but are profitable when carried on hand in hand, in a suitable location.

If I Should Die To-night

If I should die to-night
Even hearts estranged would turn once more to me,
Recalling other days remorsefully;
The eyes that chill me with averted glance
Would look upon me as of yore, perchance
And soften in the old familiar way.
For who could war with dumb, unconscious clay?
So I might rest, forgiven of all, to-night.

Oh! friends, I pray to-night
Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold brow.
The way is lonely—let me feel them now
Think gently of me; I am travel-worn;
My faltering feet are pierced with many a thorn.
Forgive, O hearts estranged, I plead!
When dreamless rest is mine I shall not need
The tenderness for which I long to-night.

Unconquered

However skilled and strong art thou, my foe,
However fierce is thy relentless hate,
Though firm thy hand, and strong thy aim, and straight
Thy poisoned arrow leaves the bended bow,
To pierce the target of my heart, ah! know
I am the master yet of my own fate,
Thou canst not rob me of my best estate,
Though fortune, fame and friends, yea, love, shall go.

Not to the dust shall my true self be hurled;
Nor shall I meet thy worst assaults dismayed.
When all things in the balance are well weighed,
There is but one great danger in the world—
Thou canst not force my soul to wish thee ill.
That is the only evil that can kill.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The Best Wife of All

Three travellers met in the Brander Paas,
By the bubbling Brander Spring;
They showed their cake and their venison,
And talked of many a thing—
Of books and song, and foreign lands,
Of strange and wandering lives,
And by and by, in softer tone,
They spoke of their homes and wives

"I married the Lady o' Logan Brae,"
Said one with a lofty air;
"There is na in a' the north countree
A house wi' a better share
Of gold and gear, and hill and loch,
Of houses and farms to rent;
There's many a man has envied me,
And I'm mair than weel content."

"Dream of a woman as bright as day,"
The second traveller said:
"Dream of a form of perfect grace,
Of a noble face and head.
Of eyes that are blue as heaven,
Of flowing nut-brown hair;
This is my wife, and though not rich,
Oh! she is wondrous fair."

The third one said: "I have a wife,
She is neither rich nor fair;
She has not gold, nor gear, nor land,
Nor a wealth of nut-brown hair;
But oh! she loves me! and her love
Has stood through every test;
Beauty and gold are good, but, friends,
We know that love is best."

They filled their cups in the spring again,
And they said right heartily:
"Here's to the Loving, Faithful Wife!
Wherever her home may be,"
And soon they took their different ways
One thought in each man's breast;
"Beauty is good, and gold is good,
But a True Love is the best."

—Lillie E. Barr.

Her Creed

Do you think because I am fallen, because I am scorned, downtrod,
That the soul of woman within me has lost its image of God?
Do you think because I am fed on the foulest of all foul food
That I never am hungry, starving for a morsel of His own good?

And because I am done with hoping for higher, holier things,
Do you think that never a longing my weary and worn heart wrings?
I tell you I hate this vileness with force that you cannot conceive
In your fair, untempted sainthood, with force that you would not believe.

Because the devil in this world has had all his will of me,
You think he must have me to use me through all eternity.
Did the Lord God give women souls, then, to furnish the devil, I pray,
Something to kill in the future, to while the moments away?

If you put your hand down in the darkness and brought it to light besmirched,
Would you be to blame for the vileness, would you be a part of the dirt?
Ah! my soul in its undefilement shall pass from the devil at death,
To breathe in the air of heaven its first, clean, wholesome breath.

I tell you in all your fairness, you never have known your God,
"Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth," and if I have felt His rod,
Each stripe on my sin-stooped shoulders, each piercing pain that I bore,
Has been counted up in your heaven for as much as your prayers, or more.

What right have you to a heaven, you never have struggled to win,
What right to His mercy to sinners, who never have tasted sin?
Christ Jesus died to redeem us, but you —why, you were born white,
While I drank sin with my mother's milk and I was born into night.

Yet the pardon the Lord Christ brought us, you claim for your very own,
And you kneel with your hallelujahs, and can't find room at the throne
For me, with my pleas for pity, for me, with my sin-stained heart,
And for such as I am, you tell me, a hell has been set apart.

God knows how I've striven to raise me out of these depths of shame,
How a will that was stronger than mine has caused me to sink again;
He has counted my fruitless efforts—yes, just as he counted the sneer
That showed on your face as you passed me, crouched on the church steps here.

If I didn't believe in a future, if I hadn't somehow a thought
There's a world further on where women can neither be sold nor bought.
Do you think I'd have hung on to this life all these wretched years?
Why I'd gone long ago out of reach of anyone's smiles or sneers.

—Flora McDonald.

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Why Trust Busters Starve in Canada

By JOHN EVANS, in the "National Irrigation Jourual"

WHERE there is the smoke of battle there is something doing, as a rule. In the United States, where trust-busters are found on every corner, it is generally conceded for the sake of argument that there are trusts. In Canada, and particularly in Western Canada, trust-busters have to earn their their own living. On the score of trusts they get little sympathy.

Back of this is a spirit the American does not understand. He takes it for granted that railroads and any company big enough to do business where others fail is not only a trust—which has several noble meanings in the dictionary—but a great big ogre that kills women and eats children and oppresses mankind and buys out whole governments.

When the Dominion of Canada—and everyone admits that there is no better policed or more generously governed country—withdrew from public entry 3,000,000 acres of the finest farm land in the Bow River Valley in beautiful Southern Alberta and turned it over to the Canadian Pacific Railway, there was no hullaballoo such as accompanied the withdrawal of some thousands of acres by Secretary Ballinger recently. There was simply a contract drawn up by the government by which the railway agreed to a monster irrigation system.

This system was to be created by the Canadian Pacific Railway at an expense of several millions. It was then to be operated under the irrigation laws of Canada and the land was to be sold to the public, with appurtenant water rights for ever, at a nominal yearly rate per acre. The government did not part with the water supply, because it could not. The ownership of the water is in the government and cannot be alienated, so that the public is protected therein.

Suppose a railway should be given such a tract of land in the United States. Is there any mind than can conceive of the hue and cry that would follow? In Alberta the few settlers were glad of the move. It was their government that did the giving and they had faith in the government. They knew the government lawyers were quite as clever as the company. They knew, too, that the railways of Canada are regarded as friendly powers, whose success depends absolutely on the prosperity of the people. They know that rather than fight them, the railways would make a sacrifice for them—not through any abstract sentiment, but as a cold, hard business proposition, learned from experience.

So the Canadian Pacific Railway built the irrigation system in the Bow River Valley, now so widely known to the farmers on this side of the line. Hundreds of thousands of American, German and British settlers are settling there. Calgary and other cities are growing. Western Canada has a soil which Prof. Thomas Shaw of the University of Minnesota says is potentially richer than all the mines in the United States and Canada. But all these advantages would not make the land worth a dollar an acre if the railway had not made it possible to market the crops; and the irrigating system would not exist if the railway had not built it up at its own expense, trusting to the future to make the investment good.

There has been no cry of graft or fraud. The farmers who took the land and who took their prejudices—whether justified or not—from the United States with them, have learned to accept the paternalism of the railway and to be glad of it.

This one instance shows strikingly the power of the railways in Canada and the spirit with which they and the people treat each other. There is no lack of restriction because of this good feeling. That is one of the reasons why just now the trust-buster must earn his own living in Canada. The people do not need him.

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If not make it the first and biggest item on your next order—you'll never regret it. Delicious is the most wonderful apple known to horticulture for quality, keeping qualities and selling value. This year at the sale of the Wenatchee Valley Fruit Growers' Association (Washington) Delicious brought $3.00 per box f. o. b. there (the present market value is $4.00), while Spitzenburg brought only $2.50, Winesap $2.25, Jonathan $1.90, Black Ben $1.75, (now $2.00—selling with Jonathan), Baldwin $1.15, Ben Davis $1.40, Gano $1.50, etc.

Luther Burbank, Wizard of Horticulture, says: "Delicious is a gem, the finest apple in all the world. It is the best in quality of any apple I have so far tested"—and Luther Burbank knows.

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100 seven-year-old Stark Delicious apple trees in the Bailey Orchard, Chelan Co., Washington, earned $2,000 for their owner last year and when prices were low—or an average of $20 per tree for one season's crop.

Delicious is today making more profits—big profits, for the long-headed, far-sighted orchardists who have planted it than any other variety. Write for "The Apple Stark Delicious," a booklet giving its full history and the opinions of the world's greatest horticulturists and successful orchardists. It will convince you. Last year we sold 1,250,000 trees of Delicious alone and could have sold another quarter million had we had them. Planters now-a-days do not buy a variety at that rate unless there's a reason. And there is one—send for the booklet.

STARK KING DAVID APPLE.

You should plant it along with Delicious—plant it largely—you'll never regret it. It's a money maker, and a big one. It has highest quality, is a long keeper, very hardy, and has beautiful color. Sells at highest prices. Many planters think it better than Delicious.

Include King David in your next order. You'll never regret it and will want more when you see its magnificent fruit.

STARK EARLY ELBERTA PEACH

One of the good things you can not afford to overlook. It is winning golden opinions from experienced fruit men the country over. Better quality than Elberta and ripens ten days to two weeks earlier, reaching the markets when all other good peaches are scarce and thus commanding high prices. A great shipping peach, surpassing Elberta.

Stark Early Elberta is worthy of your utmost confidence—plant it largely and reap the harvest of profits which will surely follow. The true Stark Early Elberta can be had only of us. We purchased the exclusive propagating right from the originator, Dr. Sumner Gleason.

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Rome Beauty	Crawford
L. Raspberry	Levy Late
Stark Delicious	Philips Cling
Stayman Winesap	S. E. Elberta
Stark King David	June Elberta

Grape

Mission	Stark Eclipse
Worden	Moore Early
Niagara	White Muscat
Campbell	Stark K. Philip
Flame Tokay	Blk. Cornichon
Thomp's Seedless	

Cherry	Apricot
Bing	Royal
Lambert	Tilton
Royal Ann	Blenheim
Montmorencies	Moorpark
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MAXWELL SMITH - - Editor

APRIL.

April is fickle—"Fickle as a woman" says old John Trusler in his book on Gardens. Still 'tis a delightful month. Who does not enjoy a walk—

When melts the mist on mountains far away
And morn is kindled with brightest day?

The return of the migrating birds is a charming feature of this month.

April is from the Latin—Aperire "to open;" the allusion is obvious; the buds now open into flowers and leaves. The Saxons called it Oster or Easter month from the feast of the goddes Eastre. Many poets have written of April calling it "Fresh Aurora issuing from her saffron bed and ivory house"—and other pretty things like that.

"PURE FOOD."

OCCASIONALLY we are reminded by some untoward incident that there is a "Pure Food Law" in Canada, but its violation is the rule rather than the exception. Not only should the pure food law that does exist be more rigidly enforced but it badly needs mending and enlarging.

If a fruit grower through carelessness or otherwise brings fruit to market covered with sand and dust there is a tremendous roar from the dealer and consumer, and justly so, because the up-to-date grower will see that straw or grass is spread around his strawberry plants so as to keep the rain and wind from covering the fruit with sand, besides acting as a mulch to conserve the moisture in the soil about the plant. And if he has to drive over a dusty road he will cover his berry, plum and tomato crates and his apple or pear boxes with canvas or oilcloth in order to place his fruit on the market in a clean, bright and fresh condition.

But, after all, the sand and dust of the farm are comparatively "clean dirt" when considered alongside of the disease-laden filth of a city street. And yet, day after day the choicest fruit that God can produce or the hand of man cultivate and gather is exposed outside our shop windows to be constantly charged with the germ-polluted dust that is driven to and fro, up and down our city streets. The droppings from garbage wagons, the powdered shoe leather of pedestrians, the expectorations of men, the discharge from the nostrils of snorting horses and the filth of dogs, all are constantly being stirred by the street traffic, only to settle on the human food exposed to view in our open shop windows, or, worse still, standing on the sidewalks outside altogether. Nothing will more readily receive and retain this death-dealing germ-charged dust and land it securely in the human system than fresh fruits. Should not something be done to protect the purest and best food of man from this unpardonable pollution? If the streets were thoroughly cleaned at night and kept constantly sprinkled in the day time it would help some, but otherwise merchants should not be allowed to expose fruit in this manner.

In our large cities when the dust gets so thick that it clogs the eyes, ears, mouth and nose to such an extent that it becomes intolerable the electric sprinkler rushes along the street driving the filth and dust to either side, covering anything exposed in the shop windows in a most perfect manner.

If the health officers would give more attention to matters of this kind the cry for help in fighting the white plague and other diseases that are recklessly communicated to innocent victims through a persistent disregard of the simplest necessary precautions would be largely minimized. Tuberculosis sanitariums and hospitals for incurables are largely monuments to the sins of the people and a little intelligent prevention would often save an enormous expenditure in attempted cures, to say nothing of the incalculable sufferings of the victims.

It would pay our cities to keep clean better than to periodically "clean up."

CANADIAN NATIONAL APPLE SHOW.

NOW that the Vancouver City Council have voted $6,000 towards the first Canadian National Show, it is confidently expected that the British Columbia and Dominion Governments will also make the necessary grants to ensure the success of this enterprise. Never in the history of fruit growing in Canada, particularly in the west, has there been an undertaking with such unqualified endorsement from all classes.

We trust that the first week in November will see a large display in Vancouver of those Quebec apples that Hon. Sydney Fisher speaks about and carrying off prizes that will substantiate the claims made for them. But Quebec must remember that idle boast and talk will not do the trick. The Maritime Provinces, Ontario, British Columbia and the neighboring states will also be on deck with their Sunday best and the contest will render the judging no easy task.

CHERRYVALE.

On pages 16 and 17 of this issue will be found an important advertisement of fruit lands which the Editor of The Fruit Magazine took occasion to visit a few days ago. Where we dug and examined the soil on the Hireen and Coghlan properties we found a fairly rich chocolate-colored sandy loam surface soil, with a sandy clay subsoil extending down about three feet, or better, to hardpan. The soil is admirably adapted to the production of small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, etc. The Italian prune and several varieties of pears should do well, while cherries will do better than apples. But with a proper system of underdrains and judicious cultivation and care of the orchard, apples may also be successfully grown on a commercial basis. Where there is a hardpan subsoil, as occurs in many places on the coast of British Columbia, we do not recommend the planting of commercial orchards of tree fruits where the surface and immediate subsoil is less than three feet deep above the hardpan and in any case, proper underdraining is absolutely necessary in order to obtain the best results.

THE WILLIAMS APPLE.

PROF. W. S. THOMBER, horticulturist at the Washington State Experimental Station, has this to say about the Williams apple:

This is one of the newer apples of the United States, and, while it is not generally known, it has been in cultivation some 30 to 40 years. It originated in the eastern part of the United States, and has been grown in isolated orchards of Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts ever since origination. The department of agriculture at the State College has been growing this variety for the last 16 years, it having been in bearing for a period of 10 years, never failing to produce a fine crop of fruit. The apples are medium to large, rather "oblong-conical," and a bright, deep red color. They ripen soon after the Yellow Transparent, keep for from three to four weeks in ordinary storage after ripening. It is a heavy annual bearer, produces fine sized apples, and I am of the opinion is the best early commercial apple, as well as home orchard kind, that we can grow in the state. The quality is a mild "sub-acid," and the flavor is rich and spicy. It has one rather unfavorable habit and that is of dropping its fruit soon after ripening. This, however, would be avoided if it was used commercially, or by picking as soon as it was ready to go upon the market.

Let the first Canadian National Apple Show be truly national in character by having thoroughly representative exhibits from every fruit growing district throughout the Dominion. Nothing we might undertake could so effectively demonstrate the climatic conditions and agricultural possibilities of Canada as such an exhibition. We need your help now; there will be plenty to do the shouting afterwards.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

THE Twice-a-week Spokesman-Review of Spokane, Wash., is a journal which deserves the highest praise for its activity in the interests of higher education for the agriculturist. The editor of that paper a short time ago submitted a number of important questions to Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland-Stanford Junior University, and obtained very important replies. The questions and answers follow:

Does it require a training as complete, thorough and exacting to become an expert horticulturist as to become an expert physician?

Nearly so; not quite. If highly expert, yes.

Shall agricultural education demand a university for itself with colleges of horticulture, animal husbandry, and so on?

No. Concentration gives strength. The agriculturist needs the work in language, literature, mathematics, etc., as given in the university. The university needs the strengthening presence of agriculture and its student. A university means a place for all forms of training. Medical students cannot thrive outside the university. A separate medical school is an anarchronism.

Shall industrial education rank with professional education?

Yes, if made a profession, not a trade.

Is the time at hand to make an uncompromising campaign for the just recognition of industrial education, of which agricultural education is the larger part?

Yes.

Continuing Dr. Jordan says:

I send you a rough answer to your questions. I would say that agriculture is one of the most important, and in some regards the most important, of all professions. With the exception of medicine, there is no department in which greater progress is now being made and agriculture and sanitation constitute perhaps the two greatest interests that the people of this country can have. The Department of Agriculture should be developed to the very highest degree. It is, however, I believe, a mistake to suppose that agriculture or medicine or law or engineering can be effectively taught in schools devoted absolutely to the single subject, away from universities and away from each other. There is always strength in concentration. The agricultural work strengthens the rest of the university, and on the other hand the agricultural department needs to draw on all the language teaching, mathematical teaching, science teaching, and other teaching which is characteristic of the university.

The State of Washington has made a great mistake in developing so many separate institutions. The normal schools will in time become unnecessary. The schools of education should be at the university, and the two institutions ought to have been concentrated into one, with colleges or divisions representing the leading departments, of which none should stand higher than the different forms of agriculture.

On page 14 of our January issue, under the caption of "Agriculture the Backbone of the Country," we took occasion to emphasize the necessity for more instruction along this line in the public schools and less of some other things. In this connection, a report issued by the Minnesota State Bankers' Association committee on "Agricultural Development and Education" is very significant.

Referring to this report the Northwestern Agriculturist says:

"The hard-headed bankers, not the one-sided enthusiast of agriculture, declare that it would be a wise investment to enlarge our expenditures for agricultural instruction and require every pupil to become acquainted with the fundamentals of farming." The same paper adds:

"Bankers are beginning to look upon the matter of the schools as one directly affecting the prosperity and therefore the banking interests of the country."

The report begins as follows:

"Probably the matter of most importance for consideration is the fact that there is in Minnesota no systematic plan for the giving of instruction on agricultural subjects in the rural communities. There is only one general scheme of education in the state alike for all children, irrespective of whether or not they are to be lawyers, preachers, merchants, farmers or mechanics. If this general scheme leans in any one direction it is toward fitting students for the professional classes. Practically nothing is being accomplished in an educational way to interest children in the farm and farm life, or in any branch of agriculture.

"We have also been impressed with the fact that there is practically a total lack of interest among school teachers, especially those in rural schools, on the subject of agriculture. Many of these rural school teachers, coming from the larger towns and even cities, find themselves thrust into an environment that is altogether uncongenial, and there is a consequent lack of sympathy between them and the pupils, not only as concerns the school work, but also the

(Continued on Page 18)

MAGOON STRAWBERRIES, MR. ORMOND'S RANCH, GORDON HEAD, B. C.

Cherryvale Acreage

This Land Was Made For Fruit

Soil, soil, soil: that's the rub. There is plenty of land that will grow various things, but when big red apples, luscious peaches, melting pears and "two-bite" cherries are the object you must have something more than a shallow covering over hardpan. You've got to have a deep, mellow, warm soil where the tree roots will have a chance to burrow deep after nourishment.

Without you know the soil of this valley you can be easily fooled. A light overcoating of loose vegetable mould will produce a husky young tree, but when the tree reaches the condition approaching bearing time your trouble begins—when the vigorous, spreading roots strive in vain to penetrate the cement-like bottom.

20 Year Old Trees Still Vigorous

CHERRYVALE would have been a famous orchard district years ago had the district been favored with any kind of transportation. Gnarled old trees that bear the earmarks of fully twenty winters brought forth last year positively amazing crops of apples, peaches and cherries; trees that have been neglected for years, the planters having become tired waiting for the long promised means of getting to market.

W. J. KERR - ***FRASER VALLEY LANDS***

on the Chilliwack Tram

Now Comes the Electric Road

Now comes the Westminster-Chilliwack tram winding its beautifully graded tracks around CHERRYVALE seeming like a dictation from another nature. The tram to CHERRYVALE comes like a message from heaven. With it comes fruit culture of the highest type, prosperity and a thickly settled district. A short and pleasant ride will bring man and produce to the famous New Westminster market. No horse-killing hauls, no bad roads to buck, no loss of time.

Rich, Deep Chocolate Loam

The soil at CHERRYVALE is worth the trip to the land to see. A soil connoisseur would consider the day well spent after seeing the bounteous depth of rich chocolate loam. No man's eye ever gazed upon a richer spot in all this fertile valley—it is wealth in embryo.

By the time this paper reaches you CHERRYVALE will be on the market. Judging from the amount of enquiry coming at the present time, regarding price, terms, etc., one would imagine CHERRYVALE had received wide advertising already. Dozens of men who know CHERRYVALE from one end to the other assure me that they want portions of the land ranging from five to ten acres as soon as it is on the market.

If you want to see nature's own spot for the establishment of a small holding let me take you to see this land.

Prices and particulars will be given to anyone who is interested and wants a large piece of such land. If you are too far away to call and see me, write, and I will send you the "Live Wire," a breezy little assembly of land gossip about the valley.

New Westminster, B. C.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

(Continued from Page 15)

method of living. Undoubtedly the salaries paid to all grades of rural teachers are too small. An increase in the salaries paid rural teachers would result in the procuring of better teachers and better results in every department of instruction.

"There is expended annually in Minnesota for education $14,000,000, and we are strongly of the opinion that if a much larger portion of this large sum could be devoted to practical instruction in agriculture and industrial training the standard of citizenship would be materially raised. It is a fact that a large majority of young men and women, after finishing their education, however elaborate and complete, find themselves totally unprepared for the battle of life and are compelled to accept positions of a character much lower than their inherent ability deserves. We cannot too strongly urge the adoption of an educational system which will equip young men and women with the sort of knowledge that can be put to practical purpose."

This committee of bankers made considerable inquiry into the compulsory agricultural law of Wisconsin, and were so favorably impressed with its good results as to say:

"Unquestionably such a law should be passed by the legislature of Minnesota, notwithstanding the fact that it is not looked upon with favor by a majority of educators."

The report continues:

"We cannot too urgently refer to the importance of inaugurating as soon as possible a system of agricultural instruction in the rural districts of Minnesota. It is estimated that there are approximately 1,000,000 people in Minnesota living on farms, and of this large number necessarily only a small percentage can attend agricultural colleges and schools.

"To illustrate better the great disparity between the number of young men and women in our state who are receiving education in scientific agriculture, and those who are receiving professional or academic educations, we desire to call attention to the fact that in all our agricultural schools, including the agricultural college, there were in 1909, only 1,318 students, and this number includes those attending the farmers' short course; while the number attending the university alone was 4,436, and the student enrollment of all the public schools, high schools and rural schools in Minnesota was 435,109. We, of course, realize that in a few of the rural schools some instruction in the elements of agriculture is given, and there have also been recently organised ten so-called "agricultural high schools." Of the results accomplished in the rural schools referred to, little seems to be known, and it is as yet altogether too early to form any conclusions as to the results which may be accomplished by the agricultural high schools.

"We have no intention to depreciate the value of our agricultural college and schools. There is no doubt but that these institutions have their place in the educational system, and we believe, that with the adequate appropriation allowed by the last legislature for publicity purposes, and the recent appointment of a competent editor to edit the bulletins and other printed matter, circulated throughout the state and country, immensely better results will be procured. In the past a large portion of the printed matter and bulletins sent out by the agricultural college has been framed in language of so technical a character that the ordinary citizen had great difficulty in understanding just what was meant. It is only necessary to call attention to the results obtained in the matter of publicity by the Wisconsin Agricultural College to show the great good that may be accomplished in Minnesota through efficient editing of its bulletins and circulars."

The committee believes that under efficient management the agricultural colleges can be brought "much more closely in touch with the farmers in the state, with a consequent increase in interest of the farmers in the work of the college and school." The committee also notes the good results accomplished by the farmers' institutes and believes "only a little broadening of this idea is needed to reap the benefits now obtained." The committee speaks highly of the extension of the newly organized extension work of the agricultural college in Minnesota, one of whose objects is the "organization of county industrial competitive tests among boys and girls under the age of 18 years. A large number of prizes will be awarded in each department, and this should result in stimulating greater interest among the boys and girls in agricultural and industrial matters."

Speaking of the agricultural resources of Minnesota, the report says:

"In 1900, according to the United States Government report, there were approximately 179,000 farms in the state, and a conservative approximation as to increase indicates that in 1909 there were 200,000 farms, with an average, approximately, of 130 acres to each farm. The combined wealth produced by the farms in Minnesota in 1909 was $427,000,000, indicating an average of $2,135 a farm.

"While we appreciate the fact that this is a splendid showing, we are convinced that many more millions of dollars could be added annually to the agricultural wealth of the state if the farmers were placed in touch with the latest and most approved methods of farming. We are satisfied that a proportionate increase of wealth could be obtained by increasing the number of farms three-fold, and there is no reason why this increase should not be realized.

"We can not emphasize too strongly the results obtained in Minnesota in the matter of raising the average corn yield an acre from about 27 to 34 8-10 bushels, a greater yield an acre than was obtained in the great corn state of Iowa. With this remarkable showing, however, the possibilities for still further increase are enormous.

"Minnesota need take second place to no state in the Union in the amount of wealth which can be produced from the soil. The publicity of our agricultural resources, however, needs intelligent direction."

In its concluding paragraph the report says:

"It will be readily ascertained from reading of this report that the subject is too large a one for any one organization or any one set of men to attempt to solve. It is only by co-operation of the broadest character that we can effect a better condition in this state, a condition which Minnesota not only deserves, but must have. We would earnestly recommend such co-operation by all citizens and organizations having the welfare of our state at heart. With such co-opera-

Vacation Money

Not something for nothing but a little extra money for a little pleasant and interesting work.

For the largest list of English words (proper nouns excepted) spelled from the letters contained in the title of this publication, viz.:

"The Fruit Magazine"

We will give a Ten Dollar Gold piece. For the second largest list a Five Dollar Gold piece. For each of the next ten largest lists, one year's subscription to The Fruit Magazine. And for the 7th, 14th, 28th and 56th lists reaching this office, regardless of the number of words therein contained, $2.50 each

Conditions.

Any person in the world, whether a subscriber to The Fruit Magazine or not, may enter this contest.

Only words found in the English language and correctly spelled will be counted. No word may be used in which any letter occurs oftener than it is used in these three words, "The Fruit Magazine."

Proper nouns must not be used.

The contest will close on the 14th day of May, 1910, after which the envelopes will be opened by the judges:

Messrs. Cecil T. M. Sapsford, advertising specialist, Vancouver; W. P. Argue, superintendent of public schools, Vancouver, and Wm. Burns, principal, Normal school, Vancouver, and the results announced in the June number of this magazine.

When your list is complete sign your name, giving full address, and enclose in a sealed envelope. properly stamped, and address as follows:

The Fruit Magazine Pub. Co., Ltd.

Vancouver, B. C.

Word Contest.

tion Minnesota will become a powerful magnet, drawing to it able-bodied, competent people, who are looking for good homes and an opportunity to earn something more than the bare necessities of life.

"It is not be inferred that with the making of this report we consider our work at an end. We have only commenced and desire at this time to pledge ourselves to continued effort until tangible results are produced."

So much for what this important Minnesota committee thinks should be done and now let us note a little of what is being done.

From the Spokesman-Review we quote the following report of the high school agricultural course at Davenport, Wash.:

Until the fall of 1908 the Davenport High School offered but two courses, the scientific course and the classical course.

For two years prior to this there had been a growing feeling among certain influential men in the community that there was a need for the scientific instruction in agriculture in the schools, and in the spring of 1908 it was definitely decided to offer such a course.

The first class was begun in September, 1908, with H. E. Goldsworthy, an agricultural graduate from the Washington State College, as instructor.

At the time of the adoption of the agriculture course in the schools of Davenport the members of the school board were J. H. Berge, a prominent hardware merchant and an influential citizen; Dr. R. P. Moore, county health officer, and J. A. Level, sheriff of the county. The superintendent of schools was George E. Craig, now county superintendent of Lincoln county. To these four men is due the honor of installing the first course in agriculture to be installed in any high school in the state, and the fact that the course has proven so popular and successful shows the wisdom of its adoption.

Of the 110 students now enrolled in the Davenport High School, 55 of whom are boys, there are 21 studying agriculture.

The agricultural course offers one subject in agriculture proper each semester for four years. All students, of course, take the required work in English, history, mathematics, etc., which is necessary for college entrance.

The outline of the agricultural course is as follows:

Freshman year, first semester, physical geography.

Freshman year, second semester, animal husbandry.

Sophomore year, first semester, botany as pertaining to agriculture.

Sophomore year, second semester, agronomy.

Junior year, manual training throughout the year.

Senior year, first semester, fruit growing.

Senior year, second semester, farm mechanics and economics.

In the physical geography course special attention is given to local physical and climatical conditions and the effect they have upon the soil and upon vegetation. In the course in animal husbandry the distinguishing characteristics of the different breeds of live stock are studied, which in addition to teaching the breeds, calls attention to the points to be observed in a good animal. A great deal of time is given to the feeding and care of live stock; also to the products of live stock. There are two laboratory periods a week, in which the chief work is the judging of stock. Davenport is extremely fortunate in having many pure blooded horses and cattle for the classes to observe. In the course of the laboratory work the class in animal husbandry visits the veterinary hospital, the livery barns, the blacksmith shop, the butcher shop and the slaughter houses.

In the botany course the class studies plant structure, classification and the conditions under which a plant will grow. They also study local plants with a view to determining their economic value.

F. R. Stewart & Co.

WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANTS.

Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.

EDGAR FLEMMING'S ORCHARD, VICTORIA, B. C.

Special attention is given to the wheat plant and to the fungi and troublesome weeds which grow with it in this immediate country. The best methods of dealing with these weeds are discussed.

In the course in agronomy or soil physics, the origin, texture, composition and adaptation of different soils are studied. Local soils are used in the laboratory; they are tested and their crop value ascertained. As much as possible of this laboratory work is done in the field. A small plot of ground will be secured for the use of the students in the spring.

In the manual training course the students will be taught how to use the hand tools, such as the saw, the plane and the chisel. It is deemed very necessary that boys should know how to handle such tools, in order that they may be able to make and repair many things indispensable on the farm.

In the course in fruit growing, the principles of fruit growing will be taught. Treatment of the soil, grafting, pruning, packing and marketing will all be considered in order. The students will consider what fruits are best adapted for local conditions and how to care for such fruits. Attention will also be given to a course in vegetable gardening.

In the course in farm mechanics, all work which has to do with the mechanical equipment of the farm will be studied. The caring for and repairing of farm machinery; the construction and arrangement of farm buildings; the plan of stables and the material for their construction; the ventilation of stock barns; the building of fences; the construction of roads; the expenses in connection with the equipment of the farm; all these will be given considerable attention.

It is believed that the course as outlined is the best that can be given in agriculture in this particular locality. The course is not intended to be thorough from a scientific standpoint, but is intended to help the boys solve the most vital problems that are facing the farmers. The course deals with every phase of agriculture as it is carried on in the West. It deals with every problem that is before the Western farmer and tries to find the best and easiest way for its solution. Throughout the course theoretical knowledge is made to apply to practical things and the conditions and circumstances surrounding the immediate vicinity are constantly kept in mind. Because this is a wheat country, the study of wheat is given special attention; the same is true in regard to horses.

Of the 21 boys studying agriculture a great majority have, at some time, lived on the farm, and nearly all spend their summer vacations in the harvest fields. There are but five or six whose parents are, at present, farmers. All the boys taking the course show an active interest in the agricultural work and are apparently more interested in this work than in any other study.

The cost of equipment for the first two years' work as outlined is very light, being not more than $20. A great deal of the apparatus used is found in the physics laboratory; therefore this entails no additional expense.

George E. McCreary of the University of Idaho has complete charge of the instruction in agriculture and he devotes nearly the whole of his time to the work. Mr. McCreary took his A. B. degree from Earlham College, Indiana, in 1907, and his B. S. degree from the University of Idaho, 1909. For the year and a half previous to his graduation from the university at Moscow he devoted his time exclusively to the study of agriculture. He is therefore an expert in agriculture, and the success of the course this year is largely due to the untiring efforts of the instructor.

The members of the school board at present are J. A. Level, who is serving his ninth year on the board and his fourth year as sheriff of Lincoln county; J. J. Inkster, who was county sheriff before Mr. Level and who is now a grain buyer of the firm of Inkster Brothers, and F. W. Anderson of the Lincoln County State Bank.

At present the Davenport schools are under the supervision of J. L. Thayer, who graduated from the Spokane High School in 1902 and from the Washington State College in 1907. Since graduating he has been teaching at Davenport, the first year as teacher of science, the second as principal of the high school and now as city superintendent.

Surely it is high time that the public school curricula of Canada were revised so as to give producers an opportunity of obtaining the necessary education to give them a fair chance in the battle of life rather than to entice them away from the natural, most stable, and legitimately remunerative occupations. Why should the agriculturist have to support a system of education which is calculated to deplete his ranks and stimulate artificial life at the expense of the nation?

PAGE FENCES AND GATES

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"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"

TOO MUCH WATERING.

IT has long been a recognized fact in Utah that irrigators, says the Salt Lake Tribune, have habitually used too much water. And too much water is harmful to the crops. It also ruins the lands below upon which the alkali is washed by too much drenching. In a good many cases farms that were valuable and productive in former years have been reduced to mere swamps by reason of the overflow from too much irrigation. Accordingly, both for the preservation of lands now tillable, for the draining and reclaiming of some that have been flooded and put out of use, and because of the fact that better crops can be raised with less water, the idea is centering in the minds of the irrigators of Utah that they must be more careful and sparse in the use of water in tilling their crops.

The same story comes from the ancient land of Egypt, which, under British auspices, has been for the past few years supplied with more water than the history of mankind shows to have been available before for use in Egypt. A recent consular report notes the delivery of a lecture before the Cairo Scientific Society, on Egyptian cotton growing, showing the ruinous effect of the application of too much water on the cotton lands. The hypothesis upon which the lecture was founded is that "Egypt is water-logged." This overwatering caused a decrease in the cotton production last season to 550,000,000

pounds from the official estimate of 700,000,000 pounds, a loss of 150,000,00 pounds of cotton, which was directly traceable to the over-watering of the cotton lands. It is further stated that the best land of seven years ago is now the worst, from the same cause. The soil is water-soaked, sour and unproductive.

So that the splendid energies and unstinted application of money to the solution of the problem of handling the Nile, so as to provide abundant water, has done apparently for the time being, as much harm as good. Eventually, of course, they will learn to handle the water in such a way as to derive the utmost benefit from it. But there, as here, it appears to have been the idea of the water users that the more water they could get the better they would be off. The fallacy of this notion has been completely demonstrated in Utah, and is now being demonstrated also in Egypt. It is a costly lesson, but a valuable one that irrigators everywhere should take to heart.

The British Columbia fruit growers have had a lesson or two from over irrigation which we trust will be remembered, particularly in the districts where the frost killed a good many trees in the winter of 1909. The neighboring States also suffered in the same way.

Our Ottawa Letter

From Our Own Representative at the National Capital.

YOU will have noticed a recent special from St. Catharines, Ont., (dated February 22nd) on the subject of the talked-of establishment of fruit commission houses in various cities by the Niagara District Fruit Growers' Association. The intention was, according to the despatch, to have three such houses each in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, and one each in Quebec, Ottawa and London. These houses would handle the fruit from all the growers in the Niagara district who belong to the association. One of the leading wholesale men here, to whom I showed the dispatch for his views on the subject, said he had not the slightest doubt a great improvement could be effected in this way in the distribution of fruit for the home markets. The associated Niagara fruit growers already have their own agents in Ottawa and elsewhere, but the trouble is, all the growers are not in the association and acting together, and what seems to be needed first and foremost is that all should come in, ensuring united action at the right moment. The market at Ottawa or Montreal or Toronto or Winnipeg, may be "very satisfactory" from the sellers' standpoint, one day, in the absence of heavy receipts, and with correspondingly good returns, and glutted the next with an over-supply, a deluge piling in from all quarters following the preceding day's high prices.

"I was out in the Niagara district last season," said the wholesale man, "when a telegram was received from Ottawa that the situation was 'satisfactory' and quoting unusually good prices. Next day I could not see an arm's length for the dust raised by the growers taking their supplies to the railway for shipment to Ottawa. And when those supplies arrived the market went all to pieces and shippers lost heavily." Many a grower in the Niagara district from that time fought shy of Ottawa, fearing to risk further shipments, in view of the uncertainty of prices. The lesson is, supplies must be strictly regulated by demand, so far as practicable, under a businesslike system, instead of markets being glutted at one time and starved at another for lack of commonsense methods operated in common for the general welfare. Dealers here never knew beforehand from one day to another, last fall, what consignments to look for and prepare for. Yet it is probable the growers could have arranged, in some way or other, without any very great difficulty, to decide daily, during the fruit season, on the report of their representatives and others at the different markets, what shipments should go to each market, thus preventing any one market being over-supplied at the expense of all concerned and causing heavy losses such as several times occurred last year."

Asked as to the packing and shipping of inferior fruit, marked first quality apples, to this market last fall, the wholesaler admitted there had been a regrettable amount of higher grading than the condition of the fruit in the marked barrels justified. There is this to be said, however, on behalf of some of the packers, that last season was an exceptional one in many parts of Canada and hundreds of barrels that turned out badly in the hands of buyers were packed in good condition, or what was said to be good condition by the grower, the weather in most of the Ontario apple districts being unfavorable for packing. He added that, outside of this, if the same careful inspection by government officers was given to fruit for home consumption as to fruit for export, Canadians might look with some degree of confidence to being able to put into their cellars Canadian apples of a quality equal to those marketed in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other British points of distribution. "But there are no inspectors in Ottawa," he asserted.

On enquiry in the proper quarter as to inspection for the home markets in Canada for the protection of the home consumer, I ascertained that the subject was engaging the attention of the authorities on representations made from various quarters. In the meantime the prosecutions of growers and shippers for illegal marking and packing are held to be doing good work in bringing home to offenders through the instrumentality of fines and publicity a sense of the necessity of greater care in the observance of the law in all respects. There is strong reason to believe there will be a marked improvement in marking as well as packing this year, growers and shippers generally having begun to realize seriously that illegal packing and marking does not pay. The last list of convictions of offenders brought into court for illegal marking and packing totalled 38 cases, namely 31 in Ontario, four in Nova Scotia and three in New Brunswick. A number of new cases are still pending. Growers can no longer

A YOUNG ORCHARD, GRAND FORKS, B. C.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

It is reported that the gentlemen controlling the Ohio Agricultural College have taken a course which is described as a score in the matter of high prices. It is stated that a discouraged farmer was on the point of allowing an unprofitable apple orchard to be cut down for firewood, but officers of the college secured from him the privilege of taking an acre of this orchard for a year and giving it scientific treatment, which meant little more than careful spraying and pruning. The result was a net return over all expenses of $475 for the season. Here is a very valuable hint, not only for "discouraged farmers" but for a great many others who have orchards which they have permitted to go to ruin for want of a little proper care and attention.

plead ignorance of the law, and ignorance being dispelled a better state of affairs is assured. All this is satisfactory enough so far as it goes, but victims of last season's dishonest marking and packing are sore over their losses. Take the case of a retail buyer of Spies, best quality, at $4.50 a barrel, about three-fifths of which, certainly more than one-half in any case, were gone too far either for eating or cooking. His natural reflection would be that paying at the rate of more than nine dollars a barrel for what was actually fit for use is rather too much of a bad thing, and the sooner competent inspection and other methods of control make a repetition of such experiences impossible the better for the true interests of the grower as well as the consumer and every allied trade interest.

Many tons of unsound fruit, fresh as well as canned, for export from Canada last shipping season were condemned and destroyed under the regulations. The provisions of the law relating to export inspection and so forth may therefore be said to have accomplished something in the right direction. Practical experience, however, shows that valuable as the official regulations undoubtedly are, there is still room for improvement, and the Minister of Agriculture has accordingly given instructions for a complete revision. The changes to be made will not be oppressive or calculated to place unnecessary difficulties in the way of growers or canners. But they are intended to be thorough and to increase the efficiency of the machinery in force for the good alike of shipper and consumer.

In the usual course of events, the European demand for Canadian fruit may be expected to show a considerable increase the coming fruit shipping season. That is to say, of course, provided the ordinary crop conditions prevail on both sides of the Atlantic. German buyers have discovered that we have a class of fruit in Canada that cannot be supplied anywhere else, and that the winter varieties grown further south and available for export from the United States cannot compete with the Canadian product. And now the new tariff between Canada and Germany is in force, the increased sailings of the direct German line of steamers between Canadian and German ports will enable Canadian shippers to supply the German markets regularly instead of irregularly as in the past, while the surtax was in force. Steamship communications during the surtax period were too infrequent for the establishment of a large and remunerative trade. Holland came to the front last season with a greatly increased enquiry for Canadian apples. The available yield of the Continental orchards was short, and receipts from Canada created a demand for our northern fruit which is apparently destined to give Canadian apple growers an excellent future market in that country. Holland fruit dealers for the most part secure their supplies in London or Hamburg, or both, and they have their own agencies at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Cologne and other large centres of population. The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Amsterdam in his last report to the Dominion Government pointed out that by invoicing consignments direct from Canada to Amsterdam, the extra freight from London, Liverpool or Hamburg, as well as the middleman's profit would be saved. Fruit dealers at Amsterdam state that Canadian shippers will "get better prices in Holland than in the English or Hamburg markets." At present, on the arrival of Canadian consignments at London or Liverpool the leading fruit importers in Holland have first to discover where the best prices are to be had. If the market at Rotterdam is found to be higher than at Amsterdam, orders are wired to send on their consignments to that port, or if they are higher at Cologne, to Cologne they go, and so on. But supplies secured in the British or German ports for the markets in the Netherlands are subject, it is claimed, to various delays and corresponding risks. Direct steamers run from Halifax or St. John to London (Furness Line), where there are good connections for Amsterdam on through bills of lading. The Canadian Pacific Railway also has a competitive service, via Antwerp.

German and Holland importers are not at all disposed to pay for barrels of unsound fruit marked best quality. The consignments are sold at a warehouse. Before the sale begins an impartial sampler selects a number of barrels and opens one-half the number at the top and the other half at the bottom. If there is inferior fruit below the first few layers it cannot well escape detection. For good qualities, good prices are always obtainable.

Apropos of good qualities I see in a recent report of the Trade and Commerce Department that Mr. E. D. Arnaud, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Bristol, England, makes a very high claim for Canadian apples compared with the English product. He says: "From personal observations of the Canadian apples on sale in the retail shops of this city, it would appear that both in size and appearance they were much superior to any English grown fruit with which they have come into competition." A pity the Commissioner stopped at size and appearance. Over here in Canada we should have liked to know in that connection how the Commissioner thought the Canadian fruit compared with the English in the matter of quality. Likewise, Mr. Arnaud says with regard to the shipments received at Bristol up to the time of reporting, January 27th last: "It is very satisfactory to learn that the quality has left no cause for complaint on the part of consumers." I can add that official reports from the British markets generally are to the effect that apples for the United Kingdom from Canada during the past season were fairly true to grade; but it would have been better if some lower graded fruit had been kept at home in Canada for the manufacture of fruit jams, jellies and products of a similar character.

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Have you observed the growing frequency of late of trade enquiries on the other side of the Atlantic for regular consignments of Canadian apples for sale in Great Britain? Indeed everything in the way of official communications connected with the development of the fruit business between Canada and Great Britain tends to show that the Canadian fruit trade is only in its infancy, and that, properly safeguarded, and under improved methods of shipment in relation specially to market conditions, it is destined to become eventually of far greater value to Canadian growers and shippers, as well as the transportation services, all the allied interests and the country at large, than people generally have so far realized.

GROWING FANCY STRAWBERRIES

By F. F. BEATTY in The Fruit Grower

DURING the seventeen years I have been making a specialty of growing fancy strawberries I have naturally learned a few things. Especially is this true of the last ten years, which have largely been devoted to experimenting with strawberries. My aim has been to get a greater percentage of large, perfectly formed berries and to increase the size of the individual berry, which in turn would increase the number of quarts per acre. I also have worked for higher color, richer flavor, as well as greater firmness.

While experimenting requires a great amount of thought, hard work, grit and cash, yet it is mighty interesting, and the interest increases according to results attained. I started my experiments with a large number of varieties. While some varieties proved to be better than others, yet I have learned that most all varieties will do their part when properly handled, and I am quite certain that success in growing fancy strawberries does not so much depend upon certain varieties, as it does upon the thorough understanding by the grower and in his handling them in the way best adapted to their requirements. The only way to discover the former and determine the latter is for the grower to have a small experimental plot of his own. Here he can study the character-

IDAHO BUILDING, A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION.

istics of each variety, and after he has learned the methods best adapted to them, he can make his plan and prepare his soil accordingly.

Preparation of Soil.

In growing strictly fancy berries much depends upon the proper preparation of the soil, well-developed plants and congenial mating. I say congenial, because experiments have convinced me that the flowers of some pistillate varieties are more receptive to the pollen of others, and the more perfect we make conditions the more perfect will be the berries. All pistillate varieties should be placed in rows between two bi-sexuals; one of an earlier and the other of a later season than the pistillate. This insures the opening of an ample number of male flowers during the blooming period of the pistillate or female variety, which is absolutely necessary if perfectly formed berries are to be assured.

A berry cannot be classed as fancy unless it is smooth, and in order to get a perfectly smooth berry every pistil of the flower must receive pollen at the moment when it is most receptive. Immediately after the pistillate flower opens the stigma is most receptive, and if the male, or bi-sexual, which is used for the purpose of pollenation is of the same season and strong in potency of pollen, the ovaries will all be fertilized, fecundation taking place at once, insuring a perfectly developed berry. But should the pistil flower open far in advance of the bi-sexual flower, then the result is either a knotty berry—a berry with a hard end—or a barren flower, which will produce no berry at all. It is strange, but it is a fact, that certain weather conditions will advance the buds of some varieties and not others, and by using two bi-sexuals of different seasons, we are practically sure of having sufficient pollen to fertilize every bloom.

Before I leave this branch of the subject, let me say that even bi-sexuals will produce more perfectly formed berries when set beside other bi-sexuals, and this is because the flowers of some bi-sexuals are more receptive to foreign pollen than the pollen of their own asthers. My experiments revealed this fact to me in 1903, and I am pleased to state that Prof. S. W. Fletcher, then horticulturist of the Michigan Agricultural College, now director of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, made a series of experiments along this same line and reports that results were the same as my experiments had produced.

When preparing soil to grow fancy strawberries use ground that has formerly grown potatoes, if possible, and after the potatoes have been dug sow to rye, about the last of September, using five pecks to the acre. The rye prevents the ground from washing and takes up any plant food that may be available during winter thaws. It also shades the ground, which is a very great advantage. In the winter cover the rye very lightly with stable manure free from strawy matter, if possible. In the spring plow the manure and rye under and mix thoroughly with the soil, using disc and Acme harrows. Then drill in about 500 pounds per acre of commercial fertilizer, analyzing 3 per cent. nitrogen, 9 per cent. potassium and 7 per cent. phosphorus, and harrow this in. Then roll quite firmly, especially if the soil is sandy or of loose character; but if the soil is clay or stiff black soil, do not press it so firmly. I mention this because if sandy soil is not pressed firmly the large air spaces will admit air too freely, while clay soil, or compact soil of any kind, when rolled down hard, closes up the air spaces which are so essential to the working of the bacterial germs. These minute plant-food preparers do their best work when the soil is kept at as nearly a normal condition as it is possible to keep it; and too much air is about as detrimental as an insufficient quantity. In fact, there is no set rule for preparing any kind of soil. The soil like plants, must be studied and prepared in the manner to which it will respond most liberally.

Commercial fertilizer will give color, flavor and firmness to the berries, as well as increase the yield. The manure will furnish humus in connection with plant food and will improve the mechanical conditions of the soil and make it more comfortable for the bacterial germs.

Plants to be Used.

Now we come to plants, and I would say use the best strain of plants you can get. Altogether too many growers are making the mistake of taking plants from their fruiting beds. Personally, I think the selection of well-developed plants should be given equal thought with other departments of the work. Great care also should be exercised in pruning and setting the plants.

As to the method of culture for fancy berries I prefer the hill, the single-hedge, or the double-hedge row systems. The twin-row hill system is ideal. Set two rows 16 inches apart with plants 15 inches apart in the rows, then leave a

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30-inch space, followed by two more rows 16 inches apart, and so on. Use horse cultivator in the wide space and hand tools in the 16-inch space. This gives about 17,000 hills per acre and each hill grows to large size, with a large number of crowns.

The next thing in order is cultivation, and a very essential feature it is. Prepare your soil ideal, use the very best plants ever grown, but unless you do intelligent cultivation you will partially fail. To grow fancy strawberries intensive methods should be followed, from soil preparation right through to marketing the fruit. Spray if plants show any indication of leaf blight, using Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead for leaf-chewing insects. Do not permit insects or fungi to tamper with the lungs and stomach of your plants, and do not combine the lead with Bordeaux. It may be all right to do this when spraying trees, but it will not do for strawberry plants.

Marketing the Product.

Mulch? Yes, sir; be sure and mulch at first breeze. Dirty berries could never be sold for fancy ones. Large, bright, clean, glossy and perfectly formed berries are the kinds that make the consumer dig deep down into his pocket. And don't neglect the labelling of each quart. Let the people know whose berries they are eating. This will create a demand for your particular brand. From my farm at Covington, Ind., I have shipped some of the fanciest berries I ever have seen. I followed one of my shipments to Urbana, Ill. My dealer there also had received some Clydes from an Illinois grower. He told me his customers would not buy Clyde berries because they were too dull in color. He said his folks invariably called for "Beatty's Celebrated Berries." This grower and his customers did not know that my berries were of the Clyde variety, and I didn't tell him, either. Here is a place where I applied the maxim, "Silence is golden"; and no one but an expert would have guessed my berries to be the same variety as the Illinois Clydes. I had used potash liberally, which gave to them their high color and rich flavor, and I also used a very attractive label, and placed circulars in each crate, giving fifty different ways to prepare "Beatty's Celebrated Strawberries." At that time I got my potash from wood ashes scattered thinly over the ground and worked into the soil before setting the plants. And just as growth started in the spring I applied about 100 pounds of nitrates of soda to the acre, scattering it thinly along each row of plants. This was put on just before a rain. The nitrate of soda forced a heavy vegetable growth, which naturally increased the size of the berry.

Does it pay to follow intensive methods and grow fancy berries, packing them attractively, with labels on each box. My answer is, yes. My berries sold for 15 cents per quart or two quarts for 25 cents right through their season, while other berries were selling for 5 and 8 cents per quart; and one year, when berries were a trifle scarce, my fruit brought 17 1-2 cents per quart right through, one day with the other. Intensive methods bring more quarts, bigger prices and easy sales; besides it wins for the grower a reputation that stamps success indelibly upon his work.

Propagating Strawberry Plants.

This article would hardly be complete without a few words about the propagating of strawberry plants to produce fancy fruit. Not all soils are suitable for the growing of strawberry plants. The ideal soil is a deep, rich, sandy loam, and the more sand the better. The grower should start to prepare his soil for propagating strawberry plants one year in advance. The ground should be plowed deeply early in the spring and thoroughly harrowed. Repeat the harrowings with spike-tooth or Acme harrow every week until the latter part of June, at which time sow six pecks of cow peas to the acre. The frequent stirrings of the soil before peas are sown will destroy a large percentage of the weed seed; besides it will keep a dust mulch which in turn will retain sufficient moisture to quickly germinate the pea seed.

After the peas are up and have formed two leaves, go over the ground with a weeder. The sharp teeth of this tool will prevent the forming of crust and the sprouting of weeds. The weeder should be used every eight or ten days until the peas are one foot high, going in different directions each time. After the pea vines have made sufficient growth to shade the ground the soil will not crust, neither will the weeds grow. In the fall, after the pea vines are ripe and they become woody, plow them under shallow, and sow five pecks of rye to the acre. In the winter scatter over the rye about fifteen tons of stable manure to the acre and scatter it very evenly. A manure spreader should be used for this work. The roots of the rye will take up any leachings of the manure, caused by melting snows and rain. The manure and rye also will shade the soil throughout the winter months, which will preserve a mellowness and richness of the soil which could not be done in any other way.

The following spring plow the rye and manure under, going at least eight inches deep, providing the depth of your soil will allow such deep plowing. This will put the manure on the under side and bring the pea vines almost to the surface. After the plowing go in both directions with heavy disc and Acme harrows, throwing the knives into the soil as deeply as possible. The mixing tools will thoroughly incorporate the manure, pea vines and rye with the soil. Now roll until the soil is pressed down firmly. When this is done you have a seed bed eight inches deep made up of two parts of vegetable matter and six parts soil. Such a seed bed as this will hold all the moisture necessary and furnish an abundance of plant food to build up a perfectly developed plant, both in root and fruit producing organism, provided, of course, proper cultural methods are applied.

In the propagating bed the rows should be made four feet apart and the plants set from 30 to 36 inches apart in the rows, according to the runner-making habit of the variety.

I am not going to say anything about the quality of the plants to be set. Surely every grower understands that a runner plant is a bud or a division of the mother plant, and this being true the runner plant will inherit the qualities of the parent plant.

The first set of runners should be cut off. This will throw more strength to the mother plant, which will naturally make stronger runner cords and more stalky plants. Cultivate as soon as the plants are set and loosen the crust around the plants with a hoe. Cultivate as soon after each rain as the soil will permit and during a dry spell cultivate each week. When hoeing place a little soil on the runner cords just back of the nodes. This will hold the runner in close contact with the soil. It also will bring moisture about the node, which in turn will hasten the development of the roots. Keep runners well spread in all directions so that each plant will have room to develop both roots and crown. After runners set use thickly pointed hoes, so that all crust may be broken around the plants without disturbing the newly formed roots. Spray thoroughly and mulch after the first freeze so as to prevent any weakening of the plants by alternate freezings and thawings. The mulch also will hold the plants dormant until you are ready to set them, which should be done as early as soil and weather conditions will permit. The more dormant a plant is when set the more certain are you of success with that plant.

Be thorough with every department of the work: soil cultivation, good plants, setting, cultivation, hoeing, runner layering, spraying and mulching.

The Fruit Magazine, Vancouver, B. C.

Gentlemen,—Since writing you, I have had an opportunity to look through your splendid publication, and wish to congratulate British Columbia, Vancouver, and your enterprising selves upon the editorial, illustrative, and typographical quality of your splendid journal.

The view from your office window is one the writer has often enjoyed, but never appreciated its beauty more fully than in seeing it so delightfully reproduced on the cover of your February number.

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Everybody who uses fruit in any form should READ THIS MAGAZINE

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THE FRUIT MAGAZINE

VOL. I MAY, 1910 No. 8

Imperial Co-operation

OUR series of articles on the subject of "Co-operation," which began with the February number of The Fruit Magazine, when we endeavored to successfully deal with "the principle" embodied in the term and show that it can be applied to all phases of human life, have proved most interesting to our readers. In March and April we gave some interesting results from "the practice" of co-operation which the fruit growers and dealers of Canada might well profit by.

We have been impressed with a prize essay on "The Governance of Empire," written by Mr. Reginald V. Harris, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the "Standard of Empire," of London, England, which gives point to the far-reaching effects of the practical application of the principle of co-operation in the local, national and international advancement of the human race. As stated in the editorial announcement published in the October, 1909, number of this Magazine, we feel safe in assuming that our fruit growers, fruit dealers and fruit consumers are interested in "all-important subjects affecting the highest national development of the great Dominion of Canada. the fraternal unity of the British Empire and the peace of the world." We are pleased to reproduce this excellent article in these columns.

Mr. Harris says:

Imperial unity—the unity of the British Empire—must be built on a sure foundation. Closer union must be the consummation and result of experience and evolution, the product of an educational process, backed up by Imperial sentiment and conviction.

There must exist an inward and spiritual unity, which must precede outward and constitutional organization. The Nation-States must be made to feel in a real way their Imperial interest and oneness and their part in the shaping of Imperial destinies. They must realise that the continuance of the Empire is bound up with the Empire's problems, and that these problems are for them —all of them—to solve, and that they must come together and solve them. The continuance of the Empire, therefore, depends upon the establishment of a means whereby there shall be heard at the centre the voice of the Imperial provinces for common purposes and joint functions. The duty is upon all of the Empire States to set up the ideal and to work towards it; to preach the gospel of all-British co-operation as the gospel of Imperial salvation.

THE WATER SUPPLY, GELLATLY RANCH, O. K. VALLEY, B. C.

An Imperial constitution, however necessary (and in the case of the British Empire it is undeniably necessary), cannot be written in a day; it is better to "hasten slowly" in Empire-building; it has taken centuries to bring the Empire to its present state; it cannot be completed by the passage of an Act of Parliament at Westminster creating a federated Empire. The question before us is not to draft an Imperial constitution, but rather to indicate the road by which the goal of Imperial unity is most likely to be reached. "We are more likely to achieve success by proceeding step by step, by a gradual advancement towards the ideal."

The first need—the root of all common action—the one enduring basis of Empire consolidation—is mutual understanding between the different integral and component parts. This is the spirit

of Imperialism, and hardly a day passes on which something may not be done, some impulse given in the right direction, some check given to the movement in a wrong one—and there are a hundred ways of doing either in an Empire as vast as ours.

The present conception of the British Empire regards Great Britain and the self-governing Dominions as constituting a league of free nations. If there is a difference between the ordinary relations of allied peoples and those existing between the Motherland and the kindred States, it lies in the fact that there exists much greater freedom of speech and intercourse than is permissible and customary between other allies; there is a recognition on the part of the Motherland of the perfect autonomy which has accompanied the growth to full nationhood of the self-governing Dominions and there is on the part of the latter a clear and far perception of their responsibilities as part of one Empire. There seems to be, in short, a virtual declaration for autonomy first and combination afterwards. Nor does it appear that any other solution of the problem would be either advisable or possible.

The true essentials to any really forward step towards closer union are a recognition of the equal partnership of Empire and a zealous spirit of co-operation.

Of late years Imperial sentiment has been rapidly displacing "Little Englandism." The Overseas States have manifested a desire for closer union for purposes of mutual trade and profit, and there is evident a strong national effort on the part of the Motherland to meet their wishes. The movement coincides with that looking forward of the Imperial provinces towards participation in Imperial defence. No change of political sentiment has been more marked than that towards the kindred States of the Empire. The fatalistic indifference that was widespread a half century ago has been replaced by an Empire-wide desire for closer union between all the Empire States, and much real progress has been made towards that desirable goal.

Inter-State steamship lines and submarine cable services have been established. We have Imperial penny postage. Several of the self-governing Dominions have enacted preferential tariffs. Contributions towards Imperial defence have been made by several States and are under consideration by others.

Another important step forward was the formation of the Committee of Imperial Defence. At present the kindred States are wholly unrepresented on this committee, although its elastic constitution permits the addition to it, as a member, of any citizen of the Empire whose advice is thought useful.

Inter-State conferences, such as the recent Imperial Press Conference and the Imperial Defence Conference, and the coming Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, serve to educate the nations towards a wider patriotism and a closer union.

These have all helped to spread the spirit of the wider Imperialism, though in no case have they been intended or proposed as part of any system of organic unity of the Empire. That is a subject not only of vital interest and importance, but one of wide dimensions and great complexity, and although during the past twenty years many formal plans have been suggested for reaching a basis of mutual understanding and for strengthening the bonds of Empire, the Empire is still without an articulating agency. That progress, however, has been made is evident when we read the history of the Colonial or Imperial Conferences since 1897.

Though tentative, embryonic and incomplete in form, these conferences have been a means of getting something done and of approaching a mutual understanding Imperially. While sitting, it possesses an official and representative character. The discussions concern the Empire's affairs, though its resolutions bind no one.

The last Imperial Conference in 1907 instituted a permanent secretariat, appointed under the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, charged with the duty of keeping informed the several Governments in regard to matters of past or for future discussion and with the conduct of correspondence details. This secretariat has now been established in Downing street, and, presumably, it is doing some useful work within its sphere of action. This is a step forward, and constitutes or can be made to constitute a real centre of mu-

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tual information and discussion in Imperial affairs. "In that direction," says Sir Frederick Pollock, "lies the practicable line of advance."

Let us take this as a starting point for the next conference of 1911. Let that conference take three steps:

First: Suggest or recommend to the British Government that the Secretary of State for the Colonies be known in future as the "Secretary of State for Imperial Affairs," or "for the Overseas Dominions," or "for Greater Britain."

Second: Recommend to each of the self-governing Nation-States the establishment of a distinct department in their government, under a responsible head, for the management of their general external interests, and, in particular, the conduct of matters of Imperial concern. The establishment of such a department in each State would co-ordinate Imperial action.

Third: Constitute or arrange for the establishment of a permanent consultative committee or council, consisting of the High Commissioners, Agents-General of the various self-governing Overseas States, the Crown Agents, the Secretaries of State for Greater Britain, for India and for Foreign Affairs, and the Premier of Great Britain, to which all questions of Imperial interest might be referred. Many of these men are gentlemen of great distinction and ability; their successors in office could be selected with this added duty in mind.

This Imperial Committee or Consultative Council would be constituted without legislative powers—a means of communication, an Imperial clearing-house. All its members are resident in the capital of the Empire. All are in close and constant touch with their constituencies Oversea. Such a council could in an exceedingly short time consult the opinion of every Imperial province. There would be no danger of any portion of the Empire being ignored or over-ridden. Every responsible government Overseas, federal and provincial; every self-governing State, Crown Colony, protectorate, and "sphere of influence" would have its representative and pro-consul, and as the Crown Colonies and other dependencies became self-governing they would acquire new rights and privileges in the Council of Empire.

IN STANLEY PARK, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Mutual Understanding.

As already stated, the functions of such a committee would be advisory; the committee would be a means of arriving at a mutual inter-Imperial understanding on any matter requiring uniform or reciprocal legislation or uniform administrative action, and, while possessing no legislative powers, closer union would be promoted and a step forward made.

The discussions of the committee would, of course, have particular reference to:

(a) Imperial defence—naval and military matters, including the enlargement of the Committee of Imperial Defence by the addition of Overseas representatives.

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—OF—

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THE MUTUAL.

It would seem that only by a system of representative committees can the Imperial provinces unite their ministerial action and Imperial administration. To delegate Empire-wide powers to the holder of a Cabinet position in the British Government would not be entirely acceptable to the Overseas States. Direct association and representation of Greater Britain's Governments on such committees must precede any national organization of the Empire's naval and military forces, and are essential to their intelligent co-ordination;

The formation of an Imperial General Staff;

The interchange of Colonial naval and military officials, tending materially to strengthen the ties of Empire;

The administration of such regiments as the King's Colonials—composed of citizens of the Overseas States resident in Great Britain.

(b) Imperial trade—including the establishment of a system of preferential tariffs bringing strength and support to the development and permanent unity of the Empire—a business basis of unity—and in this connection it may be considered desirable to establish a representative Imperial committee dealing with Customs duties throughout the Empire;

The establishment of inter-Imperial mail services;

The establishment of a complete inter-Imperial system of wireless telegraphy or cable service, and the reduction of cable rates (for "you cannot instruct the democracy of the British Empire at a shilling a word");

The reduction of the postage rates on newspapers circulated within the Empire.

(c) Imperial laws—the unification of the laws of the Empire relating to shipping and navigation, patents and copyright, bankruptcy, corporations, marriage, naturalisation and citizenship, negotiable instruments, weights and measures, and coinage;

The establishment of one common Imperial Court of Appeal for both the Motherland and the Overseas States.

(d) Imperial emigration—the organization of an Imperial system to direct the emigration of landless men from overcrowded provinces towards other Imperial States with menless land, a question bound up with the questions of defence and economic and commercial development, the maintenance of British sentiment, language, nationality and ideals;

The establishment of an Imperial Labor Exchange, making labor an interchangeable commodity throughout the Empire.

We want our trade, our emigrants, our surplus capital to go to the Empire rather than to foreign countries, thereby adding to the strength and stability of the Imperial provinces, on whom will rest in future a large measure of the responsibility of maintaining the Empire's supremacy.

(e) Imperial finance—including the establishment of a bureau of adequate information and advice regarding the issue of Overseas loans, thereby preventing that competition between States in the money market which now costs them so dearly;

The management of any Imperial debt;

The consideration of such matters as the consolidation of the debts of the whole Empire and the guarantee of loans by the whole Empire.

(f) Foreign policy—the direction of the Empire's foreign policy, beginning with the control of the Empire's diplomatic and consular service.

(g) Internal matters—the establishment of a system of interchange of officials between the Colonial Office and the governments of the Imperial provinces;

One Empire-wide standard of admission to the Civil Service;

The gradual advancement of various Colonial Governments to an autonomous state;

The establishment of a scheme of Imperial travelling scholarships.

In short, such a representative committee would, by proceeding step by step, secure Imperial co-operation in defence, trade and finance.

Any voting upon any question under discussion would be by States; that is, the Commonwealth of Australia would have one vote, not one for each Agent-General and High Commissioner; similarly, the Dominion of Canada one vote, and so on, the vote of each State having more than one representative being determined by the majority of its members. In this way the greater Empire-States, such as confederated South Africa, Canada and Australia, would have representation somewhat proportioned to their size and importance, although the equality of all would be maintained on a division. In the same way, the Crown Colonies would be treated as one unit, recording their vote through the Crown Agents.

As already stated, there should be the limitation of the powers and functions of the council to those of consultation and recommendation; the council would not legislate, but would consider proposals submitted to them as subjects of uniform legislation or executive action, and all decisions or agreements reached would be reduced to the form of a draft bill ready for submission to any legislature for ratification and adoption, or to the British Parliament for enactment. In this way, though local autonomy would be unaffected by the discussions of the council, mutual understandings arrived at would have the same operation and effect as legislation.

Such a course of action would be more truly in harmony with Imperial thought. Such a system of governance would be a means of guiding the growth of the Imperial provinces and strengthening the Imperial tie, and would "secure the unity of the Empire and insure the continuance of its growth while imposing no restraint on the best possible development of the constituents."

From time to time the Imperial Council would be attended by the Premiers of Overseas States, the Ministers of Defence, Trade and Commerce, External Affairs and other important portfolios, and matters of great moment would be discussed—principles of Imperial trade, defence, migration, finance and foreign policy outlined. This would be, in effect, a continuance of the Imperial Conferences until they merged with the Council of Empire or something better could be evolved. The presence of additional representatives from any Imperial province would not destroy the equality of the position of all Empire States, but would merely enlarge the number of representatives. In the same way, those citizens of the Empire acting on such bodies as the Committee of Imperial Defence could attend the Consultative Committee, taking part in the discussion and voting with their own State representatives. Every such additional member would be an expert in some branch of Imperial affairs.

If experience justified it, however, a more detailed and elaborate constitution could be outlined, further defining the representation and the method of

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selection of Agents-General and other representatives constituting the nucleus of the Council of Empire.

Once constituted as a representative Imperial body, it would be a natural course of action for the Parliament at Westminster (still the "Imperial Parliament") to consult this important body whenever matters of Imperial moment were under consideration; and, being representative and reflecting the sentiment of the Nation-States not represented in the British Parliament, the opinion and advice of the council would undoubtedly have considerable weight and influence. In fact, the stability of the Empire in conceivable instances might be prejudiced if the British Parliament should, after consultation with the council, deliberately defy its recommendation or opinion.

This system of governance of the Empire would, of course, not be responsible government; constitutional government by elected representatives; it would be a means of co-operation through selected delegates of the local governments of the Empire. It would be diplomacy and negotiation, not legislation. It would promote Imperial unity by establishing a centre of gravity, counter-

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acting centrifugal tendencies, without affecting local autonomy. It would, however, reflect the wishes of the Nation-States, and would crystallise these wishes into legislative enactment—the end would be accomplished.

As time went on there would be more precise methods of government attained; a scientific basis would be reached in which terms and phrases would correspond with some closeness to the reality. An Imperial constitution would gradually come into existence, taking the place of the loose bundle of conventions and tacit understandings which had served as stepping-stones to closer union.

The step forward from this form of governance to one of greater responsibility would not come unless and until the kindred States would consent to delegate to their representatives in the Imperial Council the right and power to bind their constituency by their decision. This might, and probably would, be a gradual change, but from the moment all States represented in the Imperial Council gave to their delegates this power, from that moment the British Parliament would cease or forego its right to bind the Overseas States by its decrees, and Imperial legislation would be enacted "by the King with the consent of the Imperial Council." It would be a new House of Parliament.

In its completeness the Imperial Council would have absolute and undivided control of the navy, the army, the diplomatic corps, the consular service, and the treaty-making powers and foreign relations of the whole Empire. The unity of the Empire would be accomplished in the realisation of a wider patriotism.

The Imperial Provinces speak plainly for permanent unification, an outward and visible form of unity and relationship; a truly Greater Britain; a galaxy of kindred States, all acknowledging one King-Emperor, one flag, one constitution, one great national destiny. The time must come and cannot longer be delayed "when," to use the words of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, "the British Empire, founded upon freedom, buttressed by affectionate sentiment, fortified by mutual interest, shall stand impregnable, unassailable, four-square to all the winds that blow."

———o———

"Of two alternatives—go between," sagely observed Robert Edeson, appearing in "The Offenders." "Once. on the road, we were going through an asylum.

"'We got some sad cases,' said the attendant, and opened the door to the first cell

"Inside was a man sitting on a stool and gazing vacantly at the wall.

"'Sad story,' said the attendant: 'he was in love with a girl, but she married another man and he lost his reason from grief.'

"We stole out softly and proceeded to the next inmate. This cell was thickly padded, and the man within was stark, staring mad.

"'Who is this?' we inquired.

"'This,' replied the attendant—'This is the other man.'"

The Kamloops Convention

ONE of the most important meetings ever held in the interests of the fruit industry of Western Canada was that which took place at Kamloops, B. C., on April 12 and 13.

The principal results of that meeting may be summed up in the amicable adjustment of differences and a better understanding between the fruit growers and dealers and the Canadian Pacific Railway Freight Department and the Dominion Express Company;

The complete reorganization of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association through the adoption of a new constitution, enlarging the field of usefulness of that important organization, which has been the handmaiden of the fruit industry in British Columbia for the past twenty years;

The unanimous endorsment and promised support of the First Canadian National Apple Show to be held in Vancouver, B. C., the first week in November, 1910, and the appointment of The Fruit Magazine as the official organ of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association.

The chair was ably filled by Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia. and Mr. R. M. Winslow, Provincial Horticulturist, acted as Secretary.

Out of respect to the memory of the late Capt. R. G. Tatlow, whose recent untimely death cast the only gloom that pervaded the convention, the banquet arranged for by the Mayor and citizens of Kamloops was dispensed with.

The following important resolutions were unanimously adopted by the convention:

Resolved, that we, the members of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association in convention assembled, express our hearty approval of the progress thus far made towards the promotion of the first Canadian National Apple Show to be held in Vancouver, B. C., about the first week in November, 1910;

That we will give our support and influence in promoting the success of the undertaking, which we believe will be a great benefit to the fruit industry, both from an educational and an advertising standpoint;

And further, we strongly recommend that the Provincial and Federal Governments grant liberal financial assistance to the enterprise.

Resolved, that whereas the fruit industry of British Columbia is assuming large proportions and is meeting with great competition in its natural markets in the North West Provinces;

SIX-YEAR-OLD CANADA BALDWINS, VERNON, B. C.

And whereas the duty on Canadian fruit exported to the United States is considerably higher than that on fruit imported into Canada from the United States;

Be it therefore resolved. that the Federal Government be respectfully requested to increase the present duty so as to be equal to that imposed by the United States;

And be it resolved, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Dominion and Provincial Governments, British Columbia Senators and members of the Federal House and the manager of the St. Catherines Cold Storage and Forwarding Association.

Resolved, that whereas considerable damage is done to fruit at points of trans-shipment from rough handling and exposure to rain and sun during the rush season,

Be it therefore resolved, that the Ex-

press Company be requested to take better care of the fruit at these points.

Resolved, that whereas fruit shipped to points—Moose Jaw and Brandon—should be taken on the morning train going east to avoid a transfer at Moose Jaw.

Be it therefore resolved, that the C. P. R. be requested to have their morning through train accept fruit as well as the evening one, from all British Columbia points.

Resolved, that The Fruit Magazine be made the official organ of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association.

Resolved, that the convention wishes to express their appreciation of the service rendered the fruit growing interests by the C. P. R. and the Dominion Express Company through their western representatives.

We appreciate that there are many interests involved that at certain times appear to be a hardship on the shipper, but at the same time we feel that the companies are fully alive to the fruit growers' industry as a valuable asset to the prosperity of the transportation companies, and that where any requests have at the present time been proffered we have received a fair measure of consideration and trust that the resolutions which have been under consideration by this convention will receive the attention which their importance demands, and that the joint interests thus combined, working hand in hand, will eventually result in the upbuilding of a vast enterprise which shall add materially to the welfare of our fair province.

Resolved, that the convention meet next year in Victoria, B. C., in the month of January.

Resolved, that the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association in convention assembled in the city of Kamloops this 13th day of April, 1910, beg to place on record our feeling of deep sorrow at the sudden death of Capt. R. G. Tatlow, ex-Minister of Agriculture and Finance for the province of British Columbia, and for many years a valued member and supporter of this association;

And be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Tatlow and family in testimony of our sincere sympathy with them in their irreparable loss.

Many other resolutions re freight and express rates, etc., were withdrawn on the assurance of Mr. Lanigan, of the C. P. R., and Mr. Helme, of the Dominion Express Company, that the grievances complained of would be remedied, or reasons given why it was impracticable to comply with the requests.

A communication from the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, suggesting that certain sizes for apples be stipulated in the Dominion Government's definitions of grades, was ordered filed owing to the general opinion of the convention being that the suggestion was not practicable.

The convention was thoroughly representative of the British Columbia fruit growers, the transportation companies interested and the fruit dealers of the prairie provinces.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were:

President—R. M. Palmer.
Vice-President—J. C. Metcalfe.
Secretary—R. M. Winslow.
Auditor—The Auditor-General.

These with W. C. Ricardo and R. H. Agur form the Executive.

The following gentlemen were appointed Directors to represent the districts described in Schedule "A" of the constitution, in the order named:

1. Capt. Elliston.
2. W. H. Hayward.
3. W. N. Shaw.
4. J. C. Metcalfe.
5. W. J. Brandrith.
6. R. M. Palmer.
7. F. D. Nicholson.
8. W. Crawley Ricardo.
9. T. W. Stirling.
10. R. H. Agur.
11. J. J. Armstrong.
12. James Rook.
13. Thomas Abriel.
14. James Johnston.
15. J. Wm. Cockle.
16. J. F. Rose.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

Preamble.

The objects of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association shall be the advancement of horticulture in all its branches, particularly the promotion of a better knowledge on the part of all fruit growers as to the marketing of our fruit, and to facilitate successful marketing by securing better conditions in packing, cooling, storage, transportation and distribution.

(a) By holding an annual convention for the consideration of problems affecting the industry. To this convention it shall be permissible to invite transportation officials, fruit wholesalers, etc.

(b) By collecting, arranging and disseminating useful information, more particularly with regard to the marketing of our products.

(c) By co-operating with the Provincial Department of Agriculture in all matters, particularly educational, having reference to horticulture.

(d) By holding an annual exhibition of fruit and other horticultural products, and awarding premiums at the same, and by encouraging local societies along the same lines.

(e) And by such other means as may seem desirable.

Name.

1. This Association shall be called The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, and will be referred to in this Constitution as "the Association."

Membership.

2. Any person interested in horticulture may become a member on payment of $1.00 per annum to the Secretary. Life membership can be secured by single payment of ten dollars ($10.00).

3. The members of the Association in good standing shall be entitled to receive regularly the official organ of the Association (if any), a copy of the annual report, such other literature as may be sent out from time to time, and any other privileges that may be provided or arranged for by the Association.

The Association Year.

4. The Association financial year shall end on the 31st of December, and the annual meeting and convention shall take place in January, the date to be at the discretion of the directors, at such place as may be designated by the Association at the previous annual meeting.

Officers.

5. The duly qualified officers of the Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, Auditor and Directors.

6. These directors shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting and shall be equal in number to the horticultural divisions, as suggested in Schedule "A," which may be altered as requirements demand. The Department may in its discretion appoint delegates from districts not otherwise represented. The Minister and Deputy-Minister of Agriculture shall be Directors ex-officio. The annually elected Board of Directors shall meet immediately following the annual meeting. No director shall hold office for more than three (3) consecutive years, but retired directors may, however, be eligible for re-election at the end of one year. Five (5) directors shall constitute a quorum.

7. The annually elected directors shall at their first meeting appoint from their number a President and Vice-President, and also a Secretary, the latter to be selected from the Horticultural Staff in the Department of Agriculture.

8. The Executive Committee shall consist of seven members, viz., the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and two other members appointed by the Directors (the Minister of Agriculture and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture ex-officio). Three members shall constitute a quorum.

Duties of Officers.

9. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association, decide all questions of order, and make any suggestions he may deem necessary in the interests of the Association. He shall be, ex-officio, a member of all the committees appointed. He shall call general meetings of the Association, directors' meetings and executive meetings, as the interests of the Association demand.

10. The President being unable to act, the duties of his office shall devolve on the Vice-President.

11. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to attend all meetings of the Association, the Directorate and the Executive, and to keep the correct minutes of the same, conduct all general correspondence and issue all press and other reports; prepare the report of the Executive Committee for the annual meeting, and prepare for publication the annual report. As Treasurer he shall receive an account for all moneys belonging to the Association, and

pay such bills and accounts as have been approved by the Executive. By virtue of his office he shall be a member of each committee appointed.

12. Before entering upon the duties of his office he shall enter into a bond, with security, when required, to be approved by the Executive.

13. The duties of the Directors shall be to outline the policy of the Association for the ensuing year, in accordance with the needs of the province, as evidenced in discussion at the annual convention. They shall hold meetings on the call of the President, when the interests of the Association demand.

14. At each annual meeting the retiring Executive officers shall present a full report of their proceedings to the Association. A detailed statement of the proceedings of the Association, receipts and expenditures for the previous year, assets and liabilities, a list of members, and such information on matters of special interest regarding the work of this Association as the officers may have been able to obtain, shall be sent to the Minister of Agriculture of the province within thirty days after the holding of such annual meeting.

15. The Executive Committee shall carry into effect the plan of work outlined by the Directorate, and shall arrange the details of the same.

16. The members of the Directorate, the Executive, or any Committee, may conduct by correspondence the duties assigned the said Directorate, Executive or Committee by the Constitution and By-laws or by the Association, when such a course is deemed advisable and practicable by the said Directorate, Executive or Committee.

17. In case a vacancy occurs in the Directorate or Executive, the Executive Committee may fill said vacancy forthwith.

Committees.

18. The Association may appoint such committee from time to time as may be deemed expedient, and the first-named thereon shall be declared the convener of each committee.

19. Actual travelling expenses, and living expenses at the rate of $3.00 per day, of officers, directors, delegates, executive and members of committees, when attending meetings in the interests of the Association, may be defrayed out of the funds of the Association, at the discretion of the Executive.

Notice of Meeting.

20. (a) At least three weeks' notice shall be given of each annual and general meeting, naming the time and place of meeting. Notice may be given through the public press and by circular-letter mailed to each member by the Secretary. General meetings may be arranged when required at the discretion of the Directors or by petition from twenty-five per cent. of the members of the Association.

(b) A Directorate or Executive meeting shall be called by mailing at least ten days before the date of meeting to each officer a notice of meeting as above provided.

(c) Committee and Executive meetings may be called by the President at any time when required.

21. Not less than fifteen members shall be a quorum to transact business for the Association.

22. The views of any member of the Directorate or Executive not present at a meeting shall be considered if his written views on any definite subject under discussion are filed for the purpose with the Secretary.

Affiliated Associations.

23. Fruit growers in any section of the province may form a local association with general aims and objects in harmony with the Provincial Association and affiliate with this Association on payment of a fee of fifty cents for each member. The minimum amount so paid in to the General Association to be ten dollars ($10.00) from such Associations, which payment shall entitle the members to all the privileges and advantages of membership in the Provincial Association. Each such Association may elect a delegate to the annual convention.

24. It shall be the duty of the officers and directors of the Association to encourage the formation of such local Associations, where advisable.

Change of Constitution.

25. The Constitution and By-laws may be amended by a majority of the members present at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called for the purpose of considering the same, of which two weeks' notice shall be given.

Schedule "A"

Districts from which Directors may be chosen:

1. Vancouver Island.
2. Duncans and Nanaimo district.
3. Islands.
4. Agassiz, north of the Fraser, west to the Gulf of Georgia.
5. South Fraser, Chilliwack and west to the Gulf of Georgia.
6. Lytton to Kamloops.
7. Salmon Arm to Armstrong.
8. Vernon to Woods Lake.
9. Okanagan Centre, Kelowna, West Bank.
10. Peachland to Penticton.
11. Similkameen.
12. Kettle River.
13. Arrow and Slocan Lakes.
14. Nelson and Lower Kootenay.
15. Kaslo and Upper Kootenay.
16. Creston and East Kootenay.

———o———

A shabby old cottage on the outskirts of a village was suddenly transformed by paint and paper into an attractive little house, and a summer resident of the place, who knew the occupants to be a poor widow and her ne'er-do-well son, was curious about the change. He inquired about it at the gate.

"Yes, sir," replied the old lady smilingly, "my son's in work now. Makes good money, 'e does, too. All 'e has to do is to go twice to the circus every day, and put 'is head in the lion's mouth. The rest of the time 'e 'as to 'eself."

• Get Busy •

HOW get busy and boost the National Apple Show. A show of that character held in Vancouver will do more to advertise the fruit possibilties of British Columbia than anything else which could be devised for that purpose. Apple shows wherever they have been held have created international interest; some of them have been world-wide in that respect. The Spokane apple show has attracted buyers, growers and prospective settlers from all parts of the world and has produced incalculable benefits for the fruit growing districts of the Western States. There is no question about the great practical benefits of a National Apple Show.

The City Council is being asked for a grant of $10,000 and no doubt in their wisdom the City Fathers will grant this sum. Vancouver is especially interested in the success of the National Apple Show. Every additional box of apples produced in British Columbia means increased income for Vancouver.

Every new settler coming to British Columbia means a tangible accession to the visible assets of the province. We have hundreds of thousands of acres of unoccupied lands suitable for fruit growing in the great sunlit valleys of the Interior. Every exhibit from these valleys will be a world-wide education of their fruit growing advantages.

The visitors and buyers who visit every apple show from across the Atlantic will come into personal contact with the products of these valleys. They will assimilate information in a wholesale and practical way. The fact will be heralded to the world that British Columbia is a great apple growing country.

The National Apple Show will make "good copy" for hundreds of Eastern newspapers and periodicals. One National Apple Show held in Vancouver will do more to educate British Columbia as an apple growing country than tons of literature spread broadcast through the world, because an apple show is a living, proven demonstration of that fact. For these reasons the project is entitled to generous support by the British Columbia Government and no doubt they will sanction a substantial grant when it is asked for.

There are many reasons too why the institution of a National Apple Show should be encouraged by the Dominion Government, and these will be put forward in due course.

Every citizen of Vancouver owes it to the city and to himself to put his shoulder to the wheel and help it along. A more worthy object for boosting has never been put before the citizens. Let us all take off our coats and go to work with a will to make it a big success—a success worthy of Vancouver and of ourselves.—Saturday Sunset.

Halley's Comet

Oh, thou celestial peacock of the night!
Whence comest thou, and whither be thy flight?
How holdest thou thy way and soaring power,
Whilst scorching on a million miles an hour?
I fain would feel the brush, whilst round the sun,
Thou sweep'st thy tail, at perihelion.
Whose plumes, forsooth, a thousand times more rare,
Than hydrogen, or zones of higher air.
How charmed I'd feel, to spy thy cycle through,
Thy coma ride, midst solar heaven's view.
Perchance to graze a sister planet by
And nearer view the wonders of the sky.
To sail ethereal seas, through waves of light;
And know not parting day nor coming night.
To pace betimes thy bright pellucid sphere;
Betimes to rest; nor storm nor wreck to fear.
To be in wireless touch with Saturn's lands,
And oft behold his mammoth golden bands—
Suggesting ample forms of hippodromes;
Where feats of speed might exercise his moons.
To loiter past Aphilion's distant seat;
And realize a sense of vast retreat.
To drift along through floods of lurid light,
With Neptune and his lonely satellite.
And balance fair, in mutual gravity,
Or measure odds with them in levity.
And now, to feel accelerative force—
A quick'ning in our universal course.
We note the constellations whirling by,
And realize we're racing through the sky.
The planetoids are shooting by apace,
The asteroids contest the rearward race;
We shoot askant a meteoric train,
Of myriad globules, swarming on amain.
It seems the universe is spinning by;
And hurry-scurry dominates the sky.
Oh! then to reach my native orb again;
An errant-knight to scientific men.
A transient hero of the shouting crowd;
The envy of the aviator proud.
The champion of universal weal,
The cynosure of missionary zeal.
Oh! dazzling golden pheasant of the sky,
Thou thrillest my heart and soul and wondering eye..
Oh, could'st thou take me, whilst thou art so near;
To be with thee, just one cometic year?

DE CAPILANUS.

THIS CANADA OF MINE

They sing of lands more beautiful,
Away across the sea.
Where the poets of the olden time
Wooed at the Muse's knee;
When they sang of gods and maidens,
In Parnassus' sunny clime,
But they never knew the beauty
In this Canada of mine.

They never saw the mountains
That the clouds of heaven kissed,
Above the dreamy forests
In the autumn's purple mist,
Where the Red Man's shortened summer
Oft is cradled so sublime,
In the arms of mother Nature,
Of this Canada of mine.

Where the hills are shadow laden
And the winds are flecked with gold,
While they whisper dreams of beauty
That to us are never old.
For we hear the lutes of Heaven
Softly trill about the pine,
When the autumn leaves are falling
In this Canada of mine.

Golden red, and yellow laden,
Rich the autumn's gilden sheen,
With a tint of heaven's halo,
When the woods begin to preen,
And the wild sweet dream is painted
With the hand we deem Divine,
For it bears the brand of Heaven,
In this Canada of mine.

"When the smoky, distant sunset
Lifts the forest trees ablaze,"
Over crystal streams a winding,
Through a sort of leafy maze,
Then I dream of heaven's purple,
And the lands beyond the Rhine;
But the gods have left Parnassus
For this Canada of mine.

Every shrub we have about us
Bears a rainbow in its leaves:
And the envied coat of Joseph
Seems to hang upon the trees.
While the rose may bloom in Britain,
With her ships upon the Tyne,
We grow the rose of Sharon
In this Canada of mine.

Wild and wayward is the beauty
In the land we love so well,
And it covers hill and valley,
Every hidden nook and dell.
Still they tell us of the heather,
And they sing of Auld Lang Syne,
But the tree of life is blooming
In this Canada of mine.

—W. LEONARD.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

His love for all humanity was as tender
as a mother's for her babe;
'Twas broad and all-enveloping, and
knew no cloying taint of malice.
His great heart beat in loving sympathy
for all the world,
Nor changed nor wavered when unto
his lips he pressed the grievous
chalice
That Sorrow filled for him to drain. To
his Gethsemane he went
As bravely as that other Man in whose
Godlike mould he was cast.
A living sacrifice was he to that Great
Cause for which he died
A Martyr, and to which the Great Emancipator was faithful to the last.
A thousand years may come and go, and
aeons more may pass,
But at the end—if ever end shall come
to this old earth—
While in that Brighter World he lives,
a kingly spirit,—
His name shall still lead all on Fame's
Great Golden Scroll—Time's tribute to his worth.

—H. E. BABCOCK.

SING CARE AWAY

Better be singing than sighing
Whenever a thing goes wrong,
For often our troubles go flying
Away on the wings of song.

Better be smiling than weeping
Over the cares of life,
For tears have them all in keeping
And lengthen the bitter strife.

Sing, and your load seems lighter;
Smile, and the shadows flee.
As the gray old world grows brighter
When the sunshine floods the lee.

God's in His world above us:
Friends are both near and dear,
And, as long as true hearts love us,
We can have heaven here.

So sing in the time of trouble,
As the robin sings in rain.
And care, like a bursting bubble,
Will pass with the song's refrain.

—EBEN E. REXFORD.

THE FRUIT MAGAZINE

The only Magazine in Canada entirely devoted to the Fruit Industry.

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510 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C.
MAXWELL SMITH - - Editor

MAY.

This is the Poet's month. How beautifully Burns wrote of—

The milk-white thorn that scents the evening gale.

The ancient Greeks loved May. During this month they scattered flowers in the porticos of their temples—

It was the custom then to bring away
The bride from home at blushing break of day.

She was always crowned with flowers—and May was a favorite month for marriages.

May is named after the goddess Maia; under that name the Earth was worshipped at the Spring time of the year. The Saxons called it Trimilki—for they could milk the cows three times a day during this month. May is the time when the chestnut tree begins to unfold. This is the time for the leafing of the trees, when bees send forth their earliest swarms and the air is filled with the perfume of fruit blossoms of many kinds.

CANADIAN NATIONAL APPLE SHOW.

THE first Canadian National Apple Show will be held in Vancouver, B. C., the first week in November next, and doubtless $25,000 will be offered in prizes ranging from $1,000 for car lots down to that for the plate exhibits, thus giving every class of grower from the largest to the smallest an opportunity to compete.

Let the growers take warning now and not dispose of their best fruit to anybody until they have selected their exhibits. There will be buyers from all parts of the fruit consuming world at this Show in Vancouver, and handsome prices will be obtained for the fruit in all exhibits. Besides, it is a duty, as well as a privilege, for every grower to contribute to the success of this splendid exhibition by sending the best he can produce in order to convince the world of the superior fruit-producing capabilities of the Dominion of Canada.

Quantity is what impresses the visitor as well as quality, and here is the opportunity.

In connection with this splendid enterprise, the only single doubting Thomas note that we have heard comes from the East, and that does not say that the show will not be a magnificent advertisement, but the doubt is implied of our ability to carry it to a successful issue. Is Canada going to take second place to anybody else? Whatever anybody else can do, that is worth doing, we can do; and we are going to do this. The Canadian fruit grower wants to be appreciated and admired, not simply tolerated and flattered.

MARKETS.

A MOST interesting discussion took place at the Kamloops Convention between the British Columbia growers and the representatives of the wholesale jobbers from the prairies

It was evident that at certain seasons the markets were flooded with fruit from the United States, and that much of the preserving of soft fruits was done with cheap fruit from the South of an inferior quality before the Canadian crop was fairly on the market.

That this feature of the industry in Canada needs watching goes without saying, and that the effort of the prairie dealers to get the duty suspended on imported fruit in the early part of the season was purely selfish and not in the best interests of the industry in Eastern and Western Canada is an incontrovertible fact. It is up to our people to study those markets and cultivate them with all diligence.

The Northwest Horticulturist makes the following observations re the system of conveying produce from the producer to the consumer, which is worth considering.

During times when low prices on commodities prevail, the farmers feel the burden known as excessive middlemen's profits. Now when produce sells high the city people complain that the channel between producer and consumer is too long and expensive. It is no fault of any particular branch of business, but is the crude, extravagant system which necessarily prevails in new countries, and little by little changes for the better are being made whereby producer and consumer will come into closer range on a more direct and less expensive road. A subscriber recently remarked to the Horticulturist and Dairyman that consumers complained of paying ten cents a quart for milk. "But what can they expect," he said, "when dairymen have to pay such high prices for grain and other dairy feed required in connection with our own forage crops grown on Puget Sound? We pay $6.00 per ton, plus freight, for grain—more than producers of the Palouse receive." The broker, the jobber, the retailer necessarily divide this 25 per cent. profit, and the consumer must finally pay it. The information we need just now more than that pertaining to crop production is where and how to buy more direct. We are organizing and preparing to do it.

The same principle holds true with the

SPRIN

fruit industry. Apple growers selling f. o. b. at $1.25 to $2.50 per box get from 1 to 2 cents a piece for apples, and for each of these consumers pay from 2½ to 8 cents. Freight rarely exceeds more than half a cent for each specimen, but there are commission, association expenses, brokerage, storage, drayage, the jobbers, and the retailer' profits. The product of the raisin growers passes through equally or more expensive channels. The result is that consumers curtail their purchases of fruit as much as possible. The way is being paved for more direct transactions in every line. The present high prices of foodstuffs make it obligatory. How best to reach consumers more direct in a manner most helpful to farmers is a problem which should receive serious consideration at the association meetings. Each locality or industry requires attention according to the needs of the specific matters involved in its own situation. Just now the managers of fruit shipping associations in the Pacific Northwest might profitably meet and arrange for the handling of the fruit crops, in a co-operative manner, in the different markets from Puget Sound to Missouri river points, with the object of avoiding market gluts and to maintain a uniform price which will be fair and just to both the producer and the consumer.

L. C. Corbett, Horticulturist, Washington, D. C., calls attention to the great saving accomplished by the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange. This is along the same line as the work by our different associations in the Pacific Northwest, only that the entire field works more unitedly. The California Fruit Exchange is another example.

The Eastern Shore Produce Exchange has a large number of minor shipping points at which its produce is gathered. It has a billing agent at each one of these places to act as inspector and consignor of the produce. He is in touch with the home office by wire each day, and the number of packages which is likely to be available from that point the following day is given the home office. The home office then plans to place in the hands of the billing agent the diagrams for the next day's shipment, giving him full instructions for billing out the goods. All the information, however, is handled through the home office, and in this way the products of various kinds are very satisfactorily distributed over the United States. In fact, the work of this Exchange has enabled it to distribute its products to fully three-fourths of the United States, while before its organization it was necessary for individual farmers to send their products to commission houses in one of the large cities, from which they were again reshipped to the small consuming centres. This arrangement saves time, saves freight and saves losses in the way of shipments lost in transit, and bad debts, the result of irresponsible dealers.

It will be necessary to form a connection with each one of our shipping points either through a local association with which the managemnt can affiliate or else place an agent of the combined associations directly in charge of each shipping station of importance not represented by an association working harmoniously.

Village and city consumers stand more ready now than ever before to attend markets where price and good, fresh products are an object, because of financial pressure. The public produce markets in the Puget Sound cities demonstrate that fact. Both locally and commercially, the present year is a good time for producers to aim for more direct connection with consumers.

While on the subject of markets it might be well for the Canadian growers to investigate the reasons why space is not available for shipment to Australia and New Zealand for two years in advance.

If this space is all sold to American operators so far in advance, of what avail is the stipulation that a certain proportion of it must be used for Canadian fruit if these operators refuse to pay the price necessary to secure Canadian fruit? Our growers do not mind marketing through large dealers, but they do not care to be forced to do it on arbitrary terms.

Last Christmas apples sold on the Dunedin market at 17s. 6d. to 20s. a box. Surely the Australian and New Zealand markets are worth looking after.

ON LULU ISLAND, NEAR VANCOUVER, B. C.

Our Ottawa Letter

From Our Own Representative at the National Capital.

Ottawa, Ont., April 16, 1910.

THE readers of The Fruit Magazine will have learned through the parliamentary reports in the daily papers that the Federal Government has decided not to make the tariff changes this year that were petitioned for by the Winnipeg wholesale fruit and vegetable dealers. The wholesalers asked that during certain stated periods the tariff on imported fruits and vegetables be suspended and all such products given free entry into Canada. The original intention of the wholesalers, as stated here, was to ask for the total removal of the duties on most descriptions of fruits and vegetables brought into Canada without restriction as to season or otherwise. This was, possibly in view of the opposition at once aroused, afterwards changed to the more moderate proposal for free entry only between the Canadian fruit and vegetable seasons. As soon as it became generally known in Ontario that the petition had been presented to the Government an opposing petition was sent in by the Niagara district fruit growers. Then the whole matter was brought to the attention of the House by Mr. George Bradbury, of Selkirk, who urged the Finance Minister not to allow the present tariff to be disturbed. Mr. Martin Burrell, of Yale-Cariboo, followed on the same line and pressed the Government in any case to defer action in the direction proposed by the Manitoba petitioners until at least the other side had been afforded an opportunity of being heard. Mr. Fielding, Finance Minister, said that in view of the fact that the Winnipeg petition had been opposed from Niagara, nothing would be done in the way of altering the tariff during the present session, but that both petitions would receive full consideration in due course.

I think I may venture the assertion that when this matter comes to be thrashed out it will be found that in influential quarters here a strong feeling exists, based on what are claimed to be sound, practical business and other grounds, against compliance with the wholesalers' petition. It is held that no change can be made in the fruit and vegetable tariff of the kind desired by the wholesalers except at the cost of injury to the interests of the fruit and vegetable growers of Canada, and that too, without benefiting the consuming classes in the winter months by lowering prices. If the barriers of free entry are once down, it is said, early fruits and vegetables from south of the line will come in free to such an extent that by the time the Canadian crops are ready to be marketed the demand will have been satisfied to such an extent that sales of the home products must seriously and inevitably suffer. Our seasons are already short enough, without giving additional facilities to outsiders to come in and take the cream of the business.

In the new twenty-knot 12,000-ton ocean liners of the Royal Line of Atlantic steamships that the Canadian Northern Railway is placing on the route between Montreal and Bristol, England, readers of The Fruit Magazine who export to the Mother Country will be glad to hear, very special attention has been given to the cold-storage feature, 14,000 cubic feet of space being utilized for the purpose on each steamer. The whole of the quarters devoted to freight on board these great steamships have been furnished with ventilating fans and a complete modern cool-air system.

Bristol, the port of debarkation for the new line on the other side of the Atlantic, may not be so well known to many Canadian readers as London or Liverpool. It is, however, the coming port for the best part of the Canadian fruit trade with the United Kingdom for the excellent reason that it is nearest to the most important British markets and has greater and better facilities in many respects for the safe handling of perishable products and prompt delivery in good condition than any other port in the country. Bristol is only two hours' run to London by rail, and is many hours nearer to Canada by sea, steamships bound there saving the long roundabout the slow trip all the way up the English Channel to the Thames and the tedious docking and cargo deliveries there. The railway facilities between Bristol and the Midlands with their teeming millions of human souls confer great advantages on the ancient port on the Severn sea in connection with the distribution of cargo destined for that part of the British Isles. Bristol has of late years expended enormous sums of money in the construction of the most modern docks, capable of accommodating, loading and unloading the largest steamships that ply the ocean routes. The last of these docks to be completed was the King Edward, which His Majesty himself opened, and as the new C. N. steamers will berth in Montreal at the King Edward wharfs, and the steamer express running between Bristol and London be known as the Great Western Royal route, the line may very appropriately be conceded its right to the title of the Royal Atlantic Steamship Line of the C. N. R.

The proposed trip of the Canadian fruit growers to the Mother Country in the interests of the trade is attracting some attention just now in this part of the Dominion. The trip, it will be remembered, was originally suggested by Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Birmingham, England, and was followed by a cordial invitation from the National Fruit Growers' Federation to visit some of the chief fruit plantations. The invitation did not immediately meet with the response expected, and The Fruit Magazine said so in a note on the subject. The Fruit Magazine note was reproduced in the Weekly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and this elicited a statement from the Secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario with respect to the projected expedition, from which it appears that Mr. Mackinnon's proposal has been under consideration. At a recent meeting of the Association, the Secretary states, it was decided that to send over a deputation to the Old Country at the time mentioned would be impossible. A perferable season would be the winter, when the bulk of the Canadian apple crop is on sale. A committee was appointed to see whether or not it would be possible to have representatives visit the markets which appeal most strongly to the Canadian Trade. More benefit would be gained, it was urged, by inspecting the markets than the fruit plantations, where the systems are so different. A number of directors who are now over in England on individual business will furnish reports. As to the matter of a delegation it was a question whether or not as much real information would be gained by visiting auction rooms, wharfs and retail stores in a body as if individuals went unofficially.

Now that discussion has fairly started it is to be hoped that other organizations connected with the various fruit and allied interests of Canada will take the matter up and communicate their views to the Editor of The Fruit Magazine order that they may receive the publicity necessary to enable an early and satisfactory decision to be reached.

In the course of the debate that took place in the House of Commons in Committee on Hon. Mr. Fisher's Insects, Pests and Diseases Bill, after my last letter to you was mailed, Mr. Burrell, you will remember, referred to the work accomplished by the British Columbia Board of Horticulture. The description he gave of the Board and its operations will interest many readers of The Fruit Magazine in other parts of our widespread Dominion. The Board was established, Mr. Burrell stated, twenty-one years ago, under a special Act passed for that purpose, with five members, namely, the Provincial Minister and Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and three persons representing the different parts of the province. There were to be two statutory meetings annually, but last year five meetings took place. Mr. Burrell went on to say that the Board of Horticulture was composed of three members representing the various portions of the province, the Minister of Agriculture and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture. They have two statutory meetings a year, but during last year held about five meetings.

Mr. Burrell later in the sitting mentioned that under the provincial methods of inspection, from January until May of last year the Board's officers examined 660,000 seedlings and grafts, 250,000 standard trees and a large amount of mixed nursery stock. Of these, 12,500 standard fruit trees were condemned. From January to October 96,600 boxes of fruit were inspected, of which 12,200 boxes were condemned. In putting up the provincial fumigating station the Board consulted Dr. Willis Johnson, the State Entomologist of New Jersey. The station has four rooms, the dimensions of the actual fumigating chamber being 11 feet by 16 feet by 18 feet. The stock is placed on racks where the fumes pen-

etrate it very freely. The rooms are all air-proof and frost-proof.

Readers of the daily papers will no doubt have been enabled by the telegraphed reports to follow clearly the debate on Mr. Fisher's measure. It is only fair to note here, however, that Mr. Burrell, while explaining the efficiency of the provincial inspection as an argument against the province being called upon by the federal power to relinquish its own methods and organization, and urging that there should be no clash between the federal and provincial authorities, frankly disclaimed any intention to depreciate Hon. Mr. Fisher's efforts to promote the welfare of the important interests affected by the bill. "I recognize," said Mr. Burrell, "that the Minister, in bringing forward this bill, is earnestly desirous of coping with anything injurious to the fruit industry of Canada. I frankly make that admission, but I thought it well at this stage to point out what our general attitude was, so that the Minister might give a full explanation of the modus operandi of this measure in order that we should have a clear understanding before it went into actual effect."

Mr. Goodeve, in the same debate, referring to the Minister's claim of the superiority of the apples grown in the province of Quebec over those of any other province of the Dominion or of any country in the world, made a reference to the fruit produced in his own section. He said: "I would direct the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the fact that within the last two years they have established in the city of Spokane what is claimed to be the largest exclusive apple show on the continent of America and perhaps in the world, and at that show, at which apples from all parts of the continent competed, my particular district received a large number of the first prizes in many lines. The district of Kootenay, my own particular district, received the first award for apples at the Spokane apple exhibition. Again, the Minister well knows, (for if I am not mistaken I have seen it in one of the government reports) that the province of British Columbia took the gold medal at the British show, and only last year that province was awarded a special medal for the best fifty boxes of the best fruit and the best packed fruit."

Mr. Black, M. P. for Hants, N. S., stated in the House in the apple debate that Nova Scotia is shipping 750,000 barrels of apples a year to London alone. Mr. Armstrong gave the apple shipments of Ontario for last year at eighteen million barrels.

When Mr. Fisher described to the House the ravages of the brown-tail moth, in explaining the insects' bill, he gave a great deal of practical information that the fruit growers of Canada, from Halifax to Vancouver, will appreciate. The San Jose Scale Act, he said, proved effective in preventing the extensive introduction into Canada of that particular pest, but within the last year we have been menaced with other pests. Last year we were threatened with an invasion and then the Minister appealed to the importers of nursery stock to allow their stock to be inspected, the Department having at that time no authority to interfere without permission. To the credit of the nurserymen, Mr. Fisher told the House, they co-operated willingly with the experts of the Department. Seedling trees to the number of 1,700,000 were inspected by the officers of the government last season and 293 nests were found, in each of which there might have been from 200 to 300 caterpillars, which were all destroyed. If these moths had been allowed to come in, they would by this time have been thoroughly established in Canada. Dr. Howard (? Massachusetts) declared so long ago as 1905 that the brown-tail moth had already in that year become even more injurious and abundant than the Gypsey moth, owing to the fact that the female flies readily, whereas the female of the Gypsey moth does not fly at all. Circulars have been sent by the Department to a list of about 25,000 orchardists in Canada drawing attention to the dangers of the brown-tail moth and how to detect the pest. Every reader of The Fruit Magazine who has not received a copy would do well to apply for one.

FRED FAIRMAN'S FARM, LULU ISLAND.

Vancouver's Environs

TO the traveller who visited the site of Vancouver City twenty years ago and found a small hamlet wedged into the edge of a dense forest on the southern shore of Burrard Inlet, the splendor, beauty and commercial activity of the present majestic metropolis of Western Canada, which has now not only spread across the whole of the peninsula southward to the Fraser River, but has leaped across the salt water harbor to the north and forced back the virgin forest to the base of the eternal hills, the transformation must be gloriously impressive.

In far-away bygone ages, when the ocean rolled over what is now the continent of America, this world was convulsed by a mighty earthquake and great mountain chains rose up and rolled the waters back to what is now the Pacific Coast. And in the upheaval of rock and lava there was produced a peculiar formation on the summit of one lofty pile resembling in form two great lions, and where the ocean had surged, the beautiful snow fell and covered them with a fur-like white mantle.

These silent representatives of the king of beasts have looked down for many thousands of years on the beautiful sheet of water now known as Burrard Inlet, or Vancouver harbor, and if they could speak they would probably tell us a strange story of the many changes they have witnessed since.

"Like furrows upturned by the ploughshare of God,
The Winter-King reigned where the billows once trod."

But that is a story we may deal with on a future occasion.

Of the wealth of natural resources that surround the city none possesses greater possibilities than the broad stretches of nearly 30,000 acres of the rich delta lands of Lulu and Sea Islands which are spread out like a web of finest green Wilton carpet on the very threshhold of the city's southern gates.

For centuries the mighty Fraser has gathered strength from a thousand miles of inland hillsides, and flowing proudly on, only to be checked by the Gulf of Georgia, has deposited the superbly fertile sediment that now forms these islands, which rival in fertility the far-famed valley of the Nile or the dyked lands of Holland.

For many years these islands have been producing enormous crops of hay, grain and roots, which have proved a veritable paradise for the stock-raiser and dairy farmer, but the advent of a great city with densely populated suburbs forming a highly cultured modern community makes these lands of still greater value to the owners and a splendid asset to the city of Vancouver.

While we should not recommend the planting of commercial orchards of tree fruits on these lands, there is probably no part of British Columbia better adapted to the production of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries and all kinds of garden truck, with an ever-increasing market demand right on the spot. Land that is now returning $200 to $300 an acre annually should, with proper management and intensive cultivation, be made to yield a revenue of from $500 to $1,000 an acre each year.

Land that will produce three good crops of hay in a season and where frosts are practically unknown should not be wasted in ordinary farming operations, but should be quickly transformed into highly cultivated gardens, particularly when quick electric transportation enables the operators to land these high-class products to the very heart of a great city in less than an hour's time.

At the farthest extremity Lulu Island is only twelve miles from the centre of the city. It could hardly be richer—could hardly be more convenient for the production and marketing of all kinds of garden products at bonanza prices. And yet Vancouver imports at least two-thirds of her garden supplies from distant points.

Lulu Island is to Vancouver what the garden at the back door was to the old home on the farm back east. There has been an unfortunate neglect of opportunities here, but the signs are not wanting that this condition of affairs is to be corrected. The fact alone that it is close to the city makes it valuable to gardeners. The fact that no clearing of land has to be done makes it doubly valuable.

In practically every other direction which one goes from the city, it is necessary to clear the land of trees, stumps, roots and stones before it can be used. Nature has saved this labor on Lulu Island. The land has been producing farm crops for many years, and its value has been thoroughly proven. Farmers are able to grow about twice as much produce per acre as on ordinary farm lands. It is not uncommon to produce five tons of timothy hay to the acre, 2,000 bushels of roots, or upwards of 100 bushels of oats. Some gardeners take two crops annually—first a crop of early potatoes and then one of turnips. The remarkable fact is that this heavy production continues, in spite of the continuous cropping, and shows conclusively the almost inexhaustible richness of the soil.

Electricity is everywhere available for lighting and power purposes. Telephones are to be had at the low rental of $12 per year. The council is this year spend-

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KAMLOOPS, B. C.

Vacation Money

Not something for nothing but a little extra money for a little pleasant and interesting work.

For the largest list of English words (proper nouns excepted) spelled from the letters contained in the title of this publication, viz.:

"The Fruit Magazine"

We will give a Ten Dollar Gold piece. For the second largest list a Five Dollar Gold piece. For each of the next ten largest lists, one year's subscription to The Fruit Magazine. And for the 7th, 14th, 28th and 56th lists reaching this office, regardless of the number of words therein contained, $2.50 each

Conditions.

Any person in the world, whether a subscriber to The Fruit Magazine or not, may enter this contest.

Only words found in the English language and correctly spelled will be counted. No word may be used in which any letter occurs oftener than it is used in these three words, "The Fruit Magazine."

Proper nouns must not be used.

The contest will close on the 14th day of May, 1910, after which the envelopes will be opened by the judges:

Messrs. Cecil T. M. Sapsford, advertising specialist, Vancouver; W. P. Argue, superintendent of public schools, Vancouver, and Wm. Burns, principal, Normal school, Vancouver, and the results announced in the June number of this magazine.

When your list is complete sign your name, giving full address, and enclose in a sealed envelope, properly stamped, and address as follows:

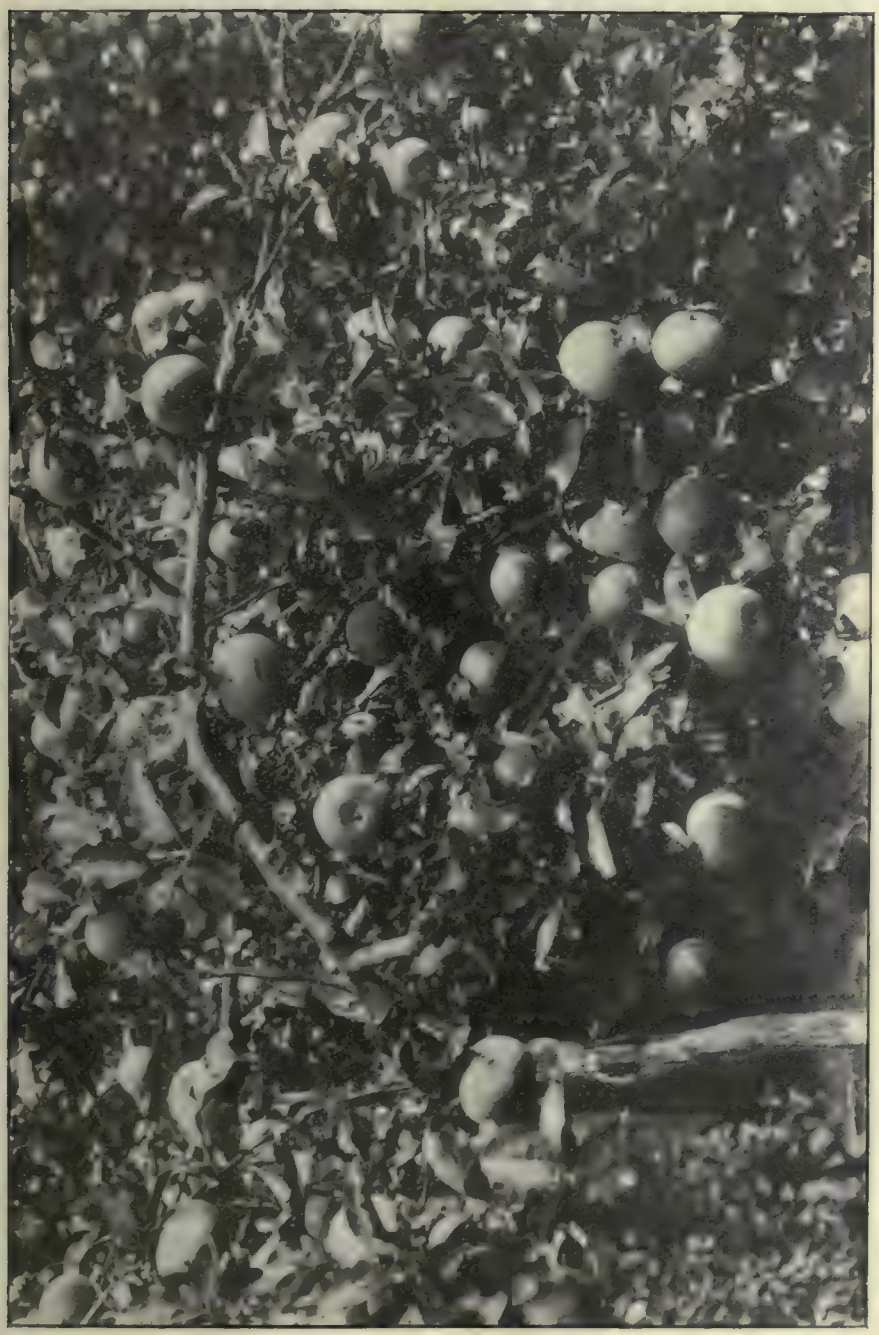
The Fruit Magazine Pub. Co., Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.
Word Contest.

ing $75,000 for the improvement of roads and is putting in a complete waterworks system costing $275,000. Public school privileges are of the best, and the advanced work of the high school is taken up. Thus the residents of the Island enjoy the advantages of the city, while they retain the freedom of the country.

In view of the existing advantages it is a matter of surprise that the major portion of Vancouver's garden produce is brought in from a long distance. The only explanation is that the farmers who have so long lived here get high prices for the ordinary farm products, which are inexpensively raised, and they are loth to change their methods.

There is thus opened up a brilliant opportunity for a different class of producers, who will operate smaller farms at a greater profit, and Vancouver will draw her supplies from her own kitchen garden, and the money paid for them will be kept in circulation in the vicinity of the city instead of going far away.

Reference has been made to the richness of the soil and the immense crops which it produces. When one places this unmatched productiveness alongside the prices paid in Vancouver for produce, he may gain a fair idea of the profit of working Lulu Island land. The average price of strawberries in season is $2.50 to $4.00 per 24-basket crate; gooseberries, 10c per lb.; currants, 8c per lb.; blackberries, $2.50 to $3.00 per 24-basket crate; raspberries, $2.50 to $4.00 per 24-basket crate; onions, $20 to $50 per ton; cabbage, ½c to 2c per lb.; cauliflower, from 75c to $1.75 per dozen; carrots, $12 per ton; turnips, $12 per ton; eggs, 25c to 60c per dozen; butter, 30c to 50c per lb.; poultry, 20c to 30c per lb.



THE APPLE OF THE FRUIT GROWER'S EYE.

F. R. Stewart & Co.

WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANTS.

Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.

It seems improbable that prices will be lower for many years to come. The population of the city of Vancouver has more than doubled within the last five years. The prospects seem good for this rate of growth to continue. During the next five years a number of great railway undertakings are to be put through. These alone will greatly increase the consumptive demand for everything that people eat. But more than this, there will be the demands of the industries and the inflow of population that comes in with this development like a tidal wave.

The growth of Vancouver points indisputably to the fact that Lulu Island must, in the immediate future, be a district of small holdings of from one acre up. There should, of course, be a strong contingent of professional market gardeners here, who will devote themselves wholly to raising and selling produce.

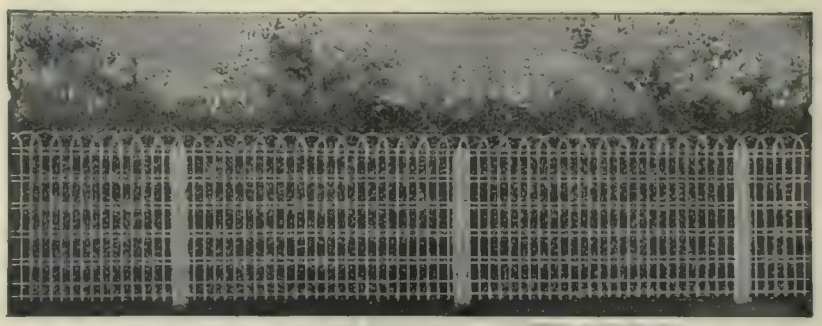
An acre or two can be purchased for what a lot would cost within the city limits, and a business or professional man's family can produce all the fruit, vegetables and poultry products they can use, and still have a surplus to sell. In this way the homesite will be a revenue producer instead of an expense, and the various members can follow their occupations in the city as well as if their homes were within the city limits.

Nature has made Lulu Island a superb section to live in. Men have added tram line, electric light, telephone, good roads, water works—all the conveniences. Surrounded by these, the happy resident of the Island can gaze across the Gulf of Georgia to the rugged and sometimes hazy shores of Vancouver Island, to the snow-capped mountains that overlook Vancouver and stretch away in an undulating haze far up the valley of the Fraser, and to the southeast where the snowy Cascades glisten in the State of Washington, with Mount Baker's stately summit commanding all.

It is not a matter of great moment as to whether Lulu Island shall or shall not at some time be included within the city of Vancouver, though ahat time will undoubtedly come. Lulu Island is sufficient unto itself in this respect, and

more than sufficient, commanding, as it does, the entrance of the Fraser, one of the greatest potential commercial waterways of the world. The world has yet to see a great river whose mouth has not become the scene of busy industrial activity. So, in actual present revenue-producing value as well as potential future value, Lulu Island is compelling the concentrated attention of practical, far-seeing men on the Coast.

Such garden spots are immensely valuable even when located remotely from market advantages, but with "Greater Vancouver," stretching from Point Grey to Sapperton and from the South Fraser to the mountains north of North Vancouver—a reality in the near future to the observing mind—Lulu and Sea Islands are not only worth considering but are the opportunity par excellence of the small fruit grower and market gardener of the Coast today. A few years hence some who are investing in less substantial ventures will admit that The Fruit Magazine was right.



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503P

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

Fence and Gates in Stock

PROVIDENCE, INCORPORATED.

THE following interesting item was published in the "World's Work" for April:

"Providence, Incorporated" is the new nickname of Canada's great railroad. A Danish immigrant agent of the road invented the phrase and it ought to stick. The occasion was the inauguration of a new method of bringing farmers into the Northwest, and the method itself is so radical that it deserves some free advertising.

The road owns much land. It needs many thousands of farmers. It wants the best men. It is not satisfied with the man who lands at Ellis Island with $23 in his pocket. It goes after the very best class of farmers in Denmark, Sweden, Norway and the mid-Continental areas. Its agents, who swarm everywhere, found much trouble in persuading satisfied and prosperous farmers on well-tilled farms to leave those farms and take to the back plains, with the hardships of the pioneer's life before them. That problem was put before the Canadian Pacific officials. They set to work to solve it.

So, today, pioneering is going out of fashion. Instead of selling raw land to raw settlers, the railroad itself has gone into the pioneering business. It sells the land, builds the house and the barn, breaks the fields, plants the first crop, puts all the necessary tools under cover on the farm—and hands over the farm ready-made. The new settler comes from a finished farm to a finished farm.

Two years ago this was an experiment; now it is a policy. As a result, the cream of the industrial farmers of Central Europe and of our own Middle West is drifting into Canada by trainloads.

Again, while our own Government went slowly at the task of reclaiming arid lands in the West, this railroad went into the irrigation business itself. It could not afford to wait for Government methods or for the wasteful selections of private capital. Five years ago the financial papers announced that the railroad was going to reclaim some millions of acres of land in the Bow River country, Alberta. Now, a million acres are watered, sold to farmers—settled. The railroad's ditch-diggers are moving on to the second million.

No ordinary farmer is wanted on these new acres. The railroad's agents are instructed to call for and demand the best irrigation farmers on earth to till these fields. A scientific farming expert is travelling through selected areas of Europe, lecturing on irrigation farming in Alberta. His lectures draw the very best of the farming experts of the old hard-working nations—and the promises that he makes are backed by a guaranty that never has failed, the word of a railroad that does not lie

In the face of such efforts, directed by the wisest brains in the pioneering business, free from every sort of Government trammel, liberal beyond the experience of the past, is it any wonder that more than 80,000 of the best farmers in the United States last year went into Western Canada, carrying with them probably more than $100,000,000? The settlers on the new farms that are sold ready-made need nearly $2,000 each to start with—and the figure is put high to be sure of getting the best men.

What machinery have the railroads of this country to compare with methods like these? When the Grand Trunk Pacific opens up, it will undoubtedly follow the same methods. It takes no prophet to see, in the regions settled under these principles, the nucleus of the most efficient agricultural nation in the history of the world.

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When you make a present of a periodical to a friend or a family you are really selecting a companion to influence them for good or ill during a whole year. If the acquaintances of your sons and daughters were to talk to them aloud as some periodicals talk to them silently, how quickly you would forbid the companionship! In the one case as in the other, the best course is to supplant the injurious with something equally attractive and at the same time "worth while." A food can be wholesome and utterly distasteful. Reading can be made so, too. But The Youth's Companion not only nourishes the mind, but delights it, just like that ideal human associate whom you would choose. The Youth's Companion fills that place now in more than half a million homes. Can you not think of another family in which it is not now known where it would be joyfully welcomed?

If the $2.00 (the Canadian subscription price) for the 1910 Volume is sent now, the new subscriber will be entitled to The Companion's "Venetian" Calendar for 1910, lithographed in thirteen colors and gold.

Grape Growing

By E. H. TWIGHT, of Lewiston, Idaho.

"THERE is no doubt that wherever European varieties can be grown successfully they will pay better than American varieties. The reason is that there are few localities outside of the Pacific Coast where the Vitis Vinifera can be grown, while the whole United States can grow some varieties of American grapes.

"In the Eastern and Southern States the European grape cannot withstand the attacks of the many fungi that thrive in the moist heat of the summer.

"Without going over the varieties usually planted in this and neighboring States, I would like to say a few words about some varieties that may prove valuable.

"The Gros Coleman, a variety largely planted under glass in England and Belgium, does well on the Coast and sells well on account of its beautiful appearance and the large size of the berries. It will do well for shipment to the cities of the Coast. For long distance shipments it may not do so well, being thin skinned. It is probably the same variety as the Rammonia of Transylvania, advocated by M. Schleicher, of Lewiston.

"The Luglenga is a very white grape that is delicious in localities where it will stand the frost. It would certainly pay well, as it is one of the first—if not the first—on the market. It is earlier and better than the Sweetwaters.

"The Almeria is the Spanish variety that is shipped in such large amounts, packed in cork dust. It is a late variety and needs plenty of sunshine, but it is worthy of a trial. I believe it will grow wherever the Black Cornichon will ripen. The late varieties, when they will stand the fall rains or in localities with very light rainfall, will pay well, as they can be kept for the holiday trade in graperies or in cold storage.

"The Verdal is another late white variety that is worth trying. Some years it pays well in California, but the heavy fall rains often spoil them.

"It seems to me that many localities of the Pacific Northwest have a decided advantage in raising the table grapes on account of their late season and light rainfall. They are able to place grapes on the market after the bulk of the California grapes are gone; they would also have a much shorter period to keep them in cold storage if they were willing to put up a fancy pack for the holiday trade. Under prevailing conditions this ought to be a very good business.

Diseases and Insects.

"From the standpoint of disease the Pacific Northwest is remarkably free, and it will be particularly so in the drier districts. The European vine does not like moist heat nor much rain through the growing season. The only serious fungus disease on the Coast is the powdery mildew or oidium. This fungus lives on the surface of the leaves and grapes and can be readily held in check with powdered sulphur or lime-sulphur spray. It must not be confounded with the downy Mildiou or Peronospora, one of the most dreaded diseases of the East and Europe. This peronospora lives inside of the tissues of the vine and must be handled with Bordeaux mixture. I never saw peronospora in California and I do not think that it will cause any trouble here unless it be in the districts close to the coast.

"I could hardly finish without a word about phylloxera. If you had seen hundreds of thousands of acres destroyed and whole districts ruined by that pest, you would realize what it meant. Let

IN JAMES JOHNSTON'S ORCHARD, NELSON, B. C.

the Pacific Northwest be up in arms against that insect, and, therefore, against the importation of rooted vines from everywhere—California as well as the East. Forbid the importation of rooted vines under any circumstances. Cuttings can be allowed under stringent regulations. They should be fumigated on reception, even though they may carry a certificate of inspection or even of fumigation from the other end.

"Every rooted vine introduced in Oregon, Washington and Idaho is a danger to the future of the viticultural industry.

"Do not believe that phylloxera cannot live in volcanic ash or sandy soils or under irrigation—you will soon find out by experience that it multiplies in all soils where the vines do well. True, some vineyards on beach sand along the sea shore have withstood the attacks from phylloxera, but we have no such soils in the fruit districts of the Northwest, and if we had, we could not use them, as they would not pay. Again, phylloxera is fought by submersion, but the vines must be under water for several weeks, and it is too costly to be practical. The only remedy is to replant on resistant stocks."

WALNUTS.

MANY of our readers are asking for more information re Walnut culture, and we shall be glad to furnish them with extra copies of the October 1909 number of The Fruit Magazine, which contains an excellent article on the subject by Col. H. E. Dosch, of Hillsdale, Oregon. The following, by Mr. Thomas Price, may be of interest:

"We set out mostly seedling trees—the French varieties Mayette, Franquette, Parisienne and Preparturians. Our Corvallis friends and many others who have given this subject much thought, recommended planting out grafted or budded trees. I can only say that our seeding trees produce a good commercial product. If it was thought best to grow the grafted trees, would it not be as well to wait until seedling trees were four years of age and commenced to branch, then limb-graft, instead of putting out nursery-grafted trees. I think it will be found that seedling makes a more vigorous growing tree, which will produce a quantity of nuts quicker than the grafted tree. That has been our experience.

"In the Coast section of Oregon and Washington rains occur at ripening time, October 15 to November 15, and the nuts must be gathered promptly, for if left on the ground they will discolor, and that detracts from their highest commercial value. If any considerable amount is grown there must be artificial drying capacity provided.

"We had inquiry this season for two carloads of nuts, picked green, to be used for pickles. Annually large quantities of pickled walnuts are imported, for which good prices are paid. They are also used for dyeing purposes. Confectioners, bakers and vegetarians are using increased quantities."

Mr. Fred Groner, who has been investigating varieties, states that the best nut he could find was a hybrid nut produced by Mr. Geo. Payne, near San Jose, Cal. Its size and shape would indicate that it is a cross between a Franquette and a Santa Rosa or Santa Barbara soft shell. He states:

"We grafted several large trees with it three years ago, and this year all of them bore, those on the higher elevations where they were better protected from frost being very full. It blooms much earlier and is more subject to blight than the Franquette. The wood is more drooping and spindling, and I doubt the advisability of planting it extensively.

"Next to this I will take the Vrooman strain Franquette, which is a strong and sturdy grower—I think the least subject to blight of all the varieties I have studied. My investigations would prompt me to say that this variety is the best all-round nut for commercial planting here in the Willamette Valley, as it comes into bearing early and is a good producer of large fine nuts, that will weigh at least one-half kernel, which is considerably above the average. I have never found a pound of Mayettes that would weigh one-half kernel, the Maylan being a better nut but a shy bearer. The Gladys, though a very large rough nut, not very well filled, has a thin shell, will weigh at least one-half kernel of very good quality, and is, I think, the best bearer of all the French varieties, producing nuts in large clusters, as many as eight or ten in a bunch, and this year a tree bore a heavy crop, two years from the graft, on an American Black root and produced its own pollen. We grafted a Maylan on another American Black near this Gladys at the same time, but it did not bear any catkins this year, so the pollen was supplied by the Gladys, that had plenty to spare, and produced the finest and largest nuts I have ever seen of this variety."

Walnut growing for home use is practicable in the Pacific Northwest, but the industry is yet an experiment as a commercial feature from the revenue point of view.

LOW HEADING.

JOHN ISAACS, writing in the Orchard and Farm, states that an old apple grower, whose trees branch out about two feet from the ground, remarked a short time since, that, with his experience, and appreciating the advantages of the low tree, if he were planting a new orchard he would not start his trees over a foot from the ground. The most successful peach orchards are started as close to the ground as this, and this is the outgrowth of experience with Californian conditions and those pertaining in the peach sections of Oregon and Washington. Apple growers all over the country are following in the same lead.

To sum up the advantages of this system: Low pruned trees are more resistant to the attacks of insects than high pruned ones; they are stronger and bear their burden of fruit better, as they are formed in a compact mass; their fruit is more easily gathered, as it is well within reach; the fruit is better, as the best fruit is always borne on the lower branches of the tree; they shade the ground and prevent the evaporation of its moisture—a great desideratum in a hot climate. These many advantages more than offset the one disadvantage offered in the matter of somewhat more difficult cultivation.

"THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS."

SOME fellows are so narrowly constructed that it seems impossible for them to boost their own game without knocking that of others. Apropos of that here is a remark recently made by the Chatham Planet:

"There is a difference in the quality of the fruit grown here as compared with, say, that of British Columbia. Here the fruit is much more luscious and has a far better flavor. While the British Columbia looks well, it cannot for a minute

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FIVE-YEAR WAGNERS, VERNON, B. C.

compare with the fruit which it is possible to grow in Kent county. Yet in British Columbia fruit growing is one of the chief features of agriculture because it pays."

I would like to ask if the writer of that paragraph has ever been in British Columbia, has ever seen or tasted British Columbia fruit, and if he is qualified to judge fruit when he does see or taste it. I have doubts. I have lived and travelled over Kent county from end to end, and while I do not wish to disparage or insinuate that the fruit is lacking in any one particular I think I am perfectly within the truth when I say that British Columbia apples are fully the equal of those produced in Kent in color, flavor and keeping qualities.

Kent is famous for peaches, cherries, plums, Indian corn, beans and latterly tobacco. But, at the time I lived there, it was not specially famous for its apples. However, it may be a good apple country, and, if so, all its people have to do is to produce the goods and prove it, as has been done in British Columbia.

It was wholly unnecessary for the Chatam Planet to disparage, and untruthfully so, the British Columbia product in order to encourage pomology in its own country. That is the sort of argument which helps no one and only tends to hurt the other fellow.—Saturday Sunset.

One of Lord Carmarthen's future constituents once asked the youthful candidate: "Does your mother know you're out?"

"Yes, she does," was the instant retort, "and by Tuesday night she will know I'm in."

His prophecy proved correct and he headed the poll by a large majority.

Teacher (to dull boy in mathematics): You should be ashamed of yourself. Why, at your age George Washington was a surveyor.

Pupil: Yes, sir, and at your age he was President of the United States.

"I won't wash my face!" said Dolly defiantly.

"Naughty, naughty," reproved Grandmother. "When I was a little girl I always washed my face."

"Yes, and now look at it!"

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Intensive Strawberry Culture

IT is not intended, in this article, to define that degree of intensive culture adopted by those who grow three or four berries on a stalk, either to vaunt the merits of some new aspirant for favor, or to gratify an ambition to excel all others in the size of berries produced.

It is intended to define and show the applicability of certain intensive methods to the growing of extra fine berries by those who are limted to a very small area upon which to secure a safe income and to maintain their families. By the methods herein set forth, if intelligently followed, crops of from three to four hundred 24-quart crates may be safely grown upon an acre of land, and a net return realized of from $600 to $1,000.

Certain common-place methods prevail in preparing ground, selecting plants and planting; also in methods of planting and cultivation; thus are grown the great mass of berries that find their way to the city markets and supply the trade in this most excellent fruit. In contradistinction are the preparation for and the methods of planting and plant production, cultivating and all that pertains to the perfect work and wondrous results of the highest art of strawberry growing—this latter all combines as intensive strawberry culture.

The Land.

If old land is to be used it must have one year of preparation for this purpose. This year's time is necessary for one principal reason: that time shall be had to prepare the land that it may be able to do its full part in the work of the coming year. The land chosen for this purpose must be reasonably level and should be land bearing a marked element of clay in its make-up. If this land has not such fertility as enabled it to produce, or to be able to produce, 50 bushels of corn to the acre, it will require from thirty to fifty two-horse wagon loads of good fresh stable manure, not burned or destroyed by heating, to the acre, and I am only going to deal with one acre—just one measured acre.

The manure should be hauled directly from the barn and spread on the land, the amount, between limits given, to be determined by the extent of the impoverishent of the land. The land should be plowed early and not less than ten inches deep, and if the ground is in fair condition, as to dryness, it should be immediately well harrowed. After two or three weeks this must be again plowed, cross-wise this time, and very thoroughly, and harrowed this time both ways. The manure is now supposed to be well mixed with the soil. It is now about planting time and the ground should be occupied with some crop that will require hoeing so as to keep it clean—constant cultivating and hoeing is the price of a clean field for the next year.

Plants.

To obviate the trouble that would surely come when you wished to plant, the ensuing spring, and to secure, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the control of an abundant supply of perfect plants, raise them for yourself. Decide on the variety to be grown and buy the best plants to be found. Now use a small plot of your very best ground; if not good make it so with old, well-rotted manure. Plant three by four feet and use none but good, strong, healthy plants. This preparatory patch must have the best of cultivation and enough hoeing to keep it clean and in fine, healthy condition. Keep all runners, in excess of four or five, cut away, and these should be well distributed in their hedge row. So much for the plants and their production.

The land, having been kept clean durmg the summer and all crop refuse carefully removed, is now ready for the plow, with early springtime. The plowing should be done at least two or three weeks before time of planting, and soil should be well harrowed. This land is now supposed to be in perfect tilth, and ready to receive the plants.

Now about the plants. Keep off all blossom stems. They may be taken up two or three or more days before you intend to plant them. Select only perfect plants, with good, strong roots and with crown not less than one-half to three-eighths inch in diameter. What are left will be better plants, for general planting, than most plants we buy. The dead leaves and runners must all be removed, and the roots straightened out and the plants tied in bunches of twenty-five and kept in a cool, damp place until wanted for planting, and under no circumstances must they be exposed to dry in the sun or wind. The ground should be lightly marked off, preferably with sled marker, three by four feet. If the field has any general inclination in one direction the wide way marking should run cross-wise of the inclination or down-hill direction.

Planting.

If the ground is moist and the day ideal—cool or cloudy—the plants may be set without water, but if the day is warm or windy, it is much better to have a few inches of water in a bucket and set four or five opened bunches of plants in the bucket at a time and plant from the water. If the plants are first class, and have roots six or eight inches long, take a sharp hatchet and trim to four and one-half or five inches. You will be much more likely to get the roots well placed in the ground and get better results. Plant with a flat dibble straight into the ground, and by a second insertion of the dibble two inches from the first insertion and angling to bottom of first hole, firmly close the first and fasten the roots, not leaving an open space about the roots; fill and firm around plant.

Set plants with crown level with earth. Take hold of end of a leaf and pull on it, to test your planting; if the leaf breaks it was well planted; if it pulls up, it was not.

As soon as done planting, go over the field with some form of fine-toothed light cultivator and remove all evidences of tramping done during setting of plants. As soon as the plants begin to grow and fine weeds show up begin to cultivate. The same light, narrow-toothed cultivator is all that you will need if ground is in perfect condition. Level cultivation first, last and all the time. Cultivation can be maintained both ways for some time, or until the runners begin to be moved by the cultivation. Then only one way, and that so as not to disturb the runners that are properly located.

Now comes the most difficult and tedious part of intensive strawberry culture. The patch must be kept rigidly clean and the surface never allowed to get hard and dry. The runners must be distributed and located so as to use all of the allotted space, about twenty-eight inches wide, allowing twenty inches for pathway or space between the rows. Not only must the runners be equally distributed over this space of ground, but the plants must be so carefully located that no vacant space is left nor any plants closer than from four to six inches. Where runners are in excess they must be cut away, and not allowed to form ropes of vines and solid bunches of plants. Frequently a runner can be cut off after one or more fine plants are set, and thus fill the space near the mother plant and diminish the mass of vines farther away. There is room for the display of much skill in locating plants. A small stone laid on a runner, when placed where it is wanted, will hold it until plant fastens. If runners are cut off when they have formed the proper number of plants, much additional vigor will be given the plants. Never try to

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References—Merchants' Bank of Canada, Victoria Fruit Growers Exchange Ltd.

make four or five plants live and produce fruit successfully on the space of ground that would rightfully belong to one plant.

Remove all blossom stems before they bloom, as blooming and pollen producing are devitalizing agencies and retard the full development of plants.

Plants grown, planted and cultivated as directed on ground properly prepared, will produce larger berries, better ripened berries, more uniform in size and probably four times as many berries, as the fairly good acre of berries planted with any kind of plants on any kind of ground and cultivated by dragging the runners into ropes and the plants into bunches. Just as well try to make poetry from prose with a pair of scissors, as to try to make an ideal strawberry row with a plow and a rolling cutter to trim the edges of the rows.

Now one year ends the usefulness of this field in the line of intensive culture. A new field under same conditions and restrictions should be planted each year. The one that has fruited might be made to produce a fair crop for one more year by common methods of renewal of fruited fields. For the man of limited amount of land, it would not be wise. Plow under after the crop is gathered, and prepare for setting the following spring. Two and one-half acres of land would enable a man to keep one full acre in fruiting each year and grow his own plants and several thousands for sale. The plowing under of a heavy crop of vines would tend to keep up the fertility of the land, and some added manure would assure its continued usefulness and assure annual returns greater than most farmers are getting from forty to eighty-acre farms in general crops.—J. W. McCracken in The Fruit Grower.

Making Good on a Small Tract

By P. K. BLINN, Fort Collins, Col.

THIS question is earnestly asked by two classes of people, who, because of poor health or uncongenial surroundings and employment, are anxious to try it, and desire to invest their earnings in land that they may eventually make a living from it. For such, plenty of advice is found in the land booming real estate literature, for the alluring accounts of the large sums of money realized from small areas are sure to attract a person in necessity; especially so when the claims and figures are backed by the most convincing proof—the personal testimonials from the men who have actually secured the results. The fact that it has required an equipment of perhaps years of training and experience is not mentioned, or that the condition of soil fertility was ideal, or that specially favorable climatic and market conditions prevailed which made the returns possible. These points are kept in the background; and the items of cost and expense are seldom deducted or even mentioned.

Another class of people are asking the same question—those who have tried it, honest, hard-working men and women, who have lacked the necessary resources, experience and favorable opportunities to "make good." It is unfortunate that so much misleading information is sent out, for reaction is sure to follow.

Hardly a mail comes to the Colorado Agricultural College and Experiment Station that does not contain letters of inquiry upon the essence of this question—information which in many cases it is impossible to furnish in a way that will be satisfactory to the inquirer, for so much depends upon the local conditions and the ability of the man to cope with obstacles.

There is no question about the right kind of men in the right kind of surroundings making a good living on a small tract in truck farming, poultry and fruit. Every experienced man knows that many small farms are failures; that is, the ten and fifteen-acre farms devoted to field crops, like grain, beets, potatoes or cantaloupes. For a few years there may be bountiful returns, but eventually rotation with alfalfa is necessary, and then there must be other resources for the farmer because his small area seeded to alfalfa will not afford him a living.

A practical farmer recently remarked that " a man can buy forty acres of land at $250 an acre, and come nearer making it pay out than if he bought ten acres at the same price." The profits from the ten acres will be entirely consumed by the necessary expenses, and with no force in reserve; while the forty-acre farmer will have a chance to make some profits above expenses. It is difficult to say how small a farm can be profitably rotated. Much depends upon the crops and the local conditions. One thing is evident from the experience of the past; that to keep up the fertility it will require about as much land in alfalfa all the time as there is land planted to other crops. Probably from twenty-five to forty acres should be the minimum farm in Colorado outside the fruit and truck farming sections. Those that contemplate going on to a small tract should understand that there are many elements to consider before making a choice—soil, climate, water, markets, labor, insects, plant diseases and many minor points, besides experience and persistence.

———o———

Write to the Calgary Milling Company for the "Mainstay of Multitudes," an attractively prepared booklet containing a large number of recipes and a description of the way wheat is reduced to flour. It has been decided to extend the closing date of the Children's Contest in this booklet, set for April 30th, to June 20th.

HIGH PRICES.

OUR esteemed friend, Mr. E. H. Shepard, makes the following interesting observations in the editorial columns of the April number of "Better Fruit":

Fruit growers throughout the Northwest are beginning to realize that exorbitant retail prices on Northwestern apples in Eastern cities is a serious question, and that it is restricting trade. No attention was given this feature until "Better Fruit" published an editorial on the subject. In the March number the subject was covered fully by an article entitled "Consumption of Fruit," and also a short article called "Kicking." If you have not read these two articles, don't fail to do so. Every influence and pressure should be brought to bear to cause and compel the retailer to sell Northwestern apples at a reasonable profit. Northwestern apples as a rule in an Eastern city will not cost the retailer any more than $3.00 per box. He can afford to retail them at $6.00, making 100 per cent. profit. As a matter of fact, he retails them at a price ranging from 75 cents to $1.50 per dozen, or from $10 to $15 per box. He is making 300 to 400 per cent. profit. These prices are exorbitant and prohibit the consumption of fruit, and large consumption of fruit is what the Northwest demands. We can only expect to have our fruit consumed when sold at proper prices in the Eastern cities.

We do not fear over-production. Such a thing as under-consumption is possible. Under-consumption will be the result unless we prohibit the high retail prices. The editor of "Better Fruit" was invited by the experiment station at Pullman, Washington, to accompany the institute meetings held in February. These meetings were held at Ellensburg, North Yakima, Sunnyside, Grand View, Kennewick and Prosser. The subject of exorbitant retail prices was presented forcibly by the editor of "Better Fruit" and the campaign is being taken up by the local press of all these cities. We hope every fruit grower will interest himself in keeping the ball rolling.

———o———

BULLETIN NO. 24.

WE are in receipt of a handsomely bound copy of Bulletin No. 24 on the subject of "Farmers' Foes and Their Remedies," issued by the Department of Agriculture of British Columbia and compiled by Mr. J. R. Anderson, ex-Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

In addition to numerous high authorities quoted the author acknowledges the valuable assistance of the late Dr. James Fletcher of Ottawa, Dr. S. F. Tolmie of Victoria, Rev. Geo. W. Taylor of Wellington, and Mr. E. F. Robinson, in the revision of the work.

There is much valuable information for the fruit grower in this volume which will find a place in future numbers of The Fruit Magazine. The Bulletin is also of rare value to the stock breeder, bee keeper, poultry man and general farmer.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

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MAXWELL SMITH, Editor

Everybody who uses fruit in any form should READ THIS MAGAZINE

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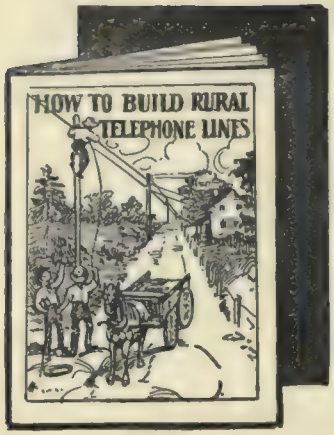

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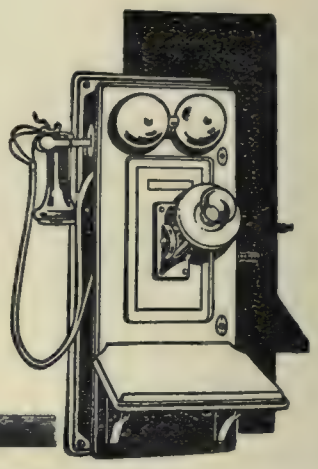

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE FRUIT MAGAZINE

VOL. I JUNE, 1910 No. 9

Apple Growing in Nova Scotia

By RALPH EATON, Hill Crest Orchards, Kentville, N.S.

THE coming in of 1910 is a most appropriate time for a past and prospective view of the industry in Nova Scotia, which has probably advertised this Province more abroad than any other of her products. The year 1909-10 marks the third decade in our export of the king of fruits, the apple, and we are able to show, from the careful statistics kept, exactly what advance has been made during the last thirty years. In dividing this period into six divisions of five years each, we find the average number of barrels exported during each period to be as follows:

1880-1885	23,920
1885-1890	83,249
1890-1895	118,552
1895-1900	259,200
1900-1905	330,406
1905-1910	482,298

From the above figures, we observe that the average export of the last five years has been over twenty times that of the same period twenty-five years ago. Also that though the increase for the first ten years of our export business was greater than the last ten years, yet the increase for the last three five-year periods has been approximately even and shows the export of each period to be about 50 per cent. more than the previous one. Four periods out of the six show approximately this increase.

It is estimated by the railway authorities that during the last few years quite 150,000 barrels per year have been consumed in the Province, which should be added to the above 482,298 to show our actual production. There is little doubt that the quantity used in our Province during the last fifteen years has increased in equal proportions to our export.

When we are aware that other farm products, roots, grain, hay, beef, etc., have not increased for many years it is quite worth while and an opportune time to discuss the future of this business in which we have made such steady progress and for which our soil and climate are so suitable. During the past year the writer has asked a number of prominent men interested in the fruit business their opinion as to whether the increase for the next twenty or thirty years should be as great as the last, and invariably the answer has been that the increase should be greater. Some apparently excellent reasons for this conclusion are these:

HIS MAJESTY GEORGE V.
King of Great Britain and Ireland.

Greater confidence than ever is felt in the market. In spite of the increased production the good paying figure of $2.00 to $2.25 average has been well maintained. Greater confidence is felt in ability to control enemies. The coming and going of little scares about San Jose scale and Brown Tail Moth—which pests are now being regarded by many as blessings in disguise—are inducing a steadiness of faith that man is to have dominion over these enemies and be better settled down to real business in enlarging his output. Orchardists are now fully persuaded that commercial fertilizers and cover crops warrant extension without regard for hay land and stock, and as their crops have increased they recognize their ability to handle the greater quantities with as much ease as the smaller and with infinitely greater satisfaction.

This pertains when even such crops as 3,000 to 4,000 barrels are harvested and the inspiration and ambition and confidence increase in greater ratio than the business. Men are beginning to recognize that fruit growing can be ex-

ON ALLYNDALE ESTATE, OKANAGAN DISTRICT, B. C.

tended as successfully as other lines of industry, and as they separate the profits of the orchard from their other crops they realize the greater superiority of the apple trees as money makers. Four years have passed since the writer submitted publicly a tabulated statement showing the net profits of some dozen full-grown, well-cared-for orchards to be about 16 per cent. annually on a valuation of $1,000 per acre. Though the two succeeding years were, perhaps, the worst in our history, yet that statement has since been verified and strengthened by actual experience and endorsed by a special committee of the Fruit Growers' Association appointed to examine it. Ten years ago a $20,000 orchard was considered so only on paper. Four years ago a $50,000 orchard, no matter what its area, was thought impossible. This year some young orchards getting nicely under way, hardly commencing their business career, will pay, if markets respond as expected, better than bank interest on $60,000. Ten years hence a $100,000 proposition with an output of over 10,000 barrels of apples is likely to be a reality.

In no period of our history have the selling values of orchard properties increased as during the last two years, and orchardists now realize that they can in no way better increase the value of their holdings and provide for the future than by planting and caring for fruit trees.

Again, to back up the belief, besides the optimism and ambition which make things go, and which we have intimated are in the air regarding our future expansion, there are other important features. The railway facilities are greatly improved, as well as the facilities for loading trains quickly from the many warehouses along the D.A.R. A 20,000 bbl. steamer can be loaded now in two and a half days on very short notice.

The trans-Atlantic trip will be shortened about half with the advent of fast steamers. This will give a great boom to our early varieties, and our famous Gravenstein will resume its old-time popularity as one of our best and most profitable varieties.

Instead of Ontario and the United States making keener competition it is felt that the rapid development of the Northwest will lessen from 50 to 75 per cent. of Ontario's export to our markets, and in spite of the increased production in the United States the possibility of an apple famine is talked about.

Whether this famine comes to our neighbors or not, actual figures show that the export from New York has gradually decreased during last six years from 1,249,942 in 1903-4 to 536,924 in 1908-9, and in spite of Ontario shipments through Boston and Portland of late, the export from Boston has dropped in the same period from 676,593 down to 188-914 and Portland from 361,364 down to 89,403. Are these facts not worth marking and digesting by fruit growers?

Again, in favor of this increased ratio of export from Nova Scotia is the fact that more trees have been planted during the last ten to fifteen years than in any other period of our history, and these are just coming into bearing. A still larger ratio of planting is expected in the old way of 40 permanent trees to the acre, and the system of extensive planting is yearly becoming more popular. The writer has demonstrated that "fillers" can be transplanted with not more than one or two years' check, and no longer need the beginner in orcharding worry over the purchase or the clearing up and the fencing and cultivation of twenty acres of land in order to plant 1,000 apple trees. These trees can be easily planted on two or four acres if desired, and the cumbersome large areas to contain them permanently may be considered later when time and means are smaller factors. With early-bearing varieties as fillers applied to this system the ambition of any orchardist to harvest 1,000 or 2,000

barrels may be realized in eight to ten years from the start instead of a lifetime as heretofore discouragingly considered.

For these and other reasons it is claimed that Nova Scotia's apple output must increase in greater ratio than during the past fifteen or twenty years, which ratio has been practically constant. But even if the same ratio of exports is maintained, Nova Scotia will be shipping, during the next twenty years, besides local consumption, an average for each five-year period as follows:

1910-15	723,447
1915-20	1,085,170
1920-25	1,627,765
1925-30	2,441,632

In figuring the total production of our province on the same basis we will be growing twenty years hence an average of about 3,000,000 barrels of apples. To look ahead this seems, perhaps, beyond possibility; so did our present output of seven hundred and fifty thousand look impossible twenty years ago.

If this is the commencement of Canada's century Nova Scotians must be alert to lead, as ever, not only in educational affairs, but in all lines of industry for which our province is suited. Fruit-growers generally feel a greater regret this year than ever before that they did not plant more heavily ten and fifteen years ago. It is not too late to begin. The prospects are even better for extending this industry. Our thirty years' record should remove all hesitancy and doubt, and encourage a steadiness of faith, an application and extension of business such as we have never known.

With the above prospects in view is it not most natural that fruit-growers should desire a competent station in their midst for reliable experimentation and illustration? It is believed that this is about to be established. The practical work of this station as relating to our business has been publicly discussed from time to time. It seems an opportune moment to emphasize another phase of work and influence which should emanate from this institution, which is becoming almost as practical as the practice which should go hand in hand with it. Though we live in a new country we have learned to give thought to our conditions of living beyond the mere money-getting. The appearance of the interior and surroundings of our homes has received some attention. Have the exterior surroundings had sufficient? In general we claim to have a beautiful country. Nature truly has done much in her hills, valleys, streams and meadows, but the individual homes of our land need much as a rule to prevent them being positive disfigurements to the surface of our land. And yet the owner of a country home has just the opportunities to utilize nature's production in trees, shrubs, flowers and sward to making our country really beautiful. It will certainly be recognized that with abundant areas of profitless land the farmer has too often made the mistake of getting unsightly buildings and all his money-making fields, appliances, etc., close to the road and leaving no place for developing those features that could make country homes so attractive.

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APPLE DUMPLINGS.

Take as many apples as you want dumplings. Peel them and remove the core, but leave the apple whole. Then make a crust, the same as you would for any fruit pie, but do not roll it out. Take a piece in your hand, put an apple on it, fill the hole in the apple with sugar. Then with both hands work the dough all over the apple. When all are ready place in a baking pan, pour a little melted butter over each and sprinkle a little sugar on the butter. Then bake them till they are a light brown.

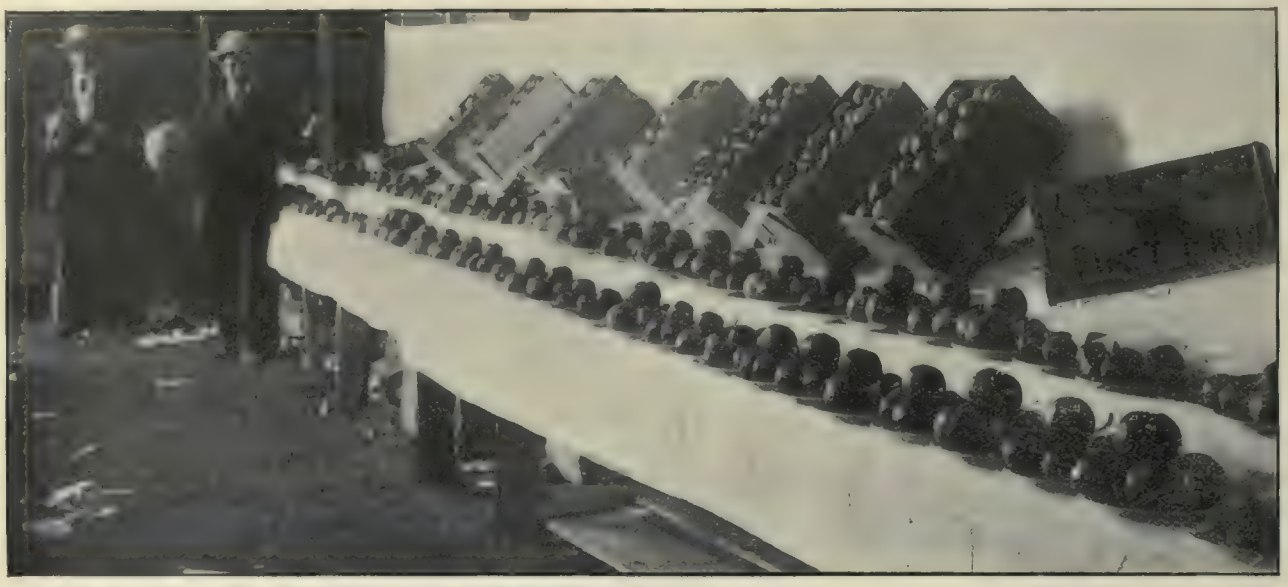
MARK TWAIN.

MARK TWAIN cashed in last week, and as far as we can learn, the report of his death has not been exaggerated. He was a true humorist. Lazy, tender-hearted, philosophic, and a lover of My Lady Nicotine. Humor must flow spontaneously, like a bubbling spring, in order to make an impression upon humanity. Hothouse humor lacks the flavor of the real goods. As humor is as fickle as ice-cream love the wise humorist often grows lazy waiting for the god of mirth to touch the wire. The majority of writers produce as much chaff as wheat. Mark's chaff was probably better than his wheat. As a chaffer, or josher, as we say in the west, he held the centre of the literary stage in America.

We first heard of Twain in 1871. We had been taken home a few days before on a shutter, thoroughly hors de combat, as the result of a lack of harmony between ourself and a larger personage. In the excitement that followed our opponent mistook us for a flying machine, and flung us from the top storey of a large structure, causing us to break the sidewalk, and sustain injuries that caused us to believe that the devil had opened a branch of his well-known and unpopular establishment upon this earth. During this period of horror we were much consoled by reading Mark Twain's "Roughing It," and we have followed the suggestion of the title ever since. We read the book four times, and that is more than we have read any other book, including the Bible. At that time a desire was created to see the man who told in such a pleasant way of the early days in Nevada and California, but it was not to be. Mark got his wings before we caugh up to him, and has gone, let us hope, to a land where there is no sand in the sugar and the entire formation is solid joy and laughter. His mission on earth was grand and noble. He made the world laugh, and the world is always better when it laughs. His passing over the great divide has caused a wave of sadness to permeate the universe, but 'tis but the substance that has gone. His spirit is with us, and his works will endure long after the present generation, including millionaires, has been planted beneath the daisies and forgotten. Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice.

—"Ledge," Greenwood, B. C.

"The Principle of Co-Operation" is the theme of an interesting article in this month's issue of The Fruit Magazine, published at Vancouver, B. C., and which deals particularly with co-operation as it affects the fruit industry. Nelson S. Pratt, mayor of Spokane, hits back effectively at James J. Hill's claim that to the extravagance of the agricultural classes is due the high cost of living. Scientific pruning, cranberry culture, the apple, and the liming of soils are among the other topics dealt with in this well illustrated issue.—News, Chatham, Ont.



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FAITH REMOVES MOUNTAINS.

TWO hundred acres of cut-over timber land near my old sawmill in the Rossland district in British Columbia have produced four tons of clover or timothy the acre with one planting and no cultivation the last nine years, and with hay at $20 or more a ton there is more money in farming than in the sawmill business."

J. S. Deschamps, a sawmill operator of Rossland, said this in an interview on May 12th on his arrival in Spokane with Louis Blue, brewer and pioneer timberman of the Kootenay district, and Joseph McKircher, formerly of Rossland, who amassed a fortune in realty dealing at Vancouver, adding:

"Rossland is the centre of the best farming and fruit district in the Dominion, if not in the world. This may appear to be an extravagant claim to the people in the Spokane country, where commercial apple culture has been reduced to a science, but it is true.

"When I took up the lands extending north from Rossland to Murphy creek and east to the Columbia river I believed they were valuable only for the timber. Today all the merchantable timber is cut off a large area, and these lands are worth more than they ever were before. I am raising three tons of timothy, worth $20 a ton, to the acre, planted among stumps, while on land that has been completely cleared I raise four tons of clover or timothy.

"I raised 150 hogs last year on a small tract of clover, feeding them not a thing else. I have 200 hogs in the same enclosure this year and can sell them for as good a price as corn-fed hogs anywhere.

"Four years ago I set 30 apple trees near my China creek mill on the Columbia river at an elevation of 1,600 feet above sea level, and 30 near my Rossland mill, 3,500 feet above the sea level. The lower orchard did not do well on account of summer frosts. The mountain orchard already is producing, the trees are as fine as any you ever saw, and the fruit has anything beat for flavor that I have seen in the United States.

"The government of British Columbia has awakened to the situation and has authorized three experimental farms in Kootenay; one at 1,400 ft. elevation (that of the lakes), a second about 2,000 feet above sea level and the third 3,500 feet high, around which level there is more land in Kootenay capable of cultivation than either of the lower ones.

"We who know the country believe that Rossland will become the greatest agricultural centre in western Canada before many years have passed."

HEATHER.

My heart is with the heather
Away across the sea,
Where the blue lochs are cradled
Among the mountains grey.
There dwells my blue-eyed lassie,
With loyal heart and brave,
Who sends a true love token
Over the bounding wave.

Sweet heather, white and purple,
Fond message from over the sea;
Bringing love and good cheer from my lassie so dear
Who watches and waits for me.

Her smile is like a sunbeam,
Her voice is low and sweet;
Thrice happy the little cowslips
That spring beneath her feet.
Love's token, from Auld Scotland,
Where saut winds blow so free,
Comes the scent of flowering heather
From my bonnie lassie to me.

—C. BARR.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

SEVENTEEN years ago the present editor of The Fruit Magazine was storm-stayed in Prince Albert, Sask., for nine days, and during that time was indebted to Sheriff Hughes and the officers of the R.N.W. Mounted Police, unofficially, for much pleasant entertainment. The genial sheriff told many amusing stories about the J.P.'s of early days in that district, one of which related to the arrest, trial, conviction and execution of a friendless cow without being furnished with counsel for her proper defence. Some doubt being expressed as to the sheriff's veracity on this point, we were permitted to copy the following from the original records in the sheriff's office on April 19th, 1893:

Province of Saskatchewan.

To wit:

Be it remembered that on the 14th day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine, at the house of Robert Headrick at Red Deer Hill in the District of Kinistino in the Province of Saskatchewan, a diseased red and white cow is convicted before us, Alexander Stansfield and A. Spence, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District. That the said diseased red and white cow on complaint of Robert Headrick, made under oath, that upon reasonable inquiry no owner could be found that said cow was liable to convey disease to his cattle, and upon examination by us, we, the said Justices of the Peace, adjudge the said diseased red and white cow, viz.: large lump on jaw and fetid discharge is in a very advanced stage. Therefore we order the destruction of said diseased cow in accordance with Form C of the North West Ordinance, the sum of $8.50 fee for examination and mileage, $5.00 for destruction; total $10.80, to be paid from the general fund of the Territories' Ordinance, 1889, c. 18, sec. 25.

Given under our hands and seals the day and year first above mentioned and the conviction shall be good and effectual to all intents and purposes.

(Signed). Alex. Stansfield, J.P.
(Seal)

(Signed) A. Spence, J. P.
(Seal)

CANADIAN NATIONAL APPLE SHOW.

Editor, The Canadian Horticulturist:

I noticed in the editorial columns of your February issue some remarks regarding the holding of an annual apple show in Canada along lines similar to the one held in Spokane, Wash., that has been attracting so much attention and undoubtedly been productive of much good. The addresses and discussions in connection with the Spokane show have infused new blood in the apple growers of the west and have helped very much to produce that exceptionally fine fruit and the up-to-date methods practised in cultivation, pruning, thinning, packing and marketing.

During the past apple harvesting season I was privileged to spend some time in the principal apple sections of British Columbia and everywhere would you hear reference made to the valuable lessons and the information learned at Spokane. Preparations were then being made to attend the 1909 show as well as have their products on exhibition, where subsequently British Columbia again captured a share of the prizes.

The object lessons there learned, together with the talks by practical men along all lines, from the growing of the trees in the nursery to the marketing of their products, are looked upon as of inestimable value. It has done much good towards educating British Columbia apple growers, and placing them in many respects in advance of the conservative Ontario apple growers. While some of the methods there practised, on account of the different climatic conditions, would not be practicable here, there are, however, many lessons we could learn from them to our advantage. The western fruit being so much superior in general appearance, uniformity, shipping and keeping qualities, with the careful grading and packing, accounts for the good prices they are able to secure.

In view of these facts it would be useless for us at present to attempt to compete with them at an apple show. Our apples and some of our other fruits are superior in flavor to western grown fruit, but in appearance and keeping qualities the west has the advantage. The all-important matter that confronts us is to grow a better class of apples, and I am satisfied we can do so if we go about it right. The sooner we get out of the old rut, allowing our trees to overbear and produce a large quantity of apples that are valueless for market and really so few that are strictly No. 1, will the apple industry of Ontario take on new life and prove remunerative as it has in the west. We will then again be producing apples even vastly superior in uniformity and appearance, with the aid of modern methods, to the choice apples that were grown here years ago before the insect and other pests were in our midst. Then, too, being free of fungi, they will possess much better keeping qualities.

What we need is an annual Ontario apple show and convention. There is no province in Canada capable of such vast expansion of this industry, adapted for growing good flavored apples and capable of producing a variety in the various localities from the early to the late or winter varieties. Therefore, we should consider the advisability of holding such a show and convention to develop this industry. By the object-lessons and instructions imparted, such a show would be the means of arousing an increased interest and leading the way to develop this important but much neglected industry.

Canada has the ideal climate to produce the best apples and wheat in the world. Let us see to it that we put on the market the best products it is possible for us to produce. We should never rest content to leave good enough alone, but press forward for something better.—W. B. Rittenhouse, Beamsville, Ont.

Do not forget that the greatest apple show ever held in the world will be in Vancouver, British Columbia, October 31, November 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Fruitgrowers save your best exhibits for this exhibition; buyers and sightseers plan your vacation trips so as to reach Vancouver about that time. Never in the history of fruit-growing has there been such an opportunity to purchase the best that scientific fruit culture can produce.

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Okanagan

THE name Okanagan, in connection with British Columbia, is almost as frequently on the lips of the distant travellers as Bruce is in connection with Ontario. The progeny of the early settlers in Bruce County, Ontario, have become so numerous that strangers in distant parts have been known to become confused as to whether Bruce was in Ontario or Ontario was in Bruce. While the law of increase is also present in the Okanagan Valley, it has been more strikingly manifest in the vegetable kingdom than in the human family, and the fame of Okanagan fruit has become so universal that it is not strange that in parts of Great Britain and the United States, where ignorance of things Canadian is still a besetting sin, people should jump to the erroneous conclusion that everything good in British Columbia must be in the Okanagan Valley.

But notwithstanding the tremendous development which has taken place in many parts of British Columbia, the Okanagan does continue to hold its own although development in fruit culture has hardly yet begun; that is when one considers the almost limitless possibilities for the development of the fruit industry.

This year the great Okanagan will turn out a bumper crop from a largely increased area of orchards, and immense development works will be pushed forward as never before. Apples, pears, plums and cherries give splendid promise and the peach crop will break all former records. Summerland alone expects to ship 60 cars of peaches this year. That part of the valley being between Penticton and the international boundary will see some important changes, particularly in the vicinity of Okanagan Falls. Some of the best fruit lands in the whole valley are situated in the southern portion and now capital is being expended in a lavish manner to develop adequate irrigation schemes in that district. After all the water question is the all important theme with prospective settlers on these splendid fruit lands, and in this connection it may not be out of place to repeat part of what we said on this question in the October 1909 number of The Fruit Magazine.

Notwithstanding the conditions and adaptabilities which may be in a general way characteristic of the large districts of the province, there are always peculiarities of soil and climate, soil moisture, atmospheric conditions, etc., which must be taken into consideration, and intelligently utilized by the individual settler when choosing varieties to plant or deciding on methods of cultivation.

That the supply of water from mountain streams for irrigation purposes is limited, should always be borne in mind and in those portions of the province where irrigation is necessary, the prospective settler or investor should be exceedingly careful that a proper supply of water is obtainable, and that he secures a legal right to use it, when purchasing fruit lands. There are many of the so-called dry districts where the soil moisture, with proper cultivation, is quite sufficient to produce a full crop in an ordinary year, but there comes periodically the extraordinary year when, without an artificial supply of water at the critical time, the whole crop may be lost. In the arid districts, it should be seen to that the right to a sufficient supply of irrigation water is obtained, whether it is needed every year or not.

There are immense fertile tablelands along the Thompson, Columbia, Kootenay and Similkameen Rivers and the Kamloops, Okanagan, Upper and Lower Arrow and Kootenay Lakes, which can not be irrigated from the available mountain streams, but it may safely be predicted that some day in the not distant future, a genius will arise who will invent a comparatively cheap method of pumping the water from these large reservoirs up to the higher levels, and who then will venture to estimate the quantity of rare and luscious fruit which this province may be capable of producing, or the gratitude that future generations will lavish on the memory of the man who shall make the cultivation of these beautiful plateaus possible? Then will the glittering Okanagan Lake become a magnificent water highway, through the midst of densely populated stretches of orchard lands. On either shore will be one continuous line of superb villa homes, and all up and down those scenic galleries of luxurious gardens will dwell the kings and queens of husbandry in the happy performance of the first duties allotted to mankind.

J. J. CAMPBELL'S TEAM, NELSON, B. C.

By establishing high standards and the practice of high ideals, both in the quality of their products and business methods, the fruit-growers of British Columbia should have a large share in building up the commercial character of the province which, like the golden beams of the summer twilight, shall shed its benign influence eastward over the great Dominion of Canada.

In speaking thus of the Okanagan Valley we are not overlooking the splendid merits of other fruit-growing sections of British Columbia and the eastern provinces of the Dominion, with which we will have an opportunity of dealing in future issues of this magazine, but the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia has such tremendous possibilities in fruit culture that we feel like staking our reputation on a prophesy of its future greatness, provided the settlers heed our warnings on the water question and exercise ordinary common sense in the development of their holdings. Let the experienced fruit-grower in other countries forget most of his early training when he comes to the Okanagan Valley and adopt strictly up-to-date modern methods that have proved successful in that favored spot and all will be well.

FREIGHT RATES GO UP.

Railroad freight rates throughout the country will be materially increased by tariffs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by western trunk lines. The rates changed primarily affect points on and between Missouri river and Mississippi river transfers and proportionately will increase the rates from those points to Atlantic and Pacific seaboard terminals.

CONSTRUCTING IRRIGATION WORKS, OKANAGAN DISTRICT.

FULFILLED PROPHECY.

"BUSY Man's Magazine" publishes a prophecy of Hon. Senator W. H. Seward, of New York. While terms and circumstances are happily somewhat different from those undoubtedly occupying the mind of the prophet, his forecast of the temper and destiny of the Canadian people was wonderfully accurate. Senator Seward had never seen the Great West, but after a summer trip through what is now Eastern Canada, he said:

"Hitherto in common with most of my countrymen, as I suppose, I have thought Canada, or to speak more accurately, north of the United States, easily detachable from the parent state, but incapable of sustaining itself, and therefore ultimately, nay, right soon, to be taken in by the Federal Union, without materially changing or affecting its own condition or development. I have dropped the opinion as a national conceit. I see in the British North America, stretching as it does across the continent from the shores of Labrador and Newfoundland to the Pacific, and occupying a considerable belt of the Temperate Zone, traversed equally with the United States by the lakes, and enjoying the magnificent shores of the St. Lawrence, with its thousands of islands in the river and gulf, a region grand enough for the seat of a great empire. In its wheatfields in the west, its broad ranges of the chase at the north, its inexhaustible lumber lands—the most extensive now remaining on the globe—its valuable fisheries and its yet undisturbed mineral deposits, I see the elements of wealth. I find its inhabitants vigorous, hardy, energetic, and perfected by the Protestant religion and British constitutional liberty. I find them jealous of the United States and of Great Britain, as they ought to be, and therefore when I look at their extent and resources I know they can neither be conquered by the former nor permanently held by the latter. They will be independent as they are already self-sustaining. Having happily escaped the curse of slavery, they will never submit themselves to the domination of the slaveholders, which prevails and determines the character of the United States. They will be a Russia behind the United States, which to them will be France and England. But they will be a very different Russia from that which fills all southern Europe with terror, and by reason of that superiority they will be the more terrible to the dwellers in the southern latitudes.

"The policy of the United States is to propitiate and secure the alliance of Canada while it is yet young and incurious of its future. But on the other hand the policy which the United States actually pursues is the infatuated one of rejecting and spurning vigorous, perennial and ever-growing Canada, while seeking to establish feeble states out of decaying Spanish provinces, on the coast and in the islands of the Gulf of Mexico.

"I shall not live to see it, but the man is already born who will see the United States mourn over its stupendous folly, which is only preparing the way for ultimate danger and downfall. All southern political stars must set, though many times they rise again with diminished splendor. But those which illuminate the pole remain for ever shining, for ever increasing in splendor."

THANKS.

The Fruit Magazine wishes to express its warm appreciation of the painstaking manner in which so many of our friends prepared the lists in connection with our Word Contest, the results of which are announced in this issue. We also wish to extend our best thanks to the Judges who devoted much time and care in making the awards. To the successful competitors we extend our hearty congratulations.

There Is No Death

THERE is no death. The stars go down,
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in Heaven's jewelled crown
They shine forever more.

There is no death. The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
The golden grain or mellow fruit
Or rainbow tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
And feed the hungry moss they bear;
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death. The leaves may fall,
And flowers may fade and pass away;
They only wait, through wintry hours,
The coming of another May.

There is no death. An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread
And bears our best-loved things away,
And then we call them dead.

He leaves our hearts all desolate,
He plucks our sweetest, fairest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice, whose joyous tones
Made glad those scenes of sin and strife,
Sings now an everlasting song
Around the tree of life.

Where'er He sees a smile too bright,
Or heart too pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light
To dwell in Paradise.

Born unto that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
How joyfully we welcome them,
Free from ill and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all this boundless universe
Is life—there is no death.

"ANNIE LAURIE."

O sweet, and true, and tender
Comes to us that old strain
With thoughts of love endearing
That almost throbs with pain.

"Maxwelton's banks are bonnie,
Where early falls the dew;
And 'twas there that Annie Laurie
Gave me her promise true."

I seem to see the evening close
Around them as they strayed,
That Scottish lad and lassie
Whom none could make afraid.

I hear the highland river flow,
Low rippling on its way,
And mark the sunset o'er it fall
As fades the closing day.

Among the heather blossoms
The happy lovers went;
They did not dream of sorrow then,
They knew not what it meant.

"Her brow is like the snowdrift,
Her throat is like the swan,
Her face, it is the fairest,
That e'er the sun shone on.

"That e'er the sun shone on,
And dark blue is her eye,
And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me down and die."

O happy lover! singing
Your love songs sweet and low.
You never dreamed that from her side
You would be called to go.

You never dreamed that she would be
Aught to you else but true,
As when beside Maxwelton's banks
You wandered 'mid the dew.

O broken-hearted lover,
Who died so long ago,
Your song will ever thrill us
With its melody and woe.

O spirit brave and loyal!
For thee we breathe a sigh,
"And for bonnie Annie Laurie,
I'd lay me down and die."

THE DOWAGER QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

O joy to the people and joy to the throne,
Come to us, love us, and make us your own.
For Saxon or Dane or Norman we,
Teuton or Celt, or whatever we be,
We are each all Dane in our welcome of thee,
Alexandra!

A PLEA FOR ONE WHO FAILED.

They called him Failure; all the busy throng
Of bold, successful men, and idlers told
Beneath their breath, the sorry tale and long,
Of futile losses. But one heart of Gold
Remembered other days: his eager youth.
His charm, his promise, all his careless truth.
Remembered, too, the hampered race he ran,
His handicap of care beyond his years,
A boy, slight, crude, with duties of a man;
A man restrained from ranking with his peers,
His gift,—a touch of genius, Heaven-sent,
His tragedy—its undevelopment!
Ah, ye brave Sons of Fortune's favoring,
Forget your splendid scorn of Unsuccess!
Not always does the finger fit the ring
Nor heart of hero beat 'neath kingly dress.
A failure—granted! But you, in his place,
Clean Failure might have tarnished by Disgrace!

—Elizabeth Newport Hepburn in "Everybody's."

WIDOW SMITH'S EXHIBIT.

"The King?" "Ay, ay—no less than he:
None other than His Majesty!"
His car already comes to stand
At Islington's exhibit grand.
Ingenuous to a high degree—
"I've come," he says, most graciously,
"Those luscious golden Grimes to see,
Of Widow Smith's, from fair B. C."
With dainty taste and polished mein,
He deems them fitting for the Queen.
Forthwith, he executes command,
That they be sent to Buckingham,
May long such fruit the widow bring,
And memory bless the gallant king.

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510 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C.
MAXWELL SMITH - - Editor

JUNE.

THE month of Roses. The flower garden is in the height of its splendor. June is named after Juno, the opulent goddess who disputed the claim of Venus to the golden apple. The feast of Juno was held early in this month. The Saxons called it Weyd-Month, for now the beasts love to "weyd" through watery meadows. It was also called Lida-Month, Lida meaning to pass over or away. The sun has passed its greatest height and now commences to descend. June--Midsummer has furnished poets and painters with many subjects. Feasts of Roses are held this month, but fruit-growers know that it is the month when they are busy, for there is much work to be done ere the fruit harvest can be gathered. This is the month when the up-to-date orchardist should keep the cultivator constantly moving in order to conserve the moisture in the soil and prevent the weeds or grass from robbing the fruit of an ounce of nourishment.

IN MEMORIAM.

"THE King is Dead"—was the short but significant message that was flashed around the world, from London, England, shortly after midnight on May 6th, and a few minutes later newsboys were on the streets of all important cities with special editions of the daily papers, telling of the passing of "The Peacemaker."

Nobody asked, "What King?" because Edward VII was not only the constitutional monarch of Great Britain and Ireland and her Dominions beyond the seas, but he was indeed a King of men in a still broader and grander sense. In a statement issued by the King's physicians it was stated that: "His Majesty had for some years suffered from emphysema with attendant bronchial catarrh, signs of which were permanently present at the bases of the lungs. On several occasions digestive disturbances had caused his medical attendants to realize that His Majesty no longer had the reserve power which stood him in such splendid stead after his serious operation in 1902, and that any intercurrent catarrh or bronchitic attacks of a serious kind would at once call upon the heart and lungs for their fullest effort.

"It must be here said that those around him knew how earnestly he was concerned with the present strained condition of political affairs, and this fact should not be lost sight of in an all-round consideration of the King's health."

Referring to the last visit to Biarritz, the statement continues: "The first night in Paris His Majesty had a severe attack of acute indigestion with subsequent dyspnoea (shortness of breath) on his arrival at Biarritz. This developed into a bronchitic attack, causing his physicians great anxiety. This passed off and His Majesty returned better in every way, but he contracted a chill at Sandringham, while inspecting the gardens.

"On his return to London, from May 3, the attacks of dyspnoea increased, although the King insisted upon attending to business of state as late as Thursday, May 5.

"On that day attacks became more frequent and distressing and with increasing syanosis gravely suggestive of threatened cardiac failures. With the King's permission the doctors issued the first bulletin on Thursday night, but not until it was seen by His Majesty, who himself modified its terms. From Friday morning his condition rapidly became worse. There were several dangerous attacks and His Majesty only rallied with the use of powerful remedies. At three o'clock in the afternoon consciousness failed. The end came at 11:45 o'clock after a prolonged period of perfect calm."

In moving a resolution of sympathy with the Queen-mother, in the House of Commons, Premier Asquith spoke of the reign of "the great King so suddenly taken from us as years crowded with moving events throughout the empire.

"In our relations with foreign countries, they have been years of growing friendships and new understandings, strong and sure safeguards of the peace of mankind. Within the empire the sense of inter-dependence, the concentration of common interests and common risks, and of the ever-tightening bonds of co-operative unity has been developed as never before. Here at home, and by way of contrast, controversial issues of the gravest kind, economical, social and constitutional, have ripened with rapid maturity. In all of these multiform manifestations of our national and imperial life, history will assign a part of particular dignity and authority to the great ruler whom we have lost. In external affairs, his powerful personal influence was directed steadily and ceaselessly toward avoiding not only war but the causes and pretexts of wars, and he well earned the title by which he will always be remembered, 'The peacemaker of the world.'"

The last words spoken by the dying King were, "I know this is the end. I think I have done my duty." These words typify his whole career as a sovereign, and place the seal of truth upon the generally accepted belief that King Edward died a martyr to duty. Loyalty to duty is that quality which has always characterised the true Briton and which always furnishes sure stepping-stones to nobility and greatness.

As sovereign of the greatest empire the world has ever seen, the late King proved himself a worthy son of Victoria and Albert "The good."

The civilized world mourns his loss, while the British people revere his memory and breathe a united prayer that his soul may rest in peace and that the widowed Dowager Queen Alexandra, whose personal charms are only overshadowed by her matchless beauty of character, may be long spared to continue her labor of love among the needy and reign over the hearts of her admiring and loving subjects wherever the Union Jack adorns the various flags of a world-wide empire of nations.

Of the new King, George V., little need be said at present further than that he ascends the throne with the best wishes and true loyalty of all the nations of the British Empire and the general goodwill of all foreign countries. So far as opportunity has been given, "the Sailor King" has won a large measure of popularity throughout the realm, particularly with the navy. He has, however, much to do before he wins the exalted place in the hearts of his people so worthily occupied by his illustrious and much lamented father. May He "by whom Kings reign" manifest in him that strength of character, wisdom, kindliness and devotion to duty which shall insure his success and earn his reward.

CROP PROSPECTS.

REPORTS from various points in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, indicate that the fruit crop this year will be the largest and most profitable in the history of the Northwest. It is predicted that higher prices will prevail as a result of the heavy damage to the fruit crop in the middle western states.

Growers in Washington and British Columbia will produce twice as much fruit in 1910 as in 1908, the year of the record crop. Including peaches, apricots, cherries, berries and other soft fruits, the yield will be at least doubled owing to the increased acreage, while the apple crop will show an increase of about 25 per cent. Oregon, Idaho and Montana will have equally large crops as the result of increased acreage and trees coming into bearing this season.

With increased transportation facilities and the steady influx of settlers, the early attempts in the valleys and uplands have become more pretentious, sustained and systematic. Dry farming is practised extensively and irrigation plants have been established by private individuals and corporations, and the volcanic wastes so wonderfully rich and fertile and so peculiarly adapted to raising fruits, unblemished and perfect in size and color, are being rapidly reclaimed. The apple is king. More than 450,000 acres of lands

are devoted to orchards in the above territory, and pomologists estimate that the value of a full crop would undoubtedly equal $176,500,000.

Northwestern apples are in demand in the eastern and middle western states, and in Europe and Australia the markets are being extended year by year. Experts who have studied conditions in the Northwest, refer to the Pacific Coast as "the World's Fruit Basket," adding, there has been established in a comparatively short time a domain where the first foot of soil, properly cultivated, is worth more than all the mines from Alaska to Mexico, and all the forests in the same territory.

As gold was the strong magnet which sent the first adventurers across the unknown wastes of this continent to the California coast in 1849, so today the apple, the emperor of fruit, is attracting thousands to the western orchard belts. Millions of dollars have been invested in apple lands west of the Rockies during the last decade, and beautiful orchards of young trees today mark the spots where but yesterday was a waste of brown, sagebrush-covered desert.

Romance never played such a part in the world as in the fruit-growing districts of the west today. There is the romance of development, of commerce and of life that rivals the stories of centuries ago, when new empires were suddenly uncovered by people who never even dreamed of their existence. Just as the mystery and danger faded from the Far West when once it was "discovered," so has that vast stretch of territory come into its own.

The people of America are rapidly becoming fruit-eating nations. It is not so very long since the orange was considered a luxury, and this is true much more recently of grape fruit. Now they are common articles of diet. Many have expressed the opinion that apples should be as common and low-priced articles of food as bread and butter, eggs and milk. However, these have at times almost become luxuries in recent years.

Although the domestic and foreign demand for fruits has increased, strangely enough the production of the apple has steadily decreased. The apple crop for 1909 was only slightly in excess of one-third of that for the years 1896 and 1900, and much less than the crop for 1905, when the production reached a low figure.

Statistics gathered by commercial organizations show that the annual production of apples in the United States is becoming less in proportion to consumption each year, and has actually been less in the aggregate the last few years than formerly. The figures since 1895 follow:

Year	Barrels
1895	60,453,000
1896	69,070,000
1897	41,536,000
1898	28,570,000
1899	58,466,000
1900	56,820,000
1901	26,970,000
1902	46,625,000
1903	46,626,000
1904	45,360,000
1905	24,310,000
1906	38,280,000
1907	29,540,000
1908	25,450,000
1909	22,735,000

While we have not the exact figures, the same is true of eastern Canada, and authorities on the subject of apple cultivation declare that overproduction is out of the question, saying among other things:

"Our highest-grade Pacific Coast apples cannot be duplicated on the face of the earth, so we have the world for a market for our best apples. Our railroads and steamship lines are ready and glad to take our fruits to the ends of the earth. The person then who looks for this business to speedily become unprofitable does not understand the situation. The 'calamity howler' may scare some people, but not the intelligent fruit-grower who understands the situation.

"If the business of apple growing should be overdone in the east, it by no means follows that the intelligent and careful fruit grower on the Pacific Coast would be put out of a profitable business. The evidence multiplies on every hand that a grade of apples is raised on

20,000 PEOPLE LISTENING TO JUDGE W. W. B. McINNIS DELIVERING HIS ELOQUENT FUNERAL ORATION OVER KING EDWARD VII., VANCOUVER, B. C., MAY 20, 1910.

the Pacific slope, especially in the arid and semi-arid sections, that cannot be duplicated anywhere."

Professor H. E. Van Deman, a noted pomologist and judge of the fruit exhibits at Buffalo, Portland, Jamestown and Spokane during the second National apple show last November, on being asked what could be put into the soil to give the apples the best color, replied that it is not so much what is in the soil as what is overhead. "Sunlight is the chief factor in giving color and quality to apples," he added, "and on the Pacific slope conditions exist in this respect that cannot be found elsewhere in the world."

———o———

VANCOUVER THE MECCA OF THE FRUIT WORLD

October 31st to November 5th, 1910.

AT present writing there is every indication that the greatest apple show ever held in the world will take place at Vancouver, B.C., October 31st to November 5th inclusive, of the present year. Everything points to this as the psychological year in which to inaugurate and permanently establish a Canadian National Apple Show. The past season was an off year in fruit all over the American continent, and in the fruit-growing provinces of Canada and the Western States the trees have wintered well and the best of prospects now prevail for a bumper crop in 1910. The star of empire shines with an increased lustre in the west and the eyes of the world are on British Columbia, in spite of the blundering of Provincial or Dominion Governments.

It is therefore fitting that the first Canadian National Apple Show should be held in the commercial and educational centre of Canada's largest province, which is throbbing with the buoyancy of youth and quivering with a pent-up wealth of natural resources that the hand of the Omnipotent has been fostering for ages. With about $25,000 in cash to be distributed in prizes, 2,000,000 apples on display and the presence of thousands of visitors from various parts of the civilized world, including the foremost fruit-judges, growers, dealers and consumers, all assembled in the spacious and brilliantly lighted buildings of the Vancouver Exhibition Association, what better opportunity could be afforded our guests of seeing a practical demonstration of the climatic and soil conditions and productive capabilities of many parts of the great continent of North America? Because where the apple grows to perfection there the lot of mankind is indeed pleasant and profitable. Not only will the aesthetic taste of our people be satisfied by the artistic display of fruit and the gorgeously dainty decorations, but the choicest music, and she has some, that Vancouver can produce will be placed at the service of visitors to the Apple Show. No artificial heat is needed to keep fruit from freezing in Vancouver the first week in November, while the smiling face of the king of fruits, the beauty of Vancouver's fair sex, and the high-class musical entertainment engaged for the occasion will satisfy the taste of the most exacting connoisseur.

Kings of the nations pass away, but the king of fruits reigns on forever.

Next year we hope to see one of the Eastern provinces take up the burden of the Canadian National Apple Show and make it an annual event with an educational and publicity value that cannot be equalled in any other way.

———o———

Some parts of British Columbia still grow apples unmolested by codling moth. The mountain-girt valleys are particularly adapted for repelling insect invasions. If the growers in such districts realize what is good for their pockets they will maintain a stern, unremitting watch for the first sign of this moth, which will come as surely as it has come to nearly every apple district on this continent. Prompt, concerted action whenever the moth appears will be worth thousands of dollars to the growers.—Canadian Horticulturist.

We endorse the warning in the above item, but object to the misleading character of the first sentence. Instead of only "some parts of British Columbia still growing apples unmolested by codling moth," we doubt if the Editor of the Canadian Horticulturist could at present find a codling moth in any part of British Columbia.—Editor.

Vacation Money Awards

Editor, The Fruit Magazine.

We, the undersigned judges appointed to examine the numerous letters received in connection with your word contest, which closed on May 14th, beg to report as follows:

For the largest lists of correctly spelled words (proper nouns excepted) found in the English language and formed from the letters contained in the words,

"The Fruit Magazine,"

According to the conditions of the contest, we award:

First prize, $10.00, to Miss Wanda Schwesinger, 283 Fifth avenue east, Vancouver, B.C., for 1,003 words.

Second prize, $5.00, to Miss Bertha E. Bentley, Oil City, Ont., for 951 words.

The next ten largest lists were furnished by E. T. Wade, Rural Route No. 1, Cloverdale, B.C.; Miss E. W. Campbell, Willow Point, B.C.; Miss Grace E. Sherman, 35 Gloucester street, Ottawa, Ont.; S. A. Church, 575 Concord avenue, Toronto, Ont.; Mary L. Wilson, 2303 Westminster avenue, Vancouver, B.C.; Alfred T. Clark, 920 Bidwell street, Vancouver, B.C.; Miss Kathie Kenmure, 817 14th avenue E., Vancouver, B.C.; Miss Sadie C. Cooper, 30 Belgrave road, Rathmines, Dublin, Ireland; A. Stewart, Mt. Tolmie, Victoria, B.C.; J. Chapple, Glenbow, Alberta; each of whom is entitled to one year's subscription to The Fruit Magazine.

List No. 7 was received from Miss Nellie Kilt, 183 Albert street, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 14 from S. A. Church, 575 Concord avenue, Toronto, Ont.; No. 28 from Mrs. H. Nixon, Perry Siding, Nelson, B.C.; No. 56 from E. T. Wade, Rural Route No. 1, Cloverdale, B.C.; each of whom is entitled to $2.50.

(Signed)

CECIL T. M. SHAPFORD,
(Advertising Mgr., Westminster Columbian).
WILLIAM BURNS,
(Principal, Prov. Normal School, Vanc. B.C.).
W. P. ARGUE,
(Supt., Vancouver Public Schools).

Vancouver, B.C., May 21st, 1910.

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Our Ottawa Letter

From Our Own Representative at the National Capital.

STRAWBERRIES from the southern states have been rather plentiful here since the opening of spring. At Easter they were bringing 60 cents per 4-5 quart basket, retail. In the last days of March receipts increased and the retail price fell to 50 cents, and in the first week of April to 40 cents and then successively to 25 cents and 18 cents. The first week of May the average price was 15 cents a box, and once or twice during inclement weather when the sales were slow two boxes went for twenty-five cents. The first regular shipment of berries usually received here in early spring are from Florida, followed in March by consignments from North Carolina. In April berries also come in from Maryland and after that from New Jersey, plentiful and cheap, and at the tail end of them all our own local luscious fruit appears, unsurpassed in every good quality to be found in a berry by any of the importations from south of the line. The American berries have to contend with the long railway journey, are picked and despatched before fully ripe and at times, if the weather has been cool, a large proportion when on sale here is found to be still not quite ripe, that is, slightly hard and sharp to the taste. But if the weather becomes hot and receipts are heavy much of the fruit spoils before it can be disposed of, and what cannot be cleared out quickly at the lowest price is soon unavailable and a loss. By the bye, one of our largest fruit dealers here tells me he supplies berries for Christmas and New Year dinners and parties. They come from Florida and command 75 cents a box. Of course the quantity received is not very large. As another man remarked: "'Tis not every $20-a-week-man can afford 75 cents strawberries."

Eastern trade reports early in the month stated that holders of apples had been gradually getting rid of their stocks but at prices, they claimed, that did not show them any profit. I know of dealers here who not only made no profit but made more or less severe losses. It is true prices were away up, creating a general impression that the dealers must have pocketed immense profits. But that happy event was not always achieved. The wholesale men had to pay far higher prices themselves for the fruit than the circumstances of the trade warranted; and unduly high prices moreover do not usually encourage quick sales and cash returns. Then again, notwithstanding every precaution, bad picking and false marking did a lot of damage to business. So, in one way and another, the past year from the wholesale apple dealers' standpoint was not as a rule a very bright one. It would have paid better in a great many cases to have had low prices and good business all around. "Small profits and quick returns" is a good motto alike for producers and dealers, better by far for everyone concerned than "high prices and slow returns."

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, has something to say apropos of this high prices question in his report published in the last issue of the official Census and Statistics Monthly. The apple season of 1909-10, the commissioner says, was rather unsatisfactory to many engaged in the export trade. The crop was a fairly large one, and the high prices paid in the fall induced growers and packers to market many apples of very inferior quality, making the total quantity marketed much larger than was expected. The high price to the consumer, coupled with poor keeping quality owing to the warm weather in the autumn, discouraged consumption in a very marked degree, and the inevitable slump followed. The situation was made all the worse on the local markets by the comparatively low price and large quantity of oranges offered. It was very common during the winter to find oranges being sold cheaper than apples in the same shop. Notwithstanding the slump in the wholesale market and the large quantity of apples yet undisposed of, the retail price has been maintained at a high figure in many cases for inferior fruit. Much of the stock put away by retailers and jobbers in cellars and other unsuitable storage places has not kept well and the apples offered for sale have presented a very unattractive appearance. Nothing so encourages the sale of apples as a display of sound handsome fruit of the right variety."

In a recent interview published in a local paper, one of the fruit-dealers of the capital stated that the duties on fruits and vegetables imported from the southern states paid last winter by Ottawa importers amounted to upwards of thirty thousand dollars. He contended that the government might knock off these duties and no one in Canada would be the worse for it; but the householders, who have to pay higher prices in consequence of the duties, would be so much in pocket. Assuming the other Canadian cities to be taking something like the same proportion of fruits and vegetables from the south during the winter and spring months as Ottawa, the housekeepers of the Dominion might save not very far from a million dollars hard cash yearly by free entry of these articles. The person interviewed further stated that imports of fruit from the southern states and Pacific Coast had been heavy all the winter and with the spring those of vegetables are largely increasing the sum total paid out of the pockets of the Canadian people under the foregoing heads. The principal imports at present are tomatoes, celery, cabbage, beans, asparagus and strawberries. Now we shall soon be getting plums, pears and peaches from California, none of which can be had from Canadian soil until midsummer or thereabouts. The following are given as the estimated approximate payments for customs duties for Ottawa alone during the present season: Tomatoes, $3,000; celery, $3,000; cabbage, $5,000; beans and asparagus, $500; strawberries, $7,000; California fruits, peaches, pears, plums, water melons, $10,000; Georgia fruits of the same line, $1,000.

Sir Robert Kyffin Thomas' report to the government of South Australia on the prospects of trade, particularly in fruit between that country and Canada, is expected here to be followed by the appointment shortly of a trade representative in Canada of the state referred to. Sir Robert, it will be remembered, was one of the Australian delegates to the Imperial Press Conference, and the Governor of South Australia further commissioned him to enquire and report on trade openings in Canada for South Australian products generally. Sir Robert passed through Canada on his way to London and devoted considerable attention in British Columbia, the prairie provinces and Eastern Canada, to the question of markets for fruit shipments from South Australia, their summer season November to April being our winter season. The result of his enquiries was to satisfy him a good market could be found in Canada for Australian fruits and a number of other products besides, and he made a report on the subject to his government, finding that an extensive and profitable trade could be done.

No fault will be found with the appointments made to the advisory board of the Ontario provincial fruit experimental farm at Jordan station. Principal Creelman, of Guelph Agricultural College; E. D. Smith, ex-M.P. for Wentworth county, and F. A. Goring are competent men. During the time Mr. Smith attended his parliamentary duties here, he did excellent service for Canada's fruit interests on all occasions when matters relating to fruit happened to come to the front in the House. He did more than any private member to open the eyes of the country to the magnitude and the extraordinary growth of the fruit industry in Canada and its future possibilities. The new board can be relied on to take advantage of every opportunity to make the fruit experimental farm of the province of Ontario a reliable and valuable factor in every way in connection with the fruit interests of the country.

There have been additions to the Dominion Government staff of fruit inspectors. A rearrangement of the staff last year enabled more inspectors to be assigned to points in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces. Previous to last session there was an inspector at Winnipeg, another at Calgary and one at Vancouver. For the season of 1909 an assistant inspector was appointed at Winnipeg, another was located at Regina, and a third one at Lethbridge. This meant that each inspector had a very much smaller territory to cover than the inspectors formerly had, and the time saved in travelling was devoted to actual inspection. Thus the work accomplished by the increased number of inspectors was out of proportion to the actual increase in the staff.

By an arrangement with the Depart-

ment of Customs, officers of that department at Nelson and at Grand Forks, B.C., were appointed fruit inspectors at a nominal salary, for the special purpose of watching the importation of American fruit and seeing that the marking of the packages and the grading of the fruit complied with the requirements of Canadian law.

The experiments in the storage of apples which the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner's branch of the Department of Agriculture conducted during the past winter by authority of the Minister of Agriculture have shown conclusively, according to the last Census and Statistics bulletin report from Mr. J. A. Ruddick, the Commissioner, the possibility of keeping apples in a sound condition and without waste if placed in cold storage as soon as taken from the tree, no matter what the conditions are at harvest time. Seven car-loads of apples were purchased in the orchards last fall and were removed to cold storage immediately after being picked. They have been carried at a temperature of 30 to 32 degrees all winter and to-day at London, St. John and Montreal, says the Commissioner, we have Baldwins, Greenings and Spies in perfect condition, crisp and juicy, showing no appreciable waste. Apples that were packed in barrels in the orchards last fall are being shipped now without repacking. This saving will pay the extra cost of cold storage. Cold storage of apples is not always so successful, for the reason that they are generally allowed to remain too long after picking before they are put in storage. The damage is usually done during the first week or two after picking. There is no use of depending on cold storage to preserve over-mature, bruised or imperfect fruit.

Here is another paragraph from the Commissioner's report, on a matter of very great importance to everyone in the fruit trade: "The question of cold storage has been much in the public eye during the past few months and some very stupid things have been said about it. Suggestions to limit the period of storage ignore the fact that the condition of the goods when placed in store is of infinitely greater importance than the length of the storage period. There may be abuses—there are in most lines of business—but the broad facts remain that the cold storage warehouse enlarges the market during periods when surplus stocks are available and thus encourages production and it is, after all is said, the law of supply and demand which regulates the price of food products."

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Lumber Co. Ltd.
KAMLOOPS, B. C.

BANK OF VANCOUVER.

THIS month the Bank of Vancouver opens its doors to the public for business, adding another strong unit to the already large group of Vancouver's financial institutions.

Starting in with a capital of $2,000,000 in 20,000 shares of $100 each, we predict for this institution a liberal patronage from the business public. The officers are:

R. P. McLennan, president; M. B. Carlin, vice-president; A. L. Dewar, general manager. The directors are: His Honor T. W. Paterson, Lieutenant-Governor British Columbia; J. A. Mitchell, Esq., capitalist, Victoria, B. C.; L. W. Shatford, Esq., M. L. A., merchant, Hedley, B. C.; W. H. Malkin, Esq., The W. H. Malkin Co., Ltd., Wholesale Grocers, Vancouver, B.C.; R. P. McLennan, Esq., McLennan, McFeely & Co., Ltd., wholesale hardware, Vancouver, B.C.; H. L. Jenkins, Esq., President H. L. Jenkins Lumber Co., Seattle, Wash., President Vancouver Timber & Trading Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.; J. A. Harvey, Esq., K.C., formerly of Cranbrook, B.C., Vancouver, B.C.; M. B. Carlin, Esq., capitalist, Victoria, B.C.; E. H. Heaps, Esq., E. H. Heaps & Co., Lumber and Timber, President Columbia Trust Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

Premises have been secured in the Flack Block, on the corner of Hastings and Cambie Streets, without doubt the best site in the City, central and adjacent as it is to the shipping and the wholesale and retail business. The space secured permits of most desirable arrangement for the convenience of the public and quick despatch of business.

Referring to the proposed visit of Canadian Fruit-growers to Great Britain, Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Birmingham, says:

Without deprecating the value of an official delegation entrusted with a definite mission, and instructed to issue a formal report after their investigations, it should be remarked that such was not the plan originally suggested by this office. On the contrary, it was hoped that there would be an informal excursion of a large number of well-to-do fruit-growers of Canada, organized as it were spontaneously, though carried out systematically, and forming an ideal holiday in which pleasure, profit and actual business might take equal shares. Canadian manufacturers realized this ideal some years ago, and it is still thought that the fruit-growers might be no less successful.

The Shenandoah Nurseries
Offer for Fall and Winter Trade a Complete Assortment of
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Fruit Tree Stocks
Mahaleb, Mazzard, Myrobolan and Pear
Apple Seedlings
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All grades—straight or branched.
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Son of a Queen—enshrined in every heart.
Son of a Prince—who played a noble part.
"Victoria the Great"—blazons the roll of fame.
"Albert the Good"—a loved and honored name.
Thy name shall written be on history's page.
"Edward the Peacemaker"—adorned our age.
"Half mast the flag! The King, the King is dead!"
Dim is each eye and bowed is every head!
By "Peaceful Victories" thou didst thy realm defend.
"Our KING'S no more," we mourn, each one, a FRIEND. —Felix Penne.

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Offer for sale twelve sections of exceptionally fine selected agricultural land close to

FORT GEORGE

on the line of the G. T. P., at

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This is about one half the price that is being asked elsewhere for this class of Fort George land.

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Ontario's Progressive Spirit

By P. W. HODGETTS, Horticultural Branch Ontario Department of Agriculture.

THIS branch is the most recently organized of those composing the Ontario department of agriculture. The first report was issued in 1909 to cover the previous year's work. The branch was formed as the result of the expansion of the work growing out of the enforcement of the San Jose Scale act and the Foul Brood act, and the bringing into the department of the offices of the Fruit-growers' and Bee-keepers' associations and of the fruit experiment stations.

This branch has charge of the enforcement of the regulations controlling the fumigation and sale of nursery stock in Ontario and also the provisions of the San Jose Scale act respecting the inspection and treatment of the San Jose scale in orchards. The work is carried on through four regular department inspectors and seventeen local inspectors, the latter appointed by the municipal councils and paid partly by them and partly by the department. The department men supervise all nursery stock as it is dug out in the spring and fall of the year and see that such stock is properly fumigated for the destruction of the San Jose scale and other insect pests. The local orchard inspectors are in charge of the scale infestations outside of the nurseries and are subordinate to the chief inspector whose work is under this branch. It is to the credit of these men that as yet no serious outbreak of the San Jose scale has occurred in any districts of the province other than those where it was first discovered. The nurserymen in the majority of cases have heartily co-operated in this work.

For the past three years the department of agriculture has offered each year to pay a bonus to owners of orchards who would spray their trees under certain regulations drawn up by this branch. The inspection of such spraying has been carried on by a number of trained men sent out by this branch, and their instructions have been to, as far as possible, act not merely as inspectors, but also to give as much information as possible to the growers in respect to the spraying of the trees, insect pests and general orchard practice.

The past year in co-operation with the pomological branch of the Agricultural College at Guelph a number of men were placed in the field for the summer, making what are known as orchard surveys. The territory covered embraced the counties of Lambton, Huron, Kent, Simcoe, and the township of North Grimsby. The reports of the men employed—who were in all cases students fro mthe Agricultural College—contained a great deal of valuable information which will be of use not only to the department in following up with other instructional work, but will also be a guide to those residing in the districts covered. This work will be continued during the present year.

An important feature of the branch work has been the exhibiting of our fruit productions in various parts of the world, with the idea, first, of opening up new markets, and second, showing our growers the very latest methods of grading and packing fruits, newest styles of packages, etc. With the first idea in view exhibits have been held at a number of points in Great Britain and in the Western provinces, while for the second purpose special exhibits have been made at the Industrial exhibition and the Ontario Horticultural exhibition, held in November each year in Toronto. As a result of these exhibitions and the other work resulting therefrom a tremendous amount of fruit is now going to places where it was unheard of five years ago. This year an effort will be made to establish a market for our peaches in Great Britain. Despite all that has been said about the bad packing of Ontario fruit there is now being sent out of the province thousands of packages bearing the name of the various

growers and associations which are above suspicion. One of the leading fruit inspectors is authority for the statement that the basket packing has improved to a very remarkable degree during recent years and that there is now practically no complaint in respect to this trade.

Another feature of the work which is being looked after is that of organizing fruit shipping associations throughout the province. Five years ago there were not over half a dozen of such associations in existence. At present the number is thirty-six. Their shipments range from hundreds of cars of tender fruits put out last year by the St. Catharines Cold Storage Company down to three or four cars of apples sold by the weakest of the associations. One of the most pleasing features of this work is the extension of these associations throughout the Niagara district. It seems likely that these will so cover the tender fruit districts that they will this year be in a position to make a beginning of some system whereby tender fruits will be more evenly divided over the markets of the Dominion, thus preventing the disastrous gluts which have sometimes occurred in the past.

Experimental work in fruit growing is carried on under the direction of this branch at a number of points throughout the province where have been established on the farms of prominent growers experimental fruit stations. These, in addition to variety tests of all kinds of fruit, are engaged in experiments with fertilizers, spraying materials, seed selection, culture tests, etc. A large station with an area of some ninety-five acres has been established at Jordan Harbor in Lincoln county and is already in a position to give out valuable information in respect to vegetables, small fruits, drainage tests, sod culture, cover crops, etc.

In addition to all the regular lines of work there are numerous matters which arise during each year and often develop into work of an extensive character. Outbreaks of various insect pests are reported from time to time and inspectors are needed at one to determine the extent of infestation, etc., before anything definite can be done. For instance, last season the Dominion entomologist was notified that the dreaded Brown Tail moth was being imported in the large quantities of French seed lings which were brought into the province every year by nurserymen for budding and grafting. We were asked to assist in preventing an outbreak of the pest, and have during the past and present seasons worked with the Dominion authorities in the necessary inspection. Another instance last season was where two cases of San Jose scale were reported in districts hitherto free from this pest. These were at once traced, and while in one instance the infestation was merely local, the other has required weeks of work on the part of our inspector in tracing other trees which were sent out with the same lot of stock by one of our nurseries.

There is no doubt that the interest taken in fruit growing in the province has assumed large proportions in recent years and that such interest will go on increasing as it is shown that the business is an exceedingly profitable one. It will be the aim of this branch to endeavor to keep in touch with all of the work carried on and to lead in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the industry.

FRAZER APPLE TREE.

Field and Greenhouse

Tomatoes

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Other Fruits and Vegetables.

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YOUNG PEACHES.

FROM the California Fruit Grower we clip the following sensible remarks re allowing young peach trees to bear too early. Canadian growers should heed this advice not only with regard to their peach trees, but the same rule applies with equal force to apples, pears and plums.

"A large number of peach trees on the Farms Company's tract and adjacent colonies are just three years old. Their owners in many instances expect to tax these young trees this season with an income crop. It is a mistake to do this.

"Three year old peach trees should be permitted only to make a very small start in bearing fruit—say a dozen or so to the tree. These young trees need all the vitality they possess for timber growth up to the fourth and even the fifth and sixth year. If allowed to fruit too early they will be stunted and dwarfed in after-years and will be short lived. It is no small outlay of labor and money to establish a peach orchard. Care should therefore be taken to avoid overloading the young trees.

"The order of bearing should be as follows: Just a few fruits at three years of age, one-third of a crop at four, half a crop at five and a full crop at six years of age. In this manner an orchard will be established for a quarter of a century.

"If the young trees be overcropped, the orchard will last only a few years and will deliver a poor quality of undersized fruit at that. The practice invites disaster right from the start. Don't do it."

THE FRAZER APPLE.

EXPERIENCED growers predict that the Frazer apple tree, growing in the Walla Walla valley, near Walla Walla, Wash., southwest of Spokane, will yield between 150 and 200 bushels of fruit this season, thus breaking its record of 126 1-2 boxes in 1907, the highest production from a single tree known anywhere in the world. The tree bore 70 boxes in 1906, 42 boxes in 1908 and 45 boxes

in 1909. More than 500 barrels of fruit have been picked from its limbs since it came into bearing in the spring of 1871.

The tree was grown without irrigation from a seedling planted by Cantrel R. Frazer in 1866, two years after he settled in the valley. It is 42 feet in height and its branches spread 57 feet from tip to tip. This is shown by the positions of the two men at the sides of the accompanying photograph, taken a few days ago, when the branches were laden with pink and white blossoms.

The trunk is seven feet in circumference at the base and measures six feet six inches just below the first limb, which is four feet from the ground and measures four feet seven inches. Mr. Frazer, who planted the seedling, is standing at the trunk of the tree. The tree is sound and healthy, despite the fact that it has produced fruit every season for nearly 40 years.

Professor W. S. Thornber, horticulturist of the Washington State College; J. A. Balmer, former state horticultural commissioner of Washington, and R. A. Jones, a practical orchardist of Spokane county, composing the nomenclature committee of the Washington State Horticultural Association, have sent the following report to that organization in classifying the Frazer tree:

"We submit the name of Coppeii and the following description: The fruit is medium to large, roundish oblate irregular and slightly ribbed. The cavity is deep, broad, russeted and slightly wavy. The stem is short and heavy. The basin is narrow, abrupt, deep and wavy. The calyx is half open to closed.

'The color is yellowish green, faintly mottled with reddish purple in sunny side—dots are large, irregular green and russeted. The flesh is yellowish white, mellow, juicy, coarse grained, of a mild sub-acid to sweet flavor and of fair quality.

"The cup is conical, stamens medium, core large, closed seeds, few dark brown and plump. The season is early to medium winter."

ADVERTISING.

MR. Hugh Chalmers, the successful head of the National Cash Register and the Chalmers-Detroit Motor Car concerns, has this to say about advertising:

"The relation of salesmanship to advertising is the closest relationship known—closer than friends; closer than a team under a single yoke; closer than brothers; closer than man and wife, as there can never be separation and divorce; all salesmanship is advertising, and all advertising is part salesmanship; they are the twin-screw engines that drive the ship of business; they are like a chemical compound, each contains the other and is itself the thing contained.

"So with salesmanship and advertising. Each is a power alone, but combine them and you have the greatest business producing force known. It takes brains to create and combine them, and it takes nerve to touch them off, but the results are worth while.

"Every ad. is a salesman; every salesman is an ad. Advertising is salesmanship plus publicity. Salesmanship is advertising, plus getting the order signed.

"Advertising and salesmanship are alike in that in both you are trying to influence the human mind—trying to teach people to believe in you and your goods. Advertising is teaching; so is salesmanship.

"The close relationship of salesmanship to advertising is most apparent perhaps when we get clear down to bedrock and discover the real foundation of salesmanship—of doing business successfully. The whole business world rests on a foundation of confidence. When confidence is gone, business is gone. Individual salesmanship depends upon confidence as much as any other transaction in business. If a man has confidence in you and in your goods you can sell him. You cannot make many sales where confidence is lacking. If your prospect lacks confidence in you then your entire efforts must go to building up in his mind a feeling of confidence. Now the greatest builder of confidence is publicity—advertising. Lack of confidence is usually due to ignorance. Unless you know a man well you haven't confidence in him. Unless you know a business house well you haven't confidence in that house. The greatest foe of ignorance is publicity. The saying that 'publicity corrects all abuses' is a true one. Advertising makes you acquainted with the public. It gives people knowledge about you and your goods, and knowledge is absolutely essential to confidence. Big advertising looks like big sales; it makes people familiar with you, it unconsciously creates confidence. Without a doubt the greatest force today in the interest of confidence—in the interest of credit if you will— is advertising."

FINE DISPLAY OF FRUIT.

MANY of the fruit shows this season have been more comprehensive in their collections of exhibits than that held at Amphitheatre on the Friday and Saturday of last week, but few of the displays have been more representative from a district point of view. These orchardists recognise that the success of the annual fixture depends upon their own efforts, and they take care to see that the stalls are filled with the best they are capable of producing. Almost without exception the fruit was of high quality, though frequently it was not shown to best advantage. This, however, was due to the lack of experience in staging exhibits, most of the entrants being new to the show bench. Some dozen or more collections of Jonathan apples formed a really capital display, and though specimens of the fruit were on the large side, the section, taken as a whole, was equal to any exhibited this season. Again in the Rome Beauty class this same fault was pronounced, many of the competitors staging the largest fruit to be found in the orchards. These growers send heavy consignments of fruit to the German market and as the demand in that part of the world is for large, well-grown specimens, they have naturally become accustomed to regard size as one of the essential points. But, despite such weaknesses as were apparent, it was evident from the general quality of the produce that the district is capable of growing as fine fruit as is to be seen in any part of the state. Only in fruit grown under ideal conditions are the same clear skins and rich colorings noticeable as characterized the whole of the fruit exhibits.

When staging fruit for exhibition purposes, it is important that the specimens

The Why and Wherefore
OF
Fruit Farming
ON THE
"Dry Belt" of British Columbia
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selected should be as nearly uniform in size as possible. Many of our judges. when deciding on the relative merits of the exhibits submitted, take a cursory glance over the class under examination, and almost unconsciously choose half-a-dozen of the best dishes for further inspection. Such exhibits as are eliminated at the first glance usually contain fruit of an uneven size, for this fault is always the most marked. The same applies to the examination of case fruits, in which grading and packing are of importance. A loosely packed or unevenly graded case seldom fails to attract attention, and no matter what the quality or condition of the fruit may be, the case is unlikely to receive more consideration. Some of the exhibitors at the Amphitheatre Show were under the impression that the fruit would be judged according to the appearance of the top layer. Consequently when the cases were opened on their sides any fruit of varying size that had been used to tighten up the under rows was exposed to view, and often led to the condemnation of the exhibit. Other among the more common faults lay in plucking the fruit from the trees in such a manner as to separate the stalks from the fruit, and in rubbing the bloom from the surface of the exhibits or polishing. Mention of these errors is made here because of the great interest shown by the exhibitors, who evidently were anxious to know the cause of their failure. So far as the trueness to type and the coloring and commercial value of the exhibits were concerned, the judges had practically no faults to find.—"Australasian," Melbourne, Aust.

Growers

We handle all kinds of Fruit and Vegetables on consignment, and guarantee to get very best price going on anything shipped to us. Send along a trial shipment and see what we can do for you.

—

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A SUGGESTION.

(Editor, The Fruit Magazine.)

Allow me to compliment you on your paper, its purpose, get-up and contents. A glance at the front page of its several issues strikes one with the consciousness of the neatness, caution and artistic tastes of the guiding hands behind it.

As fruit-growers we are beginning to look upon your creation (The Fruit Magazine) to fill the same position and do for our fruit-growers in B. C., the same as that occupied and accomplished by "Better Fruit" in the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho across the border.

We realize that the scope of your paper is not only local, but also provincial and national.

It therefore becomes essential that all fruit-growers in B. C. should join hands in promoting its usefulness, by making it their standard medium, by which all subjects relating to the fruit industry could be ventilated for our enlightenment as well as that of our government, now contemplating new activity in its effort to promote this important industry of our province, by bringing it up to a business standard concurrent with modern times.

All industrial enterprises of any prominence nowadays are founded upon

BERRY BASKETS

WE CARRY A FULL STOCK OF
Fruit Boxes, Crates and Baskets
NO ORDER TOO LARGE OR TOO SMALL
WM. RENNIE CO., Limited
TORONTO—MONTREAL—WINNIPEG—VANCOUVER
VANCOUVER BRANCH, 122 HASTINGS STREET W.

the latest scientific discoveries and advancement perfected to keep pace with one another.

In fruit and agriculture we are somewhat behind our brethren in other callings, especially as to the business conduct of our industry.

Our government, in its zeal of endeavor to help and promote the productive capacity of our farms, has somewhat overlooked the necessity for a modern method of improving the distribution of our products.

We are now at a stage when the aid of our government is needed for this purpose, or most of the fruits of its previous efforts will be wasted.

We appreciate and admit that by the education going forth from our agricultural schools and colleges we have learned to grow two blades where formerly we grew only one and we now come forward to ask its help and assistance as to how to distribute the two blades amongst the public so as not to cause unhealthy conditions such as glut, famine or monopolistic contraction.

With this in view I shall try to put forth a few suggestions as a feasible solution to this perplexing condition in our fruit and agricultural industry and also call upon other of my brother fruit-growers to do the same:

Nowadays when a modern manufacturing concern or commercial establishment run against a perplexing condition marring the prosperity of their business, they call in and employ what is called a "captain of industry," to help them find "the why" and "the way" out of it.

What, brother fruit-grower, if we do the same?

In looking around for the best and most permanent solution to this question, my thoughts wandered into a railway dispatcher's office. (Personally I have not been there, but have a vision of its practical operation). The main point sought is to concentrate the whole system under his charge into a clear vision before his eyes, so he practically can see the movements of every wheel on the road in motion, and with his thumb and forefinger touch and direct them so as to avoid collision and blockade, that all may run smoothly and with dispatch.

A system perfected somewhat on the same principle is what we fruit-growers and farmers want, especially for the marketing of our perishable products, such as berries, plums and peaches, to the production of which our dales and mountain slopes, with their ideal climate, are so admirably adapted. In a few years our fruit industry bids fair to surpass in monetary value that of any other industry within our border.

My suggestion would be that the government, under the auspices of the farmers' institutes, establish what could be known as the "Farmer's Exchange of Information." The operating office should be located at a telegraphic centre in B.C. The most important office equipment should be a map or chart made on the principle of that used by a chief dispatcher, indicating at least all the places to which perishable products are shipped from points in B. C.; with this, corresponding files and chart tabulated for entering of dispatches and reports coming in and going out of the Exchange and so arranged that the manager at any time could have a bird's-eye view of the daily movements of all products reported.

During berry season all reports concerning perishable goods from and to the Exchange should be by wire. The Exchange, at the end of each day, should wire the compiled reports to the organizations affiliated to it. The reporting staff could be appointed from each Farmers' Institute, fruit or agricultural organizations, also isolated individuals wishing to be in touch with the Exchange. Custom-house officers should be stationed at each international shipping point, who should report kind, quantity and destination, on arrival, of all entries of this kind.

In localities where neither of the above-named agencies would be available, the R.R. agents at such points would be the most practicable men, if obtainable.

In cities of ten thousand inhabitants or more, I would suggest a paid reporter for the most part of the year.

Railways and telegraph companies should be approached for a practical co-operative working agreement with the Exchange.

Stationery for reports by wire or mail should be furnished by the government to each reporting agency, so as to avoid mistakes.

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Each institute or organization should be taxed at least to the extent of the cost of a daily report to the Exchange (during berry season by wire and for the rest of the shipping season by mail).

Any citizen, on application to the Exchange for its daily or weekly reports, should be entitled to receive same by payment of an amount covering the postage. Newspapers willing to publish the report should receive same free of charge.

The function of the Exchange should, to begin with, only be that of receiving and reporting the movements of the products, the available resources of supply and demand, with the ruling prices as reported. Guided by this, each locality, fruit or agricultural organization should solve their own salvation for marketing their products to the best advantage, and when they have mastered the problem of local co-operation, this Exchange could go a step further.

I would further suggest that upon application from any local fruit or agricultural organization in a position to equip their home office on the same plan as that of the Exchange, the government should assist them in getting a map or chart of their district, indicating on same all the settlers, on a scale of not less than one square inch for each 5-acre plot, and further assist and instruct them for the rest of the office equipment.

A locality or organization, with an office as thus, an attendant; telephone communication with most of its members, would at all times be in a position to put its hands on all the products of the locality available, be it for immediate shipment or future delivery.

The advantage to fruit-growers, farmers, merchants and the public at large of a business method of handling our products as outlined, should be apparent to the most sceptical.

O. J. WIGEN.

Victoria, B.C.

LANDOWNERS IN SCOTLAND.

Concentration of Large Areas in Hands of a Few People.

THE manner in which the land of Great Britain is concentrated in the hands of the few instead of being distributed among the many is very strikingly illustrated in the case of the Highlands of Scotland.

The London "Leader" points out that the figures given below in regard to the ownership of the soil are taken from the New Domesday Book, published thirty years ago. Since then there has been no census or registration of any kind; but the movement towards the division of the land has been practically nil in these districts. If anything, there has rather been a tendency towards the concentration of land in still fewer hands. The aggregate figures given below may, therefore, be taken to be well within the mark today, though the details and the names of the landowners may have varied.

The total area of the counties of the North of Scotland—forming practically what is called the "Highlands"—is 13,206,400 acres. It is a remarkable fact that no fewer than:

(1) 11,150,313 acres belong to 371 owners.

(2) 7,726,765 acres belong to 55 owners.

(3) 5,566,555 acres belong to 24 owners.

(4) 3,436,120 acres belong to 8 owners.

The situation may be brought home in another way—thus:

194 owners, each possessing between 1 and 10,000 acres, own between them 932,264 acres.

69 owners, each possessing between 10 and 20,000 acres, own between them 940,009 acres.

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References—Merchants' Bank of Canada, Victoria Fruit Growers Exchange Ltd.

53 owners, each possessing between 20 and 50,000 acres, own between them 1,576,270 acres.

31 owners, each possessing between 50 and 100,000 acres, own between them 2,160,215 acres.

16 owners, each possessing between 100 and 200,000 acres, own between them 2,130,435 acres.

8 owners, each possessing 200,000 or more acres, own between them 3,436,127 acres.

A glance at the names of the owners of the Highlands is interesting. Here, for instance, are the proprietors of the estates of over 200,000 acres:

Owner.	Extent of Estate. Acres.
Earl of Breadalbane	438,358
Earl of Fife	249,230
Sir Alexander Matheson	220,663
Lady Matheson	424,560
Duke of Richmond	269,292
Earl of Seafield	305,930
Duke of Sutherland	1,326,454
Duke of Atholl	201,640
	3,436,127

Here again, is a list of the owners of between 100,000 and 200,000 acres:

	Acres.
Duke of Argyll	175,114
Donald Cameron of Lochiel	125,574
Sir R. A. Cathcart	111,169
The Chisholm	113,255
Earl of Dalhousie	138,602
G. R. Farquharson	107,801
Sir G. Macpherson Grant	111,223
Lord Lovat	181,791
Lord Macdonald	129,919
Sir K. J. S. Mackenzie	164,680
The Mackintosh	124,181
The MacLeod	141,679
Duke of Montrose	103,447
Duke of Portland	101,000
Sir G. Ramsden	138,090
Sir C. Ross	165,000
	2,130,435

As Others See Us

To the people who buy picture postcards, bearing attractive scenes of British Columbia, to send to friends or relatives in other parts, attention is directed to The Fruit Magazine, published in Vancouver, as a souvenir that should prove an acceptable change. Each issue of this excellent publication contains a number of beautiful orchard scenes as well printed as the pictures in any first-class illustrated magazine. The Fruit Magazine is only in its infancy and such a creditable infant should be assisted to exist and encouraged to grow, Its circulation in the parts of the world from which this province is trying to entice settlers could not fail to materially help the movement. Every person who expects to profit through the development of British Columbia should take a practical interest in increasing its number of readers. Practical interest in this case means the transfer of a dollar to the publisher who is returning more than value received. This is a free and unsolicited boost—at least a dollar's worth—for a deserving cause.—Pioneer News, Alberni, B. C.

The Fruit Magazine, published at Vancouver, B.C., claims to be the only magazine in Canada entirely devoted to the fruit industry. Eastern fruit growers will find it interesting, not only for the information which it gives about western methods, but for that which applies to the east as well as to the west. Among the articles in the April number are "More About Co-operation," "Bees and Fruit," "Things Worth Knowing about Spraying," "Why Trust Busters Starve in Canada," and "Growing Fancy Strawberries." — Canadian Champion, Milton, Ont.

From the ready pen of Mr. Maxwell Smith, for so many years the Dominion fruit inspector in British Columbia, we are never disappointed in getting something good. Now the editor of The Fruit Magazine, he is a recognized power in advancing the horticultural interests of the province. The May issue of his magazine contains a number of fine illustrations, and among the several interesting articles is one of particular interest to Vancouverites, entitled "Vancouver's Environs."—The World, Vancouver, B. C.

Nous accusons reception de la superbe revue illustree The Fruit Magazine, la seule revue canadienne se consacrant exclusivement a l'industrie Fruitiere. $1.00 par annee a Vancouver, C.A. —Arthabaska L'Union.

The fruit growers of British Columbia are fortunate in their organ The Fruit Magazine, published in Vancouver by Maxwell Smith. Each issue contains matter highly interesting to the industry and the magazine is maintaining its standard of excellence.—Gazette, Hedley, B. C.

The fruit interests of British Columbia are steadily enlarging, evidence of which is given by the fact that Vancouver has now a monthly magazine entitled The Fruit Magazine, which is the only magazine in Canada devoted entirely to the interests of fruit growers, fruit dealers and fruit consumers, and it appeals to everybody who uses fruit in any form. What is already accomplished in fruit raising in the Pacific Province, the greater things yet to be accomplished, the possibilities of success, with suggestions, good advice and a reasonable stimulus to all who are in the fruit business as growers, packers, sellers, form the chief topics of The Fruit Magazine. We learn from it that the two greatest apple shows the world has ever seen were those at Spokane, Wash., in 1908 and 1909, and at both of these the British Columbia fruit had a commanding position. Maxwell Smith is editor, and The Fruit Magazine Publishing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, are the publishers of this bright monthly journal.—Monitor, St. John.

The May number of The Fruit Magazine, which has just been issued, is replete with many articles of interest to the fruit growers of the province. The question of "Co-operation," which the editor, Mr. Maxwell Smith, has been dealing with in previous numbers, is continued in the May issue, under the head, "Imperial Co-operation." The convention of fruit growers recently held at Kamloops is fully reported, and articles on "Markets," "Grape Growing," "Strawberry Culture," "Making Good on a Small Tract," and other instructive articles, make a most interesting number.—"News-Advertiser," Vancouver, B. C.

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References—The Canadian Bank of Commerce and R. G. Dun & Co.

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Volume 1 JULY, 1910. Number 10

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

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MAXWELL SMITH, EDITOR

Everybody who uses fruit in any form should READ THIS MAGAZINE

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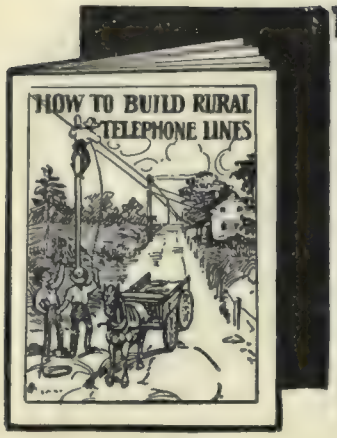

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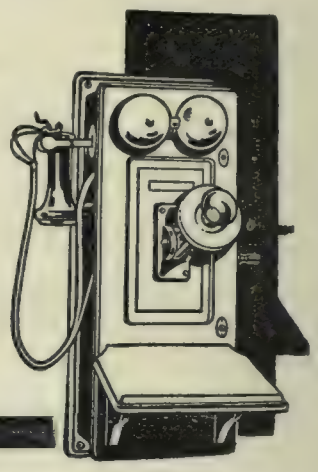
THIS book not only tells you about our No. 1317 Type Telephone Set—the farmers' phone—but tells in plain, non-legal terms, how to get up a telephone company of your own. After you have read this book, you will know how to go about it, how to talk to your neighbors, how to give them every detail, every fact, and how to command their attention, interest and support on the proposition.

What Is Home Without a Phone?

YET what use is a phone if it is not absolutely satisfactory? Let this book tell you about our new farmer's phone—our No. 1317—tell you about its parts — receiver, transmitter, gongs, switch-hooks, generator and all its details that go to make perfection. Let us tell you the story of $10,000 spent in developing a single type of telephone before one was ever placed on the market. Ask for Bulletin No. 000—it tells all these facts.



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THE FRUIT MAGAZINE

VOL. I JULY, 1910 No. 10

First Canadian National Apple Show

To be held at

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October 31st to November 5th, 1910

The Best Fruit Wins. All classes open to the world without restriction to locality or manner of cultivation

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Preliminary Premium List.

MORE cash will be paid for the prize-winning exhibits than has ever before been offered by a National or International Apple Exposition, and many thousands of dollars will be expended for solid gold, solid silver gold embossed, solid silver and bronze medals, which will be of elaborate and artistic design specially manufactured for this Exposition, and costing $100, $50, $25 and $10 each, respectively.

$1,925 Grand Prize, Class A1.

This class will include straight and mixed carloads of standard commercial varieties, packed in boxes or barrels, 600 boxes or 200 barrels to the car, as follows: Straight carloads—Northern Spy, Gravenstein, Fameuse, Spitzenburg, Yellow Newtown, Grimes Golden, King of Tompkins, McIntosh and Jonathan. Mixed carloads may be made up from the varieties named in Class A1, and any or all of the following varieties: Winesap or Stamen Winesap, Wagener, Wealthy, Rome Beauty, Delicious, King David, Black Ben or Gano, Arkansas Black, Rhode Island Greening, Mann, Ontario, Blenheim Orange, Cox's Orange Pippin, Winter Banana, Hubbardston's Nunsuch and White Winter Pearmain.

Any number of boxes or barrels may be shipped, if the shipper uses a large car, but only the prescribed number of boxes or barrels can be exhibited in this class. In making the award, judges will consider—first, value of the varieties for the purposes to which they may be adapted; second, color, size and uniformity of fruit; third, freedom from marks of insects and other blemishes; fourth, pack; in accordance with rules of the American Pomological Society.

Sweepstakes—First prize, $1,000 cash and solid gold medal; second prize, $500 cash and solid silver gold-embossed medal; third prize, $250 cash and solid silver medal.

$8,500 Carload Exhibits, Class 1.

Best carload, 600 boxes, or 200 barrels.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
No. 1—Northern Spy...	$500	$250	$100
No. 2—Gravenstein	500	250	100
No. 3—Fameuse	500	250	100
No. 4—Spitzenburg	500	250	100
No. 5—Y'low Newtown	500	250	100
No. 6—Grimes Golden.	500	250	100
No. 7—King of Tompkins	500	250	100
No. 8—McIntosh	500	250	100
No. 9—Jonathan	500	250	100
No. 10—Mixed carloads (varieties for sweepstakes, mixed carload to govern).....	500	250	100

Note—First and second prize awards in the Sweepstakes contest will not be eligible to cash prizes in the regular carload contest, but will be given additional honors if winning in the carload varieties.

District.

$925—Best District Displays, Class 2.

To carry out the national scope of the Exposition, the management has determined to eliminate competition within districts, and to offer prizes for districts exhibiting against one another. A province, state, or a specified locality within a province or state may constitute a District under this class.

Conditions.

Any number of varieties may be entered; any size, color or colors, any shape may be packed in boxes, barrels, baskets, or jars, or shown on plates; arranged in any style desired; decorated as wished. The only restriction will be a space limit for each exhibit of 10 by 20 feet.

Scoring.

The District displays will be scored as follows: Best artistic arrangement of exhibit 20 points, quality 15, color 15, condition 15, pack 15, size 10, uniformity 10.

The Prizes.

First prize, $500 cash; second prize, $250 cash; third prize, $100 gold medal; fourth prize, $50 solid silver gold-embossed medal; fifth prize, $25 solid silver medal.

$460—Limited Displays, Class 3.

To encourage artistic arrangement in the display of the King of Fruits for exhibit purposes, the management will offer $375 cash and $85 in solid silver and bronze medals for the best two boxes, two barrels, two baskets, two jars and two plates, as follows: First prize, $250 cash; second prize, $125 cash; third prize, $50 solid silver gold-embossed medal; fourth prize, $25 solid silver medal; fifth prize, $10 bronze medal.

Conditions.

Contest open to individuals, districts, counties, states and provinces. Each exhibit shall contain two boxes, two barrels, two baskets, two plates and two jars, but no box, barrel, basket, plate or jar may contain more than one variety.

The exhibitor is allowed his own choice of varieties, and may decorate the exhibit as he desires in a space 6 by 12 feet on an incline.

This makes possible 10 varieties which may be exhibited in this contest. The exhibitor may select one variety or the possible 10, but in no case shall he have more than 10 separate packages of apples.

A box in this contest may contain not less than 40 pounds or more than 60 pounds. A barrel must contain not less than two and a half bushels and not more than three bushels. A basket must contain not less than 25 pounds and not more than 32 pounds. A plate must contain five apples. A jar may be made of any material and any size not to exceed 60 gallons. Either preserved or natural fruit may be exhibited in the jars.

Scoring Points.

On arrangement, 50; on decoration, 50.

Ten Box Display, Class 4.

$1,750 will be distributed in this class.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
No. 1—Northern Spy	$100	$50	$25
No. 2—Gravenstein	100	50	25
No. 3—Fameuse	100	50	25
No. 4—Spitzenburg	100	50	25
No. 5—Yellow Newtown	100	50	25
No. 6—Grimes Golden	100	50	25
No. 7—King of Tompkins	100	50	25
No. 8—McIntosh	100	50	25
No. 9—Jonathan	100	50	25
No. 10—Cox's Orange Pippin	100	50	25

Ten boxes or six barrels will be considered an entry in this class.

Five Box Display, Class 5.

$1,275 will be awarded in this class.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
No. 1—Delicious	$50	$25	$10
No. 2—Blenheim Orange	50	25	10
No. 3—Wagener	50	25	10
No. 4—Rome Beauty	50	25	10
No. 5—Winesap or Stayman	50	25	10
No. 6—Wealthy	50	25	10
No. 7—Snow	50	25	10
No. 8—Black Ben or Gano	50	25	10
No. 9—Arkansas Black	50	25	10
No. 10—Rhode Island Greening	50	25	10
No. 11—Ontario	50	25	10
No. 12—Winter Banana	50	25	10
No. 13—White Winter Pearmain	50	25	10
No. 14—Mann	50	25	10
No. 15—Hubbardston's Nunsuch	50	25	10

Five boxes or two barrels will constitute an entry in this class.

Single Box Display, Class 6.

$1,620 will be awarded in this class.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
No. 1—Northern Spy	$25	$15	$5
No. 2—Gravenstein	25	15	5
No. 3—Fameuse	25	15	5
No. 4—Spitzenburg	25	15	5
No. 5—Yellow Newtown	25	15	5
No. 6—Grimes Golden	25	15	5
No. 7—King of Tompkins	25	15	5
No. 8—McIntosh	25	15	5
No. 9—Jonathan	25	15	5
No. 10—Cox's Orange Pippin	25	15	5
No. 11—Delicious	25	15	5
No. 12—Blenheim Orange	25	15	5
No. 13—Wagener	25	15	5
No. 14—Rome Beauty	25	15	5
No. 15—Winesap or Stayman	25	15	5
No. 16—King David	25	15	5
No. 17—Wealthy	25	15	5
No. 18—Black Ben or Gano	25	15	5
No. 19—Rhode Island Greening	25	15	5
No. 20—Arkansas Black	25	15	5
No. 21—Ontario	25	15	5
No. 22—Winter Banana	25	15	5
No. 23—White Winter Pearmain	25	15	5
No. 24—Mann	25	15	5
No. 25—Hubbardston's Nunsuch	25	15	5
No. 26—Yellow Bellflower	25	15	5
No. 27—Mammoth Black Twig	25	15	5
No. 28—Alexander	25	15	5
No. 29—Ben Davis	25	15	5
No. 30—Baldwin	25	15	5
No. 31—McMahon White	25	15	5
No. 32—Maiden Blush	25	15	5
No. 33—Golden Pippin	25	15	5
No. 34—Lady Apple	25	15	5
No. 35—Canada Red	25	15	5
No. 36—Ribston Pippin	25	15	5

$495—The Biggest Apples, Class 7.

No. 1—To demonstrate the remarkable size to which apples can be grown regardless of commercial value, the management will offer $300 for the best collection of large apples arranged on a space 6 by 6 feet.

First prize, $150; second prize, $75; third prize, $50; fourth prize, $25 silver medal.

Conditions.

The apples may be arranged in any manner desired by the exhibitor on the space mentioned, and awards will be made on the following score: Artistic arrangement, 50 points; size, 25 points; freedom from blemish, 25 points.

$185—Biggest Apple on Earth.

No. 2—As a novelty feature the management will offer $185 in medals for the largest single apple, free from blemish, any variety, as follows:

First prize, $100 solid gold medal; second prize, $50 solid silver gold-embossed medal; third prize, $25 solid silver medal; fourth prize, $10 bronze medal.

No. 3—To cover the entire gamut of appledom the management will offer a special bronze medal for the greatest freak apple exhibit.

$1,005—Plate Display, Class 8.

	1st.	2nd.
1—American Beauty	$3	$2
2—Alexander	3	2
3—Arkansas Black	3	2
4—American Pippin	3	2
5—American Rambour	3	2
6—Anis	3	2
7—Anisette	3	2
8—Anisim	3	2
9—Arctic	3	2
10—Arnold	3	2
11—Belmont	3	2
12—Bentley's Sweet	3	2
13—Bayard	3	2
14—Ben Hur	3	2
15—Broadwell	3	2
16—Ben Davis	3	2
17—Baldwin	3	2
18—Blenheim Orange	3	2
19—Black Ben	3	2
20—Bailey Sweet	3	2
21—Ball	3	2
22—Basil the Great	3	2
23—Baxter	3	2
24—Belle de Boskoop	3	2
25—Bethel	3	2
26—Bietigheimer	3	2
27—Bishop's Pippin	3	2
28—Bismarck	3	2
29—Blue Pearmain	3	2
30—Bogdanoff	3	2
31—Boiken	3	2
32—Bottle Greening	3	2
33—Bruno	3	2
34—Bullock	3	2
35—Canada Red	3	2
36—Champion	3	2
37—Calef Sweet	3	2
38—Cogswell	3	2
39—Cooper's Market	3	2
40—Cullasaga	3	2
41—Chicago	3	2
42—Coral	3	2
43—Cox's Orange Pippin	3	2
44—Cabashea	3	2
45—Canada Baldwin	3	2
46—Canada Reinette	3	2
47—Cayuga	3	2
48—Clive	3	2
49—Colvert	3	2
50—Coo's River Beauty	3	2
51—Cornish Gillyflower	3	2
52—Cranberry Pippin	3	2
53—Danver's Winter Sweet	3	2
54—Delicious	3	2
55—Detroit	3	2
56—Dodd	3	2
57—Dominie	3	2
58—Dudley	3	2
59—Dyer	3	2
60—English Russet	3	2
61—Fameuse	3	2
62—Fallawater	3	2
63—Fall Pippin	3	2
64—Fillbasket	3	2
65—Flushing	3	2
66—Giant Jiniton	3	2
67—Gilpin	3	2
68—Gravenstein	3	2
69—Grimes Golden	3	2
70—Golden Pippin	3	2
71—Garner	3	2
72—Gideon	3	2
73—Gillyflower	3	2
74—Gloria Mundi	3	2
75—Golden Russet	3	2
76—Granby	3	2
77—Grindstone	3	2
78—Hubbardston's Nunsuch	3	2
79—Hall	3	2
80—Hoover	3	2
81—Herren	3	2
82—Hibernal	3	2
83—Hunt	3	2
84—Huntsman	3	2
85—Hurlbut	3	2
86—Ingram	3	2
87—Jonathan	3	2
88—Janneting	3	2
89—Jervett's Red	3	2
90—King David	3	2
91—King of Tompkins	3	2
92—Kelso	3	2
93—Keswick Codlin	3	2
94—Limber Twig	3	2
95—Lake Winter	3	2

96—Lady Apple	3	2
97—Lane's Prince Albert	3	2
98—La Victoire	3	2
99—Lawver	3	2
100—Lemon Pippin	3	2
101—Longfield	3	2
102—Louise	3	2
103—McMahon White	3	2
104—Maiden Blush	3	2
105—Mammoth Black Twig	3	2
106—Magnet	3	2
107—Magog	3	2
108—Malinda	3	2
109—Milwaukee	3	2
110—Melon	3	2
111—Milan	3	2
112—Mother	3	2
113—Mann	3	2
114—McIntosh	3	2
115—Nero	3	2
116—Northern Spy	3	2
117—Nonpareil	3	2
118—Northern Greening	3	2
119—Ontario	3	2
120—Ortley	3	2
121—Okabena	3	2
122—Ostrokoff	3	2
123—Peck's Pleasant	3	2
124—Phillip's Sweet	3	2
125—Prior's Red	3	2
126—Paragon Winesap	3	2
127—Patten	3	2
128—Peerless	3	2
129—Pewaukee	3	2
130—Pomme Grise	3	2
131—Porter	3	2
132—Queen of the Pippins	3	2
133—Rhode Island Greening	3	2
134—Ridge Pippin	3	2
135—Rome Beauty	3	2
136—Ribston Pippin	3	2
137—Rambo	3	2
138—Red Cheeked Pippin	3	2
139—Red Eiser	3	2
140—Red Reinette	3	2
141—Ripka Malenka	3	2
142—Roman Stem	3	2
143—Roxbury Russet	3	2
144—Spitzenburg	3	2
145—Spokane Beauty	3	2
146—Senator	3	2
147—Shockley	3	2
148—Smokehouse	3	2
149—Stayman Winesap	3	2
150—Stevenson's Winter	3	2
151—Salome	3	2
152—Scarlet Pippin	3	2
153—Scott	3	2
154—Seek	3	2
155—Shiawassee	3	2
156—Snow	3	2
157—Stark	3	2
158—Stone	3	2
159—Sutton Beauty	3	2
160—Swaar	3	2
161—Swayzie	3	2
162—Tolman Sweet	3	2
163—Utter	3	2
164—Vandevere	3	2
165—Van Buren	3	2
166—Vandernoot	3	2
167—Vaughn's Winter	3	2
168—Virginia Greening	3	2
169—Wabash	3	2
170—Waddell Hall	3	2
171—Wadhurst Pippin	3	2
172—Walker's Yellow	3	2
173—Ward	3	2
174—Warner's King	3	2
175—Washington Royal	3	2
176—Waterman's Sweet	3	2
177—Wax	3	2
178—Western Spy	3	2
179—White Virgin	3	2
180—White Winter	3	2
181—Windham Russet	3	2
182—Wisner	3	2
183—Winesap	3	2
184—Wagener	3	2
185—Wealthy	3	2
187—Winter Banana	3	2
188—White Winter Pearmain	3	2
189—Wisemer Dessert	3	2
190—Willow Twig	3	2
191—Wine	3	2
192—Western New York	3	2
193—Walbridge	3	2
194—Windsor	3	2
195—Winter Rose	3	2
196—Winter St. Lawrence	3	2
197—Wolf River	3	2
198—Yellow Bellflower	3	2
199—Yellow Newtown	3	2
200—York Imperial	3	2
201—Zusoff	3	2

$645—Pack Awards, Class 9.

To encourage the best methods of packing, so essential to the maintenance of a good market for superior quality of fruit, the management offers the following prizes for box packed apples:

No. 1—Best three and one-half tier pack five boxes: First prize, $75; second prize, $37.50; third prize, $15; fourth prize, bronze medal.

No. 2—Best four-tier pack scored against any other four-tier pack of not less than ten boxes: First prize, $100; second prize, $50; third, $25; fourth, bronze medal.

No. 3—Best four and one-half tier pack scored against any other four and one-half tier pack of not less than ten boxes: First prize, $100; second prize, $50; third prize, $25; fourth prize, bronze medal.

No. 4—Best five boxes commercial varieties packed five tier scored against any other five tier: First prize, $75; second prize, $37.50; third prize, $15; fourth prize, bronze medal.

$450—Special Sweepstakes, Class 10.

1—To the winner of the most prizes of all kinds. First $100, second $50.

2—To the winner of the most first prizes: First $100, second $50.

3—To the winner of the most first prizes on the single box display: First $25, second $10.

4—To the winner of the most prizes in the plate display: First $10, second $5.

5—To the winner of the most first prizes on the plate display. First $10, second $5.

6—For the best three boxes or one barrel of most perfect apples for the variety, any variety: First $50, second $25, third $10.

$305—Home-made By-products, Class 11.

1—For the best half-gallon jar of unflavored apple butter: First $10, second $5.

2—For the best quart jar of preserved apples: First $10, second $5.

3—For the best pint jar of apple jelly: First $10, second $5.

4—For the best gallon of apple cider: First $10, second $5.

5—For the best gallon of cider vinegar: First $10, second $5.

6—For the best pint jar of apple marmalade: First $10, second $5.

7—For the best half-gallon jar of pickled apples: First $10, second $5.

8—For the best apple relish: First $10, second, $5.

9—For the best display of all kinds of apple products, home made, exclusive of alcoholic beverages; number of varieties, package, flavor and artistic arrangement of exhibit to count in the order named as follows: 30, 10, 10 and 50.

First prize $100, second $50, third $25, fourth $10.

$260—Factory-made Products, Class 12.

For the best display of all kinds of apple products, factory made, exclusive of alcoholic beverages, the management will award specially designed gold, silver and bronze medals as premiums. The conditions upon which the awards will be made are, first, that no exhibitor will be allowed to use any product other than his own manufacture; and second, the exhibits will be scored as follows: Number of varieties 30, package 10, flavor 10, artistic arrangement 50.

First prize, $100 solid gold medal; second prize, $75 solid silver gold-embossed medal; third prize, $50 gold and silver medal; fourth prize, $25 silver medal; fifth prize, $10 bronze medal.

$265—Window Display.

To popularize the apple and create a more extensive use of this most wholesome of all fruits, the management of the First Canadian National Apple Show will award handsome solid gold and solid silver medals for the most artistically arranged apple window display in Vancouver during the week of the big Exhibition. This contest is open to any and all merchants, the only conditions being that the display shall be in position by 10 o'clock Monday morning, October 31, and remain as arranged (with the exception of allowing removal of decaying fruit and replacing same with good fruit) until the close of the show, Saturday, November 5.

No restrictions as to varieties, the conditions governing the award being freedom from blemish of apples exhibited and artistic arrangement—50 points each.

First prize, $100 solid gold medal; second prize, $75 solid silver gold-embossed medal; third prize, $50 solid silver medal, fourth prize, $25 solid silver medal, fifth prize, $10 bronze medal; sixth prize, $5 bronze medal; seventh prize, National Apple Show Diploma.

Additional Prizes to Be Awarded.

The management begs to announce that in addition to the foregoing premiums, special prizes consisting of orchard land, spray material, tools, nursery stock, etc., are now being assembled, which will swell the grand total of awards to more than $25,000. The additional prizes will be announced in the August revised premium list. Look out for it, and rest assured that you will receive more value for your efforts, receive fair treatment, courteous consideration, and a most enjoyable time during your visit to the First Canadian National Apple Show at Vancouver, October 31 to November 5.

The exhibits will be housed in the magnificent Exposition buildings at Hastings Park, and even if there should be a little rain the conditions will be ideal for exhibiting fruit. Once in place, your display will need no further attention, and you can thoroughly enjoy yourself during the entire show, pocket your winnings, and dispose of your fruit at fancy prices at its close, and go home happy and contented.

It gives us pleasure to announce that carload lots may be shipped direct to the Exposition grounds and there transferred by truck into the Exposition buildings, the management having made all suitable arrangements for this convenience, which we believe the growers will appreciate.

American Pomological Society standards will govern in the judging.

B. C. Market Commissioner's Report

Moosejaw, June 6, 1910.

W. E. Scott, Esq., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to report as follows:—

Moosejaw, May 31.—Idaho cherries are coming into this point now. Mr. Symington, manager of the Rex Fruit Co. here, informed me they cost, laid down at this point:

Per case of 10 lbs.....$1.85
California cherries, per case of 10 lbs. 2.15
Selling retailers, Idaho cherries, per case of 10 lbs..... 3.50
Idaho cherries, per case of 10 lbs... 2.60

Further stated: Wenatchie peaches are being quoted them f. o. b. there per case, 45 cents, and reports from that point heavy crop of all varieties of fruit, and the same from California.

Regina, June 1.—Mr. Anderson, manager for the Vernon Fruit Co. here, stated that their company was putting four men in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, located at each of the following places: Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Saskatoon, and will be in a much better position than formerly to look after the company's output of fruit. Hood River strawberries are coming in here now, and selling to retailers at $4.50 per case. These berries are brought through by express in carloads to Winnipeg, and distributed from there. The express rate from Hood River to Winnipeg, $1.89 per 100 lbs., minimum 20,000 lbs. Seattle express rate in carloads to Winnipeg, $2 per 100 lbs., minimum 15,000 lbs. No B. C. strawberries have arrived at this point to date—June 1.

Mr. Smith, manager Macpherson Fruit Co. here, stated that from present reports received, all indicate a heavy crop of the different varieties of fruit from California, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Ontario, and looked for prices to rule low for all kinds of fruit, and especially for peaches.

Winnipeg, June 4.—McNaughton Fruit Exchange here, auctioneers and fruit brokers, reported having received this season four carloads of rhubarb from growers at Mission and Hatzic, B. C., on consignment.

First car of 616 cases arrived April 29; second car of 546 cases arrived May 9; third car of 735 cases arrived May 16; fourth car of 650 cases arrived May 26.

Stated it would net growers and shippers an average price of 74 cents per case on the four carloads. Freight rate from Mission 53 cents per 100 lbs. Freight rate from Mission Junction 65 cents per 100 lbs. Apparently there seems to be a great discrimination in this rate, they being situated about one mile apart. Cars averaged about six days in transit. A few crates of strawberries arrived here on the 4th from the lower Mainland, B. C. Arrived in fair condition, but poorly graded and packed, somewhat green, and baskets not full.

The following is a report of fruit received and sold by auction by the McNaughton Fruit Exchange, Winnipeg, for the year 1909:

Ontario Shipments Via Freight.

154,978 baskets of grapes.
8,919 baskets of pears.
1,485 cases of pears.
524 baskets of quinces.
5,095 baskets of apples.
591 cases of apples.
99 baskets egg plant.
221 cases cabbage.
27 baskets nuts.
51 baskets cherries.
5 baskets onions.
15,227 baskets peaches.
3,641 cases peaches.
16,378 baskets plums.
27,208 baskets tomatoes.
435 baskets peppers.
1,133 cases strawberries.
300 cases cukes.
979 dozen corn.
32 baskets muskmelon.
5 baskets gooseberries.

Showing a total number of 237,333 pieces.

Of the above total, 199,483 pieces came from the St. Catherines Storage Company, St. Catherines.

British Columbia Shipments, Via Express 1909.

633 cases strawberries.
1,266 cases plums.
851 cases raspberries.
91 cases pears.
29 cases apples.
246 cases cherries.
5 cases rhubarb.
77 cases gooseberries.
42 cases red currants.
10 cases cukes.

3,250 cases.

This report does not include apples in barrels received from Ontario.

R. Thompson, manager St. Catherines Cold Storage Co., has been here at Winnipeg and has completed arrangements with the McNaughton Fruit Exchange to sell their fruit for this season. The following is a copy of a report, or circular, received from the St. Catherines Cold Storage Co., St. Catherines, Ont., by the McNaughton Fruit Exchange, Winnipeg:

"The danger from frost is now over in the Niagara Peninsula, and prospects are for a fair crop. Strawberries are coming along fine and promise a full crop. Sweet cherries full crop, sour cherries a medium crop. European varieties in plums look well, and will be better than last season. Pears have set well; peaches promise a full crop; grapes will be a medium crop of very fine quality. All fruit will be a little earlier than last season.

"The Company shipped over 100 cars to Winnipeg in 1909, and will likely send a larger number this season. They are preparing to pack their pears, peaches and tomatoes in the western packages and use the same methods. The Winnipeg people can look forward to getting a good sample of Ontario fruit from this well-known Company."

This Company ships all fruit by freight in carloads by Grand Trunk and across Lake, then via Milwaukee, St. Paul to Winnipeg, avoiding Chicago with its congested yards and delay there. Cars four and a half days in transit. They pre-cool all fruit and ship in iced cars.

The following is an extract in part of a letter, date May 14, from a North Yakima grower and shipper, giving estimates in carloads of different varieties of fruit at that point this season, received by one of the jobbers here, and handed me to read:

Peaches ..... 200 carloads
Pears ..... 300 "
Prunes ..... 200 "
Apples ..... 2,000 "

He reported prospects for a very heavy crop. Idaho also reports the same.

Allowing for over-estimation, from present reports the indications are for a good crop, and it will be necessary for our growers and shippers to get their quotations into the hands of wholesalers and retailers, giving quantities, varieties, and date of their being ready for shipment, for the purpose of inducing dealers here to wait until our fruit comes in. There is a danger that these markets may be glutted to some extent, interfering with the sale of our fruit products, from the fact of our fruit being later in ripening and shipping. It will be further necessary for our growers and shippers to use the greatest care in putting up their fruits in every respect, as the better product will find a readier sale and at a higher price. The marked aggressiveness of Ontario and American shippers this season in pushing the sale of their fruit products throughout these provinces will necessitate you, as growers and shippers, being even more so by all legitimate means and methods at your disposal.

(Signed) J. C. METCALFE,
Commissioner.

LIME AS A FERTILIZER.

THE problem of restoring fertility to exhausted soils is extremely difficult because of the variety of conditions, both in character of soil and the method of treatment, writes J. B. Graham in "Rock Products." That complete fertilizers are necessary to replenish the supply of plant food is an established fact, but one of the most important factors toward securing a maximum of efficiency has only lately been recognized, and that is the application of lime. The effect of lime has been universally misunderstood by the majority of agriculturists, the opinion erroneously existing that lime is a complete fertilizer. As a matter of fact it is not, although it is an important source of calcium, one of the mineral elements upon which a number of forms of plant life depend largely for healthy and vigorous growth. Its principal value lies in its power to correct the acidity and thus encourage the growth of plants that are not especially adapted by nature for thriving on lean soils. The two principal effects produced by the application of lime are, first, to correct the acidity of the soil, and secondly, to decompose the soil itself. Very few plants will reach a state of healthy maturity on soils that are strongly acid. This is explained by the fact that practically all plant life, especially leguminous, require large quantities of nitrogen to properly build up their vegetable tissues and carry on their processes of assimilation of other important elements from the soil. These vital chemical changes so necessary to plant life are brought about by small organisms known as nitrifying bacteria that inhabit their root fibers. The process, which is termed nitrification, and by

BRITISH COLUMBIA STRAWBERRIES.

which the nitrifying bacteria transform the insoluble organic nitrogen, such as ammonia, into soluble nitrate nitrogen, the form in which it becomes available as plant food, is greatly promoted by the presence of lime. The nitrogen gathering bacteria of the legume plants will not develop and multiply in acid soil, with the result that the root fibers do not have the power to accumulate the large quantities of atmospheric nitrogen they must have. It can readily be seen how necessary it is that all cultivated plants have an abundance of lime available in the soil.

The other effect produced by lime is the decomposition of the soil itself. In this process the organic matter is destroyed with the liberation of nitrogen and phosphorus held in organic forms, and the mineral particles are disintegrated with the liberation of plant food elements, such as potassium and possibly phosphorus held there in inorganic form.

It is then evident that the first effect of lime, the neutralization of soil acidity, results in a building-up process through increased plant growth and the multiplication of nitrifying bacteria. Whether the second effect is desirable depends largely upon the nature of the soil itself. On soils exceedingly rich in organic matter, such as swamp land and low ground, it is good practice to use lime to hasten its decomposition and the consequent liberation of nitrogen. Where conditions exist under which soils contain large amounts of phosphorus or potassium that are too slowly available for crop production, a liberal application of lime is usually of great benefit.

A number of minor improvements on various types of soils are traced directly to the action of lime. Wet clay soils not porous enough to allow water to pass through them rapidly become water-logged to the exclusion of air necessary to the healthful development of plant roots within the soil. Lime renders the surface more friable and less likely to form a crust in drying that will interfere with the passage of air and moisture. Lime has a tendency to prevent the surface wash during heavy rains, ostensibly because the water has an opportunity to sink into the soil instead of being carried over the surface.

Siliceous or sandy soils are frequently benefited by a conservative amount of lime, which tends to render them more compact. It is rational to increase the amount of organic matter in such soils by applying stable manure, muck and manufactured fertilizer and by the occasional plowing under of grass or clover sod. In this connection it might be well to state that a decided increase of plant food can be retained in stable manure by adding quantities of lime from time to time to manure piles around stables.

The question now arises as to the most desirable form of lime to employ in soil treatment. By all means the commercially known hydrated lime is preferable. Not only does hydrated lime far excel carbonate of lime in its immediate stimulating effect, but by absorbing carbonic acid from the soil and air it is gradually converted into carbonate of lime in a very finely divided state that will be retained permanently in the soil as a regular source of the plant food calcium. Hydrated lime is by far the most economical of all the combinations of calcium by reason of the ease and uniformity of distribution and the large amount of surface it will cover. One ton of chemically pure hydrated lime should and will cover as much territory and give as much stimulation to soil as several tons of limestone. While the first cost of hydrated lime may seem prohibitive from the economical standpoint, it is imperatively important to go further and calculate the actual amount of good the soil derives from it. It can now be gathered that lime in itself is not a complete fertilizer, but is nevertheless one of the most valuable adjuncts to farm lands. There is hardly any kind of soil that will not benefit in some way or another by the regular and judicious application of lime.

Manufactured or natural fertilizers should never be used except in conjunction with hydrated lime, for it is the lime that liberates the plant foods and insures profitable crop yields. The American farmer is beginning to realize that a liberal application of lime to soils that have been so constantly cropped that the important plant food elements have been exhausted is beneficial in the extreme, and that his efforts and expenditures will be amply rewarded by a bountiful increase in crops and a general improvement of his entire property.—"California Fruit-grower."

THE WORLD

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Our Ottawa Letter

From Our Own Representative at the National Capital.

UNSEASONABLE weather has caused some damage to fruit in this part of the Dominion, but not nearly so much as was feared might be the case. Strawberries seem to have suffered most. At first it was said the loss all round would probably average fully 20 per cent, but this happily turns out to be an exaggeration; it is not nearly so great, and buyers can stand slightly higher prices that will fully remunerate growers for reduced supplies. Central Canada very rarely experiences such rapid changes of temperature, from heat to cold and moderately warm to moderately cool, as we have seen since the beginning of spring this year. To make amends for losses in districts touched by the doward dips, in other districts not so severely visited record yields are reported. And on the whole the low temperatures have proved a blessing in disguise, having killed off swarms of devastating insects. Orchards generally have come well out of the ordeal.

A recent London cable referred to the fact that complaints had been received from British Columbia that English investors preferred speculations in rubber to financing the fruit industries of the Canadian Pacific province, which were equally profitable and more reliable. The explanation was given that the monied classes of the United Kingdom were "not yet sufficiently educated" up to the marvellous progress of the Canadian West as an attractive field for investment. We hear much the same sort of things from Canadians returning to the capital from business and pleasure trips to the United Kingdom. But at the same time it is well known that private enquiry in London respecting investments in Canada is beginnng to show a decided tendency to increase in quarters largely instrumental in placing British overseas investments, as a result of the visits of many influential financiers to the Dominion, and the slowly growing familiarity of leading financial circles with developments in the Canadian West. The movement may be deliberate, but it is sure. There has been more activity in Great Britain in the rubber enterprises, because rubber enterprises have been more generally advertised in the British newspapers than Canadian fruit enterprises. Judging from the British papers received here, the number of new fruit undertakings in Canada placed on the British market is insignificant compared with those connected with the rubber trade. When Canadian fruit investments are given equal publicity to that received by rubber investments, satisfactory results will reward the promoters. The process, however, of placing overseas enterprises on the markets is an extremely costly one, and it is not everyone who can find or spare the money to meet the necessary expenditures. But a new era is dawning. More monied men have been coming over to Canada from the Mother Country of late looking for attractive investments than ever before. What representative persons of the best class really think of Canada as a field for investment was shown by His Excellency the Governor-General in that famous speech of his at the opening of the fair at New Westminster, under the direction of the Royal Agricultural Society. What Earl Grey said on that occasion is well worth recalling in this connection: "Wealth beyond measure and computation," the Governor-General declared, "he believed to be stored in the possibilities of the fruit industries of the Canadian Pacific coast." "Fruit growing in your province," he said, "has acquired the distinction of being a beautiful art as well as a most profitable industry. After a maximum wait of five years, I understand, the settler may look forward with reasonable certainty to a net income of from $200 to $250 per acre after all expenses of cultivation have been paid. Gentlemen, here is a state of things which appears to offer an opportunity of living under such ideal conditions as struggling humanity has only succeeded in reaching in one or two of the most favored spots upon the earth. There are thousands of families living in England today, families of refinement, culture and distinction such as you would welcome among you with both arms, who would be only too glad to come out and occupy a log hut on five acres of a pear or apple orchard in full bearing if they could do so at a reasonable cost.

"Now, what is necessary to enable hundreds of selected families from England, ave, and hundreds of hard-working miners in British Columbia also, to become the owners of these desirable orchards? It appears to me that all that is wanted is the establishment of such an organization as will enable you to take advantage of your great opportunities. You have the land, and all that is required is the capital and labor to clear and plant it. The capital can, I believe, be obtained. I know men who would consider it not only a pleasure but a privilege to advance capital at 5 per cent. to a well managed organization which would undertake to clear and plant land and offer it at cost to selected families." And so on.

His Excellency, let me point out, returned to the subject of Canada's advantages in his speech to parliament in acknowledgment of the farewell address voted to him at prorogation last month. "I have had abundant opportunity," he said, "probably more abundant than has been vouchsafed to man, to make myself closely acquainted with the high hopes and confident beliefs of the Canadian people, to watch with uninterrupted and ever-increasing delight the rapid and unchecked unfolding of your amazing developments and to form a more or less adequate estimate of your tremendous potentialities. Gentlemen, when I reflect on the vastness of your area, on the fertility of your soil, on the unlimited wealth of your natural resources, which I rejoice to see you are determined scientifically to conserve as well as vigorously to develop, when I reflect upon the invigorating nature of your climate and the strenuous character of your people, when I reflect on all these great advantages which you possess in such abundant and exceptional degree, then, gentlemen, I feel as convinced as I am that tomorrow's sun will rise, that if you keep true to the highest ideals of duty and disinterested service, nothing can prevent you from becoming, perhaps before the close of the present century, not only the granary, but the heart and soul and rudder of the Empire."

If words like these, from the lips of so distinguished a pillar of the Empire as Earl Grey and many others, do not turn the stream of British investments to the shores of Canada in a larger

FRUIT GROWERS—

Should order their BERRY BASKETS and CRATES early.

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UTAH BUILDING, A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION.

degree than ever before, it can only be because the men of Canada fail to make judicious use of them.

In referring to the colonial tender fruits trade in the markets of the Mother Country, Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Birmingham, England, has some interesting facts for Canadian fruit growers in his latest report to the Department of Trade and Commerce. "The increasing activity of Canada's competitors in those markets," the Commissioner says (as illustrated by supplies of Australian and South African pears delivered the second week of May), "presents an object lesson well worthy of attention and in some respects of imitation." At the wholesale market at Birmingham could be seen flat one-layer cases of Winter Nelles pears selling at from five shillings ($1.21) to six shillings ($1.46) per case of thirty-two fruits. Each pear was wrapped in thin tissue paper and placed on a layer of fine excelsior. The fruit was neatly packed and protected from bruising by pads of the same material lining the sides of the case, which was about four inches deep. Over the top was placed another layer of the excelsior before the nailing on of the cover. Still more favored were the Glout Morceau pears, which brought from 7s. 6d. ($1.82) to 8s. 6d. ($2.06) per case of thirty-two; and of the Comice, of which a leading importer declared himself in a position to handle any quantity, at from 8s. 6d. ($2.06) to 9s. 6d. ($2.31) per case.

(Continued on Page 19).

THE RASPBERRY.

By W. J. BRANDRITH

THE English garden varieties of the raspberry have all originated from "Rubus Idaeus," a native of Europe, first found on Mount Ida, in Crete, hence the name. The wild red raspberry, "Rubus Strigosus," is common on this continent from Virginia north. The berries are smaller, but the flavor is much finer than the European berry, of which the best is the "Red Antwerp." Cultivation and hybridization have given us many new varieties. The best of the earlier ones introduced was "Brinckle's Orange."

Of all the newer varieties, none has stood the test of time like the "Cuthbert." Introduced in 1876, it has been grown successfully in every place where raspberries can be grown. It has proved itself an abundant bearer of good flavored fruit, large and firm, and for distant shipment it has no equal. A more recent introduction is the "Herbert," a very promising berry, but not sufficiently tried to speak knowingly about.

The fruit of the raspberry is much sought after, and its uses are numerous. It is fragrant, subacid, cooling, and agreeable to the taste. The juice is useful in fevers, but its principal use is to make jam.

The Cultivation of the Raspberry.

The land should be free from stumps, roots and stones; it should be cultivated as deeply as possible. It will pay to subsoil land to be planted with the raspberry. It is hardly possible to make the ground too rich. The raspberry succeeds best in a loose, loamy, moist soil, but not wet. It should be planted in hills five feet apart each way, three plants to a hill, or in rows six feet apart, and two feet apart in the row. The first plan requires 3,484 plants to the acre, and the second 3,630. After planting, the ground must be kept clean and free from weeds, and the sucker plants not required for next year's canes must be cut off, thus throwing all the strength into the remaining plants. Never use the plow or cultivate deeply. If you will dig up a raspberry plant you will see the reason for this. The roots are of a twofold nature, the woody roots feeding the plant and going deep into the ground, while the fine fibrous roots which maintain the fruit are always quite near the surface. Plowing or deep cultivation destroys these roots, and thus reduces the crop. Deep mulching has been found to give excellent results. In the fall the old canes should be cut out and burned.

When danger of hard frost is past in the spring, the fruiting canes should be cut back to about four feet. This causes laterals to be put out, increasing the fruit-bearing wood. If the hill system has been adopted, no staking is required, except in localities where high winds prevail. Simply tie the tops together.

When planted in rows, two wires should be stretched one foot apart, on the same level, with a heavy post at each end, and lighter ones every rod, to which crosspieces are nailed to carry the wires. The vines are trained between the wires and the wires tied together every five feet. The average crop should be 450 crates of 24 pounds. The plants should produce a full crop the third year, and if fertility of soil is maintained, the plantation will be profitable for ten or twelve years, or even longer.

Of all the small fruits, I believe the raspberry to be the most profitable, but it must be planted on suitable soil and receive proper care at the right time.

Prices are remunerative, and will continue to be so. The demand on the prairies and in our own cities and towns is increasing much faster than our plantings.

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• Reflections •

On seeing the American Flag at half-mast beside the Red Ensign

Year after year I saw your standard fly,
Fanned by the breezes as it waved on high;
Yet though it bore our own red, white and blue,
It was a flaunting sign of loss, I knew.

To me it was the storied sign of war
That dimmed the brilliance of our Empire's star,
And proved the loss our kingdom suffered then; .
Insane its king, and weak its leading men.

Yet ne'er again your flag will wave to me
Aught but the signal of our amity;
Since dipped in sorrow at our Sovereign's death
It flutters daily on the ocean's breath.

Oh, storm-defying flags of brothers true.
Ne'er may the brand of Cain your folds imbrue,
Throughout all future ages may you wave
High o'er the homes of nations great and brave.

Still through the roaring tempests of man's hate
Be like twin oriflammes of Freedom's state;
Still wave o'er veteran ranks in Progress' van,
And ever herald the true advance of man.

—A Son of Erin.

———o———

The Olympian Mountains

From Beacon Hill, Victoria

Misty mountains, robed in splendor:
Blue and grey, and silver-hued:
Now magnificent, now tender,
With the sunset light imbued!
Keeping still thy watch eternal
O'er the sparkling inland sea—
Over where to heights supernal
Rises Baker gorgeously!

Far away my path has brought me—
Far from mountain view and pine.
Other loves it fain had taught me,
In a land as fair as thine.
Still, ah, still, my thoughts will wander
Past the fields of dazzling green—
Past the cowslips waving yonder
In a silvery-golden sheen:
Back where evening sunbeams, fleeting,
Print a blessing as they go,
All their radiance repeating
On thy white eternal snow!

Here the scene, indeed, is smiling,
Erin's face is very fair!
But in vain is its beguiling
Whilst thou sitt'st in splendor there!
Misty mountains, whitely towering
O'er the sparkling western sea!
In a land all green and flowering,
I am wearying for thee!

—M. NIXON.

Grandma Pays the Bill

Before the busy merchant
Stood pretty little Bess:
"I want some cloff for dolly,
Enough to make a dress."

"What color, little lady?"
The pleasant dealer said.
"Why, don't you know?" she answered;
"I want it awful red."

He smiled and cut the fabric
For the delighted little miss.
"What does it cost?" she questioned.
He answered, "Just one kiss."

And then the clerks who heard her
Went roaring up and down;
"My grandma said she'd pay you
Next time she came to town."

—Verses sent in by Ida Hepburn, Virden.

———o———

Appreciation

How dear to my heart
Is the steady subscriber,
Who pays in advance
At the birth of the year!
Who lays down his money
And does it so gladly,
And casts round our office a halo of cheer!

He never says "Stop it—
I cannot afford it—
I'm paying for more papers now than I read!"
He always says "Send it along—we all like it—
In fact we all think it's the thing we all need!"

How welcome is he, when
He steps in our sanctum!
He makes our hearts throb, jump
And caper and dance!
We bless him and his. Oh, how
Often we've thanked 'em—
The folks of that fellow
Who pays in advance!

———o———

Daddy's Motor Car

It's got the biggest, dandy wheels and rubber tires so firm and fat.
You couldn't put a dent in one if you hit it with a baseball bat.
It's 'most as long as our front yard, and all the seats are leather, too;
Its cushions are the reddest red and all the rest of it is blue.

In front it's got four great big lamps like searchlights on a battleship,
And a tank that carries gasoline to last you for the longest trip.
You never have to crank it up like you were trying to wind a clock;
Just pull a little handle back, and, zippy, you're around the block.

There's lots of room to ride inside and not be crowded up at all,
Though daddy's got so many kids he sometimes says he'll hire a hall.
It's trimmed with brass so fine and bright you'd think that it was gold,
And right in front it's got its name in letters big and bold.

O, daddy's car's a dandy one; the best, I think, they ever made.
When IT gets out upon the road 'twill put all others in the shade.
Nobody in this town has got one half so fine as that, I bet—
I saw it in a magazine. My daddy hasn't bought it yet.

Looking Upward

"Oh, what do you think the Angels say?"
Said the children up in Heaven.
"There's a dear little girl coming today—
She's almost ready to fly away
From the earth we used to live in.
Let's go and open the Gates of Pearl—
Open them wide for the free little girl,"
Said the Angels up in Heaven.

"God wanted her where His loved ones meet,"
Said the Angels up in Heaven.
"She shall walk with us in the Golden Street:
She has grown too fair—she has grown too sweet
For the earth we used to live in.
She needs the sunshine, the dear little girl,
That gilds this side of the Gates of Pearl,"
Said the children up in Heaven.

"So the King called down from the Angels' dome,"
Said the children up in Heaven,
"My little darling, rise and come
To the place prepared in thy Father's home—
The home that My children live in."
"Let's go and watch at the Gates of Pearl,
Ready to welcome the free little girl,"
Said the children up in Heaven.

"Far down on the earth do you hear them weep,"
Said the children up in Heaven,
"For the dear little girl that's gone to sleep,
As the shadows fall, and the night clouds creep
O'er the earth we used to live in.
But we'll go and open the gates of Pearl—
Oh, why do they weep for the dear little girl?"
Said the Angels up in Heaven.

"Fly with her quickly, O Angels dear!
See, see, she is coming—look there, look there,
At the jasper light on the soft brown hair,
Where the waiting clouds are riven!
O hush! hush! All the swift wings furl,
For the King Himself at the Gates of Pearl
Is taking the hand of the dear little girl,
And is leading her in to Heaven."

—W. J. B.

———o———

THE FRUIT MAGAZINE

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MAXWELL SMITH - - Editor

JULY.

THIS month we have—or should have—Summer! real Summer. Now is the time to be out of doors, in forest and by stream:

The world is too much with us: late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers:

Let us accept the welcome of Nature and enjoy life out of doors.

July is named after Julius Caesar, who reformed the calendar—that was one of his best deeds. The Saxons called it Hen-Month or Hay-Month. It should be a busy time now. Old John Trusler, in his "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandrie," tells farmers to "Go muster thy servants, be captaine thy selfe." Yes, that's the way to get work done in farm or orchard.

July 1st is also Canada's national birthday, and all true Canadians, whether native-born or not, should honor this day as marking the advent of the first great nation in the world's history to be born in peace.

FIRST CANADIAN NATIONAL APPLE SHOW.

THE Fruit Magazine is particularly well pleased with itself at the time of writing, and also with the great multitude of contemporaries throughout the Dominion of Canada, and many others outside our national boundaries.

The scheme to establish an annual National Apple Show in Canada was first proposed in the editorial columns of the December, 1909, number of this publication, and it has been extremely gratifying to witness the unanimity with which the daily, weekly and monthly publications, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have grasped the importance and far-reaching possibilities of such a gigantic enterprise as an educational and advertising factor in the agricultural life and development of the Dominion. After passing through the various vicissitudes inseparably contingent upon the launching of a new and important undertaking of such magnitude, the First Canadian National Apple Show is no longer a pleasant dream in the mind of its originator and a hopefully inspiring possibility with those who have labored so faithfully to promote it, but a reality in embryo, surrounded by all the necessary conditions to insure its natural and healthy development.

The fruits of this newly planted Canadian institution will be gathered at Vancouver, B. C., from October 31 to November 5 next, and those who may be privileged to witness that gathering will also see our own people surprised at their own resources, and our visitors from abroad filled with astonishment.

With a most capable board of management, a staff of enthusiastic officers, including a number of distinguished personages; a large advisory board, made up of noted fruit men in various parts of Canada and the United States; the unqualified support of the great majority of the leading apple growers on the American continent; the best staff of judges that it is possible to secure, with Prof. H. E. Van Deman as chief; a splendid apple crop throughout Canada and the Western States assured, and sufficient money already in sight to finance the enterprise, it only remains for the fruit growers to be diligent in season and out of season until they have landed safely in the exhibition buildings next October the best that skill and perseverance can produce. There will doubtless be plenty willing to pay handsome prices for the privilege of taking the exhibits away at the close of the Show.

As stated in the December number of The Fruit Magazine, we still believe that "to bring the greatest benefits to the greatest number and make the show truly national in character it must be conceded that such an exhibition should not be held twice in succession in the same province, but should be a moveable institution, held first in one part of the Dominion and then in another, choosing in each province the city best calculated to furnish not only the best accommodation for the show itself, but affording good transportation facilities and sufficient hotels to house the thousands of visitors who would be attracted by such a display."

Vancouver has done her duty nobly by rising to the occasion and taking advantage of her opportunity in promoting and supporting the First Canadian National Apple Show. Which of the eastern cities will now step forward and offer to carry the banner of this national institution, first unfurled by their young and beautiful sister in the Far West?

Before quitting this subject of the Canadian National Apple Show, we regret that a sense of duty impels us to pay our respects to the only publication in the whole Dominion which has attempted to discourage and misrepresent the enterprise.

The Canadian Horticulturist, which has led a perambulating existence in different parts of Ontario for upwards of thirty years, and now claims Peterboro as its domiciliary abode, has seen fit, not only to withhold that patriotic and broadminded support which has characterised the editorial comments of the influential press of the country, but has persistently misrepresented the importance and scope of the exhibition to be held in Vancouver, B. C., the first week of next November.

In the February number of the Canadian Horticulturist, the editor labored through a leading article on the "Canadian Apple Show," in which such observations as the following occur: "The idea is an excellent one in theory. . . . . Nevertheless, we fear that the scheme is not feasible. . . . Canada's greatest need during the next few years will be the holding of more and better provincial shows."

"Better provincial shows" let us have by all means; but the heterogeneous character of the ordinary fall fair will never enable the apple grower to show his best winter varieties to advantage or exploit the possibilities of the country in their production as a National Apple Show will do.

To the April Horticulturist Mr. W. B. Rittenhouse, of Beamsville, Ont., contributed an interesting letter re the proposal to hold "an annual apple show in Canada along lines similar to the one held in Spokane, Wash.," in which he reviewed some of the benefits arising therefrom. But the editor made it a point to endeavor to minimize the good effects of Mr. Rittenhouse's letter by the chilling application of a wet blanket in the form of an editorial footnote.

Then in the June number, under the caption of the "British Columbia Apple Show," the editor tries to get in out of the wet by admitting that the Show is now likely to be a great success. But, in addition to a few compliments handed out to the British Columbia fruit growers, he takes occasion to remark that, "those interested . . . are making plans for a show that will be a credit to the province . . . An apple show such as is proposed would be a great advertisement for the fruit industry of British Columbia. . . . There is one factor that admits of criticism, and that is the attempt to designate the show a 'Canadian National' one. . . . Eastern Canada will applaud the effort and take pride in the result, but be accurate in name and call the show the British Columbia Apple Show."

If Eastern Canada were to follow the lead of the Canadian Horticulturist and do nothing to help make the Show a success, they might better hang their heads in shame rather than "applaud" or "take pride in the result." The promoters of the Canadian National Apple Show are broad-minded, patriotic Canadians, whose chief aim is to see the fruit industry throughout the whole Dominion advanced and promoted to a uniform high standard that will reflect credit on the name of Canada and bring pleasure and profit to those engaged in the business. The Show has been "national" in character from its inception, and it will be "national" the first week in November if we are not greatly mistaken in our estimate of the enterprise and intelligence of the leading fruit growers from one end of Canada to the other.

If the Canadian Horticulturist does

not want to take a dignified position in the grand procession it should keep to the backwoods trails, or, like a sensible collie, trot modestly under the wagon, and not act like a witless mongrel yelping at the horses' heads and worrying at the great revolving wheels of the chariot of progress. That is a dangerous business, because those wheels will keep on turning just the same, and the First Canadian National Apple Show will not only be a "credit" and a "great advertisement" to British Columbia, but to the whole Dominion of Canada. If anything really brilliant should ever emanate from the sanctum of the Canadian Horticulturist, The Fruit Magazine will support it to the last drop of ink in the bottle.

The Canadian Fruit Industry

By W. A. MACKINNON, B.A., Dominion Trade Commissioner at Birmingham, England, formerly Chief of the Fruit Division at Ottawa

IN attempting a review of the Canadian fruit industry it may be as well at the outset to notice the breadth of our subject. The growing of fruit in Canada, viewed in its various aspects, would offer an ample field for thought and discussion; equally wide, and hardly less interesting, would be the study of the trade in Canadian fruit. Yet we are invited to consider this evening not one but both of these broad subjects, both rolled into one—production and distribution, as the economists would say; and if we frankly admit the impossibility of any detailed examination of so vast a field in the time at our disposal, we must also as candidly recognize the fitness—nay, the necessity—of including in our survey, however brief, both of these economic operations, which the plain man calls the growing and the selling of fruit.

Practically all mankind are interested in consumption—a so-called "favored few" are alleged to have no other interest—but the vast majority are also engaged in either production or distribution; not, as a rule, in both. The modern Canadian fruit-grower is, however, an exception to this rule, for he must engage in both, and will, if successful, be master of both; he must, of course, know how to select his land; how to choose the best commercial varieties for planting; how to cultivate, prune and spray, and to pick the fruit—the borderland operation; but he must also understand the grading of fruit according to quality, must be able to pack it for near or distant markets, paying due attention to cooling, to obtain proper temperatures for each kind of fruit; he must arrange, either alone or in combination with neighbors, for space in ventilated, cooled or refrigerator cars, and so on through the countless details involved in shipping all kinds of orchard produce to all markets at all seasons of the year. So much, at least, would be required of the fruit-grower, even if he had for everything a known and safe purchaser at a fixed price, leaving him only to forward his produce in good order. But for him there is no such commercial bed of roses. Market prices fluctuate from day to day, and vary from town to town, according to supply, demand, and condition of offerings; today Montreal pays a long price for peaches, but will not look at grapes; tomorrow peaches are a drug, pears and plums a gold mine to the lucky shippers. Now a Western Ontario town wants fruit for household preserving, but in a few days the autumn fair may be due, and dealers will take nothing but grapes to sell in paper bags to visitors. All these things must the fruit-grower know and reckon with; avoid landing his fruit for market on a local holiday, when it must be held over with loss; be chary of a forced sale on Saturday; and equally careful not to be caught by a Tuesday glut of Monday's heavy picking in a too popular market.

These remarks, of course, apply only if he ship his perishable fruit to various points for sale on commission. But other means of disposal are open to him, notably what is commonly called the direct order business, by which retail merchants in large or small towns throughout the country communicate their needs daily to the fruit-grower, who supplies them at prices sometimes left to his discretion, and sometimes quoted weekly in advance. The co-operative system, to which we shall return in a few moments, offers yet another alternative outlet, while in many cases growers sell their output either at so much for the crop, or by the basket from day to day, to large local firms, some of whom have developed their order business upon a gigantic scale.

It will be noticed that in glancing at the fruit-grower's responsibilities we have not even mentioned the many problems and difficulties which occupy him in the incessant fight against fungus diseases, insect pests and other enemies, among which we must occasionally include even climatic conditions, when the vagaries of the weather take the form of unusually late or early frosts. Enough has been said, however, to indicate that the mental aspect of the fruit-grower's work is not to be despised, but calls for the highest qualities of intelligence, industry and business acumen; enough, at all events, to show that his calling does not offer prospects of success for the black sheep or the failure of the family.

Exports.

Turning for a moment from the domestic field, let us now look at the export trade, which, though still comparatively new, has yet in recent years experienced a development that amounts almost to revolution. So far as I can learn, the first Canadian apples sent to England were a small lot packed and shipped by Mr. Joseph Dawson, a bold and far-seeing fruit merchant, of Brampton, Ontario, near Toronto, some fifty odd years ago. The sons of Mr. Dawson are in the apple export business today, but on how different a scale and under what changed conditions! A catalogue taken at random from among the many relating to recent fruit auctions at Liverpool announced no fewer than 7,589 barrels of Canadian apples to be offered by one firm at a single sale; and a recent cablegram to Lord Strathcona stated that 7,000,000 barrels were grown in Ontario in 1909.

Nova Scotian Exports.

The first exhibit of Nova Scotian apples made in England was in 1860, from the orchard of the late Richard Starr, of Starr's Point, a friend and neighbor of the Hon. Charles Prescott, who introduced such invaluable varieties as the "Gravenstein," "Blenheim," "Ribston Pippin," and others, obtained through the Royal Horticultural Society. The favorite "Belle Fleur" was introduced by the late Bishop Inglis, after whom it is still commonly known as the "Bishop's Pippin." At the International show held by that most liberal and beneficent of organizations, the Royal Horticultural Society, in 1862, Nova Scotia was more extensively represented, and shortly afterwards regular consignments were first sent to London by sailing vessel, a few hundred barrels at a time; yet even under such adverse conditions very satisfactory results were obtained, for Mr. C. R. H. Starr, who writes a most entertaining account of these early days, tells me that Blenheims then realized 35s. a barrel. By the year 1880 the London shipments totalled 24,000 barrels, while in 1908 over 550,000 barrels were sent from Nova Scotia to Great Britain.

Values.

For the whole of Canada the Trade and Navigation Returns for the year ended March 31, 1908, give the total exports of green or ripe apples (thus excluding dried and canned fruit) at 1,629,400 barrels, valued at $4,823,645 (approximately £924,574). Of this quantity Great Britain received practically the whole, the exact figures being 1,490,311 barrels. It may be added that the dried apples exported in the same year amounted to 6,939,088 pounds weight.

Concurrently with this tremendous increase in quantities there have been quite as great changes in the methods of handling. A vast system has been evolved for preventing loss or waste in warehouse, car, or steamer, the process beginning with careful packing of early shipments and repacking in cold storage of fruit held for mid-season or late markets; the barrels, thus packed to carry "tight," are guarded against excess of heat or cold, against breakage, pilfering, or rough usage in transit. Immense expenditure is naturally required for ventilated packing-houses, cold storage warehouses and refrigerator cars on land, and cold chambers, refrigerating plant, sirocco fans, air shafts, and other appar-

Mr. H. A. STONE

Mr. E. S. ROWE

Members of the Executive, First Canadian National Apple Show

atus on board ship, to say nothing of the army of men employed every year to pack and forward the products of the orchard.

Packing.

Here we may refer to complaints of fraudulent packing and marking, attributed to the soulless farmer, by those who forget that the great bulk of the apples pass out of his hands before they are put up for export; the business morality of the much-abused fruit-grower is no worse, and probably somewhat better, than that of his commercial friends in other parts, but in this case it is seldom put to the test. The packing is commonly done by men employed by apple buyers or speculators, many of whom represent British firms, and operate with British capital. They begin work at the orchards, from which many of the early shipments are exported direct, and are later on engaged in warehouses, grading and re-packing fruit that has been put up more or less loosely for storage. They are duly instructed to observe the amenities of the higher life, or at all events to keep within the limits of error allowed by law to the judgment of the ordinary prudent man, and doubtless they begin their task with the best of resolutions, meaning well by the ultimate purchaser of their handiwork. But, just as the road to perdition is said to be neatly paved with good intentions, so the bottom of the barrel, which on sale will become the "face," is well and truly laid with fine, handsome fruit, evenly placed in narrowing circles of blushing red; hardly less attractive are the next two or three layers, also carefully placed by hand, wedging the first immovably. Then, alas! comes a falling off; whether it be that a giddiness caused by bending head and shoulders deep in the barrel induces loss of memory, or that an ardent discussion on high politics brings oblivion of common things, or merely that our packer is unable to retain the vision of that smiling "face" now hidden from view—whatever the cause, certain it is that he now becomes careless; basket after basket of uncertain quality is poured in, and only when the process of "tailing off" is reached does the memory return of that "No. 1" grade-mark, already pencilled on the "head." Then once more a couple of layers of the best are hand placed—for might not some captious buyer demand to see the "tail"?—the barrel is pressed, nailed up, and ready for all comers. A fearful practice, you say, sign of commercial decadence and moral depravity—copied, surely, from the devious ways of the Red Man; true, though such things have been known, at rare intervals, even on the costers' barrows and in the shop-windows of the metropolis.

Inspectors.

But I would not have you think that such methods are approved or even winked at by growers or dealers in Canada; on the contrary, both have strongly supported the Government in its campaign, educative at first, now punitive, to stamp out these frauds. Mr. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division at Ottawa, has an able staff of inspectors employed in detecting and prosecuting the offences of false marking and packing. The penalties have been gradually increased, and this year the names of convicted packers have been published in a Government Report. Some idea of the value and calibre of the inspectors may be gathered from the fact that when not engaged in actual inspection they are able to meet fruit-growers at orchard meetings, and in the winter at meetings of Farmers' Institutes, to discuss with them, not merely commercial problems, but those having to do with fruit culture in all its aspects; they give orchard demonstrations of spraying, of pruning and grafting, or at other times of packing apples in barrels and boxes, and always in the presence of assembled growers, than whom there are no keener critics. An inspector who did not thoroughly understand his work would have a most uncomfortable time, and would never have a second hearing.

Development.

To return from this digression, please observe that apart from mere growth in bulk, startling as that growth has been, there are other features in the modern development of our export trade which are almost equally interesting. At first under Government auspices, and more recently by private enterprise, trial shipments of various tender fruits have been sent to Great Britain in cold storage. Without going into details, it may be

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said that the experiments made with peaches, pears, grapes, and even tomatoes, resulted in the collection of valuable information, which served as a guide in the selection of varieties and in determining the best methods of handling, packing and storing the fruit. Thermographs accompanied each shipment, both on the cars and in the cold storage chamber on board ship. The complete records of temperature thus obtained, together with reports on the condition of the fruit in transit, on arrival, at time of sale and afterwards, furnished information of the utmost value to subsequent shippers. In the year 1909 we have had highly successful shipments of peaches to Glasgow, Birmingham, and London, and I have seen in Birmingham a consignment of Canadian Anjou pears, beautifully packed and in perfect condition. Having demonstrated their ability to enter this new field in a small way, our fruit-growers need only now extend their operations, since a regular supply of the right quality will ensure a steady demand.

But even in the apple trade there have been developments, such as the increased use of small packages for fancy fruit—the special egg-case type, or the plain forty-pound box as used in British Columbia and California; still more recently a Burlington firm has been experimenting with a smaller box, holding from eighteen to twenty pounds of fruit—an ideal package for the householder, and (since it is filled with the very finest apples) one likely to be twice blest at Christmas time—an equal boon to "him that gives and him that takes." And here again we find the grower following his product to the consumer's very door, for he actually quotes a price at which he will deliver those packages, carriage paid, at any address in Great Britain!

Government Assistance.

To attempt a detailed statement of the assistance rendered directly or indirectly by Federal or Provincial Governments to the fruit industry would exceed the limits of this paper and or your patience; but the main outlines may be of some interest. First, there are experimental farms under Dominion supervision in most of the provinces, and under local administration in all, where both field and research work are carried on; in addition, some of the provinces have established in various districts illustration stations which combine the functions of experimental and model farms. Here the grower has the advantage of innumerable tests of varieties, of soils, methods of culture, spray fluids, and many other matters which he could not afford the time, money, or space to investigate for himself. As a rule he may also look to these stations for a model which he will be safe in copying so far as conditions are similar.

At Farmers' Institutes (in receipt of grants from the Provincial Governments, which also provide speakers for some of their meetings) at least one subject of interest to fruit-growers is sure to appear on every programme. Some of the institutes hold orchard meetings in spring and summer, at which, as mentioned above, demonstrations of practical work are furnished by experienced men. The bulletins issued by the various branches of the Department of Agriculture, dealing from time to time with such questions as cold storage, the packing, shipping and marketing of fruit, the export trade, insect pests and fungus diseases and their remedies, crop reports and statistics, are sent post-free to all who ask for them; and it may be added that these publications are read with intelligent interest, the farmers' early prejudice against "science" as being "unpractical" having long ago disappeared, since it is fully recognized today that science is but another name for sense.

Some years ago, when it was seen that the average grower either could not afford or would not install a thoroughly efficient spraying machine, the Fruit Division at Ottawa purchased power-spraying outfits operated by petrol engines, and sprayed a number of orchards in various districts throughout the season. This was done to demonstrate the advantages of power over hand work, and also to show the desirability of small growers uniting in the purchase and operation of the necessary plant. The fruit-growers concerned were charged with the actual cost of material and labor for the four or five necessary applications, each paying in proportion to the number of his trees. The work was very successfully carried out under the supervision of the permanent staff of fruit

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inspectors, and the result is that power spraying has been adopted in the leading fruit districts, both by groups and individual growers.

The services of fruit inspectors have already been referred to, but there is still another set of men looking after the interests of the fruit-grower, even when his product has left Canadian shores. Under the Minister, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, at the time when Professor Robertson was Commissioner of Agriculture, the examination of Canadian products on arrival at British ports was perfected, and this service has been continued ever since; so that today Chief Inspector A. W. Grindley, with headquarters at Liverpool, has a staff engaged at London, Glasgow, Bristol and Manchester, watching the handling of cheese, butter, eggs, fruit and other perishable products. Not a steamer discharges her freight at one of these ports but an inspector is on hand to observe the condition of every package as it leaves the ship's side, to see that it is properly handled, and to record and report his observations in detail. The beneficial effect of this system in preventing breakage and waste will at once be evident. But the number of mistakes on the part of shippers or transportation companies which have been put right as a result of their representations can scarcely be computed.

Finally, though the fact is so well known as hardly to require repetition, the Canadian High Commissioner is always on the alert to see that the interests of every Canadian engaged in trade with England are carefully and efficiently safeguarded. Indeed, the services rendered by the present distinguished holder of that high office, not only to the fruit industry, but to Canadian enterprise of every description, cannot be too gratefully acknowledged.

It should be noted that the object of the Government throughout is to assist fruit-growers by doing for them only those things which they could not well do for themselves, being careful at all times to encourage the spirit of self-help.

Co-operation.

This brings us to the subject of co-operation, through which many objects can be attained by groups of growers which they could not secure individually. Among these objects may be mentioned the cheaper purchase in large quantities of fruit trees guaranteed true to name; the similar purchase of apple barrels, boxes and baskets of all kinds, of spraying materials, fertilizers and so on. Perhaps the most important, and certainly the most conspicuous, work of these associations, is seen in the disposal of the crop, by which every member, no matter how large or small his orchard, how few or how mixed his varieties, is enabled to send his fruit to a central packing-house to be graded, receiving after sale exactly his fair proportion of the net proceeds. I had almost said no matter how good or how poor the quality of the fruit, but I believe the Associations are becoming more strict with regard to the admission of members whose orchards are neglected. It will be readily seen that the central packing-house transforms many small lots of many varieties and qualities into a few large lots of uniform grades, for which there is always a good demand at excellent prices. All that such a co-operative system requires to ensure success is loyalty on the part of the members and a good business manager in charge—conditions with which I am glad to say a number of the Canadian Associations have been able to comply. I might point out also that under this system all temptation to false packing for the sake of private gain is done away with, as the packer is engaged at so much a day and the manager at a yearly salary, neither having any interest to serve by deceiving the public; the latter being, in fact, dependent for his position upon making and keeping a high reputation for the output of his employers as a whole.

The Niagara District.

In the Niagara district Mr. Livingston, of the "Weekly Fruit Grower," tells of two or three recent developments of the co-operative principle. One of these, known as the Fruit Buyers' Exchange, consisted of a number of dealers, most of them growers also, who agreed weekly on quotations, which were sent out to all retailers in Canada. The secretary's office, with which all were connected by telephone, was used as a clearing-house to distribute unsold fruit in the hands of one buyer to customers of other buyers, who happened to be short of that particular variety. Individual surpluses were thus used to make up other individual shortages, with the result that each night very little fruit was left to be sent out for sale on commission. This idea was further developed by the formation of a limited company which took all surplus stocks from the members and distributed it in carload lots at points outside the range of general competition, particularly in Western Canada. It will be understood that few individual growers can furnish carload lots, and obtain reduced rates by freight or express. I understand that this latter idea is growing rapidly in popularity, and that large numbers of fruit-growers are becoming shareholders in co-operative companies, which can ship carloads to their own agents in the markets of Eastern and Western Canada.

Influence of the Press.

From another direction, also, the fruit-grower obtains most valuable assistance. The admirable service rendered by the press, more particularly by agricultural journals and those devoted exclusively to horticulture, is unequalled in any other country. Edited for the most part by men of practical experience and an agricultural college training, printed on good

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paper, with excellent illustrations, these journals command the respect and attention of the interests they serve. Their broadening influence and the practical help they afford by furnishing information, correcting errors, exposing or preventing frauds, reporting conventions, suggesting improved methods or supporting reforms, cannot be overestimated.

Fairs and Exhibitions.

In the presence of Mr. Gooderham, who presides over the destinies of Toronto's great exhibition, easily the largest and finest annual show in the world, one hesitates to touch upon the subject of fairs. Suffice it to say that during the last few years it has been the policy of the fruit division at Ottawa, and of the Provincial Departments, to improve prize lists in the direction of increasing their educative value to those who grow fruit to sell, and not merely to show. To this end model prize lists have been submitted, and in many cases adopted, offering substantial awards for commercial varieties, and for commercial packages put up as for market at home or abroad. It is now pretty generally recognized that, while the amateur and the experimenter in new sorts should not be overlooked, the bulk of the prizes should no longer go to the exhibitor of the biggest apples or the most numerous varieties. After all, the admittedly best "money makers" in each district comprise but a few sorts, which are the ones to be encouraged and improved by carefully drawn prize lists.

Awards may also be made for tasteful displays of fruit arranged for sale, as in a fruiterer's window, or for dinner table decorations of fruit and flowers combined, since attractive display always leads to increased consumption.

Fruit-growing Districts.

If the question be asked, "Where is fruit grown in Canada?" the answer is "Nearly everywhere." Some parts, of course, excel, among which I naturally give first place to my former home, the far-famed Niagara district; there peaches and grapes grow in the open air to such perfection and in such profusion as to astonish any who forget that the latitude is almost the same as that of Rome. It claims to be the Garden of Canada, but in spite of prejudice, I should hesitate to decide between it and the lovely Arcadian valleys of the Cornwallis and the Annapolis; and whatever the decision, it would be challenged at once by a voice from the Far West, where in the newer but wonderfully charming Okanagan Valley, in the rapidly developing Kootenay, and other favored parts, British Columbia has ample backing for the strongest claims.

In the older provinces we have nearly the whole north shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie, the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay districts, the Island of Montreal, home of that finest of all dessert apples, the "Fameuse"—never admitted by Quebec to be merely another name for the "Snow"; the Valley of the St. John, where New Brunswick is just awakening to the commercial meaning of her success with the "Alexander" and the "Bishop's Pippin;" and the whole of the "Million-acre Farm," Prince Edward Island, the "Garden of the Gulf," where amid a varied agricultural life, time has been found to perfect the "Baxter," the "Ben Davis," the "Wealthy," and many of the finer sorts of apples, of which the exportable surplus is steadily increasing.

(To be Continued).

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(Continued from Page 12).

Very fine specimens of the Glout Morceau variety from South Australia came to hand in slightly larger cases than those used by the Cape shippers. This was due partly to the size of the fruit and partly to the more elaborate packing, for pads made of excelsior wrapped in tissue paper were laid edgewise between the rows, thus affording additional protection from bruising. The cases were fastened together by perpendicular strips at the end and the price asked was 10s. ($2.43) a case, or 30s. ($7.29) for the bundle containing ninety-six pears. This works out over seven cents each pear. Early arrivals of this variety sold as high as 21s. ($5.10) per case of thirty-two pears. Fruit growers in the antipodes, the Commissioner goes on to remark, undoubtedly have a great advantage in being able to land their fruit (packed in April) in England just when the markets are barest. It is possible that even when

ONE MILE OF YOUNG ORCHARD BETWEEN NELSON AND PROCTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

cold storage reaches its highest development Canadians will not be able to compete on level terms with them—that refers, of course, to delivery at a season when the Canadian fruit is only just making a fair start in growth on the tree—but Canadian growers in the meantime will find much to interest them in the methods adopted and the thoroughness displayed in carrying them out.

In connection with the outlook of Canadian growers in the markets of the Mother Country the coming season, the Commissioner says it is satisfactory to learn that the new Royal Line of fast steamers from Montreal to Bristol opens up a fresh route for the rapid conveyance of peaches and pears in cold storage. Not only can Canadian fruit thus reach districts (and great ones too, as concerns population and markets) hitherto accessible only through distant ports, but it provides additional sailings for the convenience of shippers sending this class of Canadian products to the Midlands and other parts of England. During the initial run of the Royal Edward to Bristol, visitors and the press were shown over the cold storage accommodation of that magnificent steamship. The "C 02" system of refrigeration was found to have been adopted, and according to the consulting engineer, with every success. It is understood, says the Commissioner, that the management of the line is prepared to cater specially to the trade in tender fruits and to insulate whatever space, large or small, may be required for any given consignment of peaches and pears, furnishing to such insulated space exactly the temperature required. Canadian shippers, it is added, will naturally benefit by this increase in the competition for their patronage.

The Weekly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce contains the following from Mr. J. M. Mussen, the Canadian Trade Commissioner for Leeds and Hull, England. "The first consignment of apples to be received from New Zealand is stated to be now on its way to England. According to reports received the fruit is being packed in an improved style and has been carefully inspected before shipment. It is contended that New Zealand will be in a better position than Tasmania for sending fruit to the English market, as their season is generally a fortnight earlier. This year it is, in fact, four or five weeks ahead, which means that this consignment from New Zealand will arrive at a time when the market here is almost depleted of apples. In view of the seasons being the reverse, the advent of this new contributor of supplies to the British market will not, of course, conflict in any way with the increasing quantities of Canadian fruit, which will reach this country during the winter months.

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ON Page 22 of this issue will be found a cut of the Perfection Evaporator.

For over 30 years efforts have been made to invent an evaporator for fruits and vegetables that would supply the needs of all classes of fruit growers, but until now each effort has been a failure in some respects.

Many were too **expensive** for the small growers. Others were too cumbersome or **bulky** to be taken to the **farmers' homes,** and all of them required more or less **skill** to operate them.

The "Perfection" possesses the merits of being cheap, does first-class work, is easily transported, and anybody can operate it.

These machines will be made to evaporate from 15 to 100 bushels a day and the prices will range from $150 to $325, and **either** size will pay for itself in from **30** to **60** days on **second** class fruit.

In addition to its value for curing fruits, vegetables, etc., it will be found, during long damp and rainy spells, a great convenience **for drying clothes—** as it will thoroughly dry towels, napkins, etc., in **from eight to ten minutes,** and heavier material in proportionate time, while heating the irons for ironing them at the same **time.** It can be run in the open air or in the house, as, if it is properly connected with a chimney, neither heat nor the moisture from drying fruits or clothes escapes into the room.

For further particulars address E. E. Smith, Manufacturing Agent, 1500 Albert street, Vancouver, B. C.

Pleasant Words

THE press of Vancouver is doing excellent work in furthering the objects of the national apple show which is to be held in that city this winter. The movement inaugurated with Maxwell Smith, editor of The Fruit Magazine, and he has received such well-merited support from all sections of the province that there is every reason for the belief that the show will be one of the most important in every way ever held in Canada. It is not merely a provincial show; it is Canadian, and exhibits are looked for from every section where the red apple grows. The experience of Spokane shows how productive in results such an exhibition may prove. Nothing does so much for a place as to let it be known that it will produce fruit. The Spokane apple show has resulted in bringing the State of Washington to the fore as a fruit-growing land, and settlement has been stimulated as it had never been before. The big red apple, and its brothers and sisters, will be shown at Vancouver from all parts of Canada, and the comparison between the eastern and western product will result, we firmly believe, in the western apple easily holding its own with its competitors from the older fruit-growing sections of the eastern provinces. The people of Vancouver are asked to provide $20,000 for the show, and there should be no difficulty in raising that amount. The national apple show is one of the brightest ideas that bright western minds have evolved and deserves every encouragement, not only from the people of the city of Vancouver, but from the people of the province.—"Inland Sentinel," Kamloops, B.C.

The March number of The Fruit Magazine, a new monthly published in Vancouver, devoted entirely to the interests of the fruit industry, has just come to hand. It is bright and attractive and full of interesting and instructive news of interest to horticulturists everywhere. The cover contains a picture of the central portion of the British Columbia Fruit Display at the Royal Horticultural Society show, held in London, England, in 1909. Without exception this is the finest picture of a fruit exhibit that it has been our good fortune to see, and this is saying considerable, in view of the fact that we have for years observed the fruit shows of our own Province. It is not that the fruit display is any better, and probably not as fine, but the arrangement is such as to place the boxes in the best possible light for an attractive display. This new magazine has before it a bright future, that must, if continued in its present form, be of great benefit to the development of the fruit industry in British Columbia. Is there not some enterprising man in the Annapolis Valley who can start a similar magazine for the fruit growers of Nova Scotia?—"Tribune," Windsor, Ont.

The biggest and best apple show ever held on the American continent, say the promoters, will be that given in Vancouver from October 31 to November 5. It will be the first Canadian national fruit exhibition, and, as such, it is expected will attract visitors from many parts of Canada and the United States. A grant of $6,000 has been given the promoters by the city council, and they will try to raise $20,000 more by popular subscription — "Spokesman - Review," Spokane, Wash.

All encouragement should be given to those undertaking Canada's First National Apple Show in Vancouver.—"Mail," Vancouver.

The Why and Wherefore

OF

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ON THE

"Dry Belt" of British Columbia

By J. S. REDMAYNE, M.A.

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DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS ACT, 1910.

WE take pleasure in publishing the new Destructive Insects and Pests Act, and would direct the attention of all those interested in horticulture to the Act itself and to the following introductory remarks by Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Government Entomologist:

The following is the text of the new Destructive Insects and Pests Act and the Regulations issued in connection with the same. By the passing of this Act the San Jose Scale Act is repealed. It will be seen that the new Act and regulations are of a wider character and of a far greater protective value to the fruit-grower and nurseryman. The fumigation regulations instituted under that Act have been incorporated in the new regulations, with certain alterations. Under the new fumigation regulations conifers will be fumigated. It is hoped that this will assist in preventing the introduction into nurseries of several species of woolly plant lice which infest nursery stock and which are carried in the same.

In addition to the fumigation regulations provision is now made for:

1. The inspection at the points of destination of European nursery stock (which is still exempt from fumigation) and such other stock as it may be deemed necessary to inspect.
2. The destruction of infested stock and packages, etc., containing the same, and compensation for such matter as may be destroyed.
3. The inspection of orchards and nurseries and the treatment of infested vegetation.
4. The prohibition of the disposal in any way of vegetation infested with insects scheduled under the Act.
5. The notification of the presence of any of the insects, pests or diseases.

In view of the increasing amount of nursery stock imported through the port of Niagara Falls, the importation season for that port has been extended and stock may now be imported between October 1 and May 1.

The attention of importers of nursery stock is called particularly to Regulation 5, under which notification must be given of the importation of nursery stock.

All nursery stock, including European and such stock as is exempt from fumigation, may be imported only during the periods specified under Regulation 3.

Dominion of Canada:

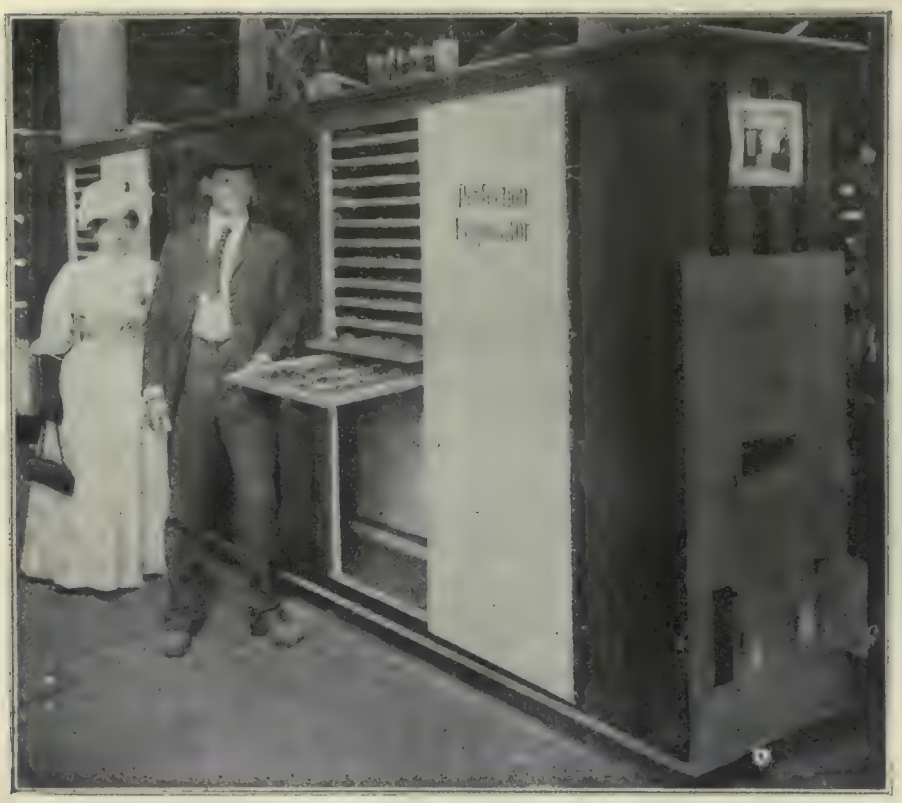
Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1910.

Act.

An Act to prevent the introduction or spreading of insects, pests and diseases destructive to vegetation.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as The Destructive Insects and Pests Act.
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, "the Minister" means "the Minister of Agriculture."
3. The Governor in Council may make such regulations as are deemed



PERFECTION EVAPORATOR.

expedient to prevent the introduction or admission into Canada or the spreading therein of any insect, pest or disease destructive to vegetation.

4. Such regulations may provide:

(a) For the prohibition generally, or from any particular country or place, of the introduction or admission into Canada of any vegetable or other matter likely to introduce any such insect, pest or disease.

(b) The terms or conditions upon, and the places at which any such vegetable or other matter may be introduced or admitted into Canada.

(c) For the treatment and manner of treatment to be given to any vegetation, vegetable matter or premises in order to prevent the spreading of any such insect, pest or disease, and may prescribe whether such treatment shall be given by the owner or by a person appointed for that purpose.

(d) For the destruction of any crop, tree, bush or other vegetable matter or vegetation, or containers thereof, infested with or suspected to be infested with any such insect, pest or disease.

(e) For the granting of compensation for any such crop, tree, bush or other vegetation or containers thereof so destroyed, such compensation not to exceed two-thirds of the value of the matter destroyed and to be granted only by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Minister.

(f) For the prohibition of the sale of any vegetable matter infested with any such insect, pest or disease.

(g) That the occupier of the premises on which is discovered any such insect, pest or disease shall forthwith notify the Minister of Agriculture and shall also send specimens of such insect, pest or disease.

(h) For the confiscation of any vegetable matter and the container thereof, if any, in respect of which a breach of this Act, or any regulation made thereunder, is committed, and generally for any other purpose which may be deemed expedient for carrying out this Act, whether such other regulations are of the kind enumerated in this section or not.

5. The Minister may appoint inspectors or other officers for carrying out this Act and the regulations made thereunder.

Such appointments, if not confirmed by the Governor in Council within 30 days of the date thereof, shall lapse and cease to be valid.

6. Any inspector or other officer so appointed may enter any place or premises in which he has reason to believe there exists any such insect, pest or disease, and may take specimens thereof, and also any vegetable matter infested or suspected of being infested therewith.

7. The Minister, upon the report of any inspector setting forth a reasonable belief of the existence of any such insect, pest or disease in any area defined in such report, may prohibit the removal from such area or the movement therein of any vegetation, vegetable or other matter which, in his opinion, is likely to result in the spread of such insect, pest or disease.

8. Every person who contravenes any provision of this Act, or any regulation made thereunder, shall be liable, upon

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summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment. Any vegetable or other matter imported or brought into Canada contrary to this Act, or to any regulation made thereunder, shall be forfeited to the Crown.

9. The San Jose Scale Act is repealed.

Regulations Under the Above Act.

P. C. 895.

Privy Council, Canada.

At the Government House at Ottawa
Wednesday, the 11th of May, 1910.

Present

His Excellency in Council.

His Excellency in Council, in virtue of the provisions of Section 3 of "The Destructive Insects and Pests Act," is pleased to order that the annexed regulations shall be and the same are hereby established in connection therewith.

His Excellency in Council is further pleased to order that all regulations established in virtue of the provisions of the San Jose Scale, shall be and the same are hereby rescinded.

(Signed)
RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honorable the Minister of Agriculture.

1. "Inspector" means a person appointed for carrying out the provisions of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act and the regulations made thereunder.

2. No tree, plant or other vegetation or vegetable matter infested with any of the insects, pests or diseases to which this Act applies, shall be imported into Canada except as hereinafter provided.

3. Nursery stock, including trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, scions, cuttings or buds entering Canada shall be imported only through the ports and during the periods respectively hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Vancouver, B.C., and Niagara Falls, Ont.—From October 1 to May 1.

Winnipeg, Man., and St. John, N.B.—From March 15 to May 15 and from September 26 to December 7.

At these points of entry the importations shall be fumigated in the fumigation houses provided for that purpose, and a certificate of fumigation will be issued, without which no stock may be taken out of bond. Importations by mail shall be subject to the same regulations.

Provided, however, that the following vegetation shall be exempt from fumigation:—

(a) Greenhouse plants, with the exception of roses and other woody plants.

(b) Herbaceous perennials (the stems of which die down in winter, such as perennial phlox, peonies, sunflowers, etc).

(c) Herbaceous bedding plants (such as geraniums, verbenas, pansies, etc).

(d) Bulbs and tubers (such as hyacinths, lilies, narcissi and other true bulbs, and also the tubers of dahlias, irises, etc.)

(e) Nursery stock originating in Europe.

Cottonwood or Necklace poplar (Populus deltoides) when shipped from and grown in Dakota or Minnesota, two of the United States of America, may be admitted at the customs ports of Brandon or Winnipeg, Man., and without fumigation.

4. The port by which it is intended that the nursery stock shall enter, shall be clearly stated on each package, and all shipments made in accordance with these regulations will be entirely at the risk of the shippers or consignees, the Government assuming no responsibility whatever.

5. All persons importing nursery stock into Canada shall give notice to the Minister within five days of despatching the order for the same, and they shall again notify the Minister on the arrival of the shipment in Canada.

6. European nursery stock, and such other imported vegetation or vegetable matter as the Minister may determine, entering Canada may be allowed to proceed, and shall be inspected at the point of destination, but must not be unpacked except in the presence of an inspector.

7. If, on inspection, nursery stock or other vegetation or vegetable matter is found to be infested with any of the insects, pests or diseases hereinafter specified, it shall be destroyed to the extent deemed necessary by the inspector and in his presence. All cases, packages and packing in which such stock has been contained shall also be destroyed in the same manner.

8. Any inspector entering lands, nursery or other premises where there is reason to believe that any of the insects, pests or diseases hereinafter specified are or may be present, shall give instructions for the treatment or destruction of any tree, bush, crop or other vegetation or vegetable matter or the containers thereof, which may be found or suspected

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to be infested with any of the insects, pests or diseases hereinafter specified, and such instructions shall be carried out by the owner or the lessee of the infected or suspected vegetation, vegetable matter, or containers thereof, and such remedial treatment shall be carried out and continued until the insect, pest or disease shall be deemed by the inspector to have been exterminated.

9. Compensation not exceeding two-thirds of the value as assessed by the inspector of the vegetation or vegetable matter or containers thereof, destroyed by the instructions of an inspector, shall be granted by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Minister.

10. It shall be illegal to sell, offer for sale or in any way dispose of or receive any trees, shrubs, or other plants, vegetable matter or portions of the same, if the same are infested with any of the insects, pests or diseases hereinafter specified.

11. The owner, occupier or lessee of any premises or place where any of the insects, pests or diseases specified herein shall be found, shall immediately notify the Minister, and shall also send to him specimens of such insects, pests or diseases.

12. The destructive insects, pests and diseases to which the said Act shall apply shall include the following:—

The San Jose Scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus).

The Brown-tail Moth (Euproctis chrysorrhoea).

The Woolly Aphis (Schozoneura lanigera).

The West Indian Peach Scale (Aulacaspis pentagona).

The Gypsy Moth (Porthetria dispar).

Potato Canker (Chrysophlyctis endobiotica).

Parasitic diseases affecting potatoes externally or internally.

Branch or stem canker (Nectria ditissima).

Gooseberry Mildew (Sphaerotheca nors-uvae).

White Pine Blister Rust (Peridermum Strobi).

13. The importation of potatoes into Canada from Newfoundland or the islands of St. Pierre or Miquelon, is prohibited.

14. The Minister may, upon special request to that effect, authorize the importation into Canada of any insect, pest or disease herein specified, but for scientific purposes only.

15. The regulations made under the San Jose Scale Act are repealed.

PRUNING APPLE TREES IN THE NURSERY.

By H. THEBAULT, Vancouver, B. C.

PRUNING apple trees in the nursery, according to a nurseryman's point of view, requires a considerable amount of skill and study. Quite a number of young apple orchards planted throughout the country are useless and unsightly through improper pruning in the nursery; each variety of apple making a different growth requires a way of pruning.

If you have had occasion to visit a nursery during pruning time you will have noticed that trees are, as a rule, pruned to one height, and then topped in order to give them a fine appearance in the nursery, regardless of their shape as an orchard tree in time to come. Later, when visiting the orchard, you will have wondered why it is that so many trees are broken down and split from the top. The orchardist will tell you that the damage was caused by wind. He has not the slightest idea that the cause of the top splitting was by improper pruning in the nursery in the first place.

In order to prune intelligently and successfully in the nursery one must make a close study of the habits of each variety of apple in the orchard. The apple requires constant watching from the time it is planted, whether it is piece root, graft or budded. Rubbing the foliage from trunk of graft or bud, as some nurserymen do, in order to make the tree reach a greater height, is a mistake. It leaves a slender, weak tree, with the bark discolored and burnt by the sun. All foliage should be left on young trees, also all limbs that are encroaching upon the leader, in order to produce a good stocky tree.

In pruning trees great care must be taken in pruning off limbs. Use a sharp pruning knife, cutting from the under side of the limb, with the knife cutting to the body of the tree, being careful not to cut in the shoulder of the limb. If you watch the lower end of the limb connecting with the body of the tree, you will find that each limb has a shoulder. Nurserymen will quite readily understand this term. If the shoulder is cut into, it leaves a cavity in the tree which takes years to heal over, making a hiding-place for Aphis and other pests to breed in. If the limb is cut off at the shoulder it will callus in a short time, leaving a perfectly smooth tree. All limbs possible should be left on the young tree—if they are not directly retarding the growth of the leader—until the tree is fit for market, and

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then pruned as above stated. There will be fewer trees put on the brush pile and fewer unshapely trees in your orchards. The orchardist should have an opportunity of training the tree to suit himself.

B. C. FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

AT an executive meeting of the Fruit-growers' Association held on the 26th of May in Victoria, at which Messrs. R. M. Palmer, president; W. E. Scott, W. C. Ricardo, R. H. Agur and the secretary, were present, some important business was transacted.

The crop reports to be published by the Association were discussed by the executive, and methods of obtaining the same were decided on. For this year a number of the directors of the Association have volunteered to report their respective districts, and the Provincial Horticulturist and his assistants will secure accurate reports of the crops once a month for publication and distribution to the members at the end of each month.

A resolution was passed conveying the statement of their satisfaction by the members of the executive in the appointment of Mr. J. C. Metcalfe to be Transportation and Markets Commissioner for the present year. His reports will be quickly and widely disseminated weekly during the coming season, and these should be of great value to the industry.

The Association will distribute a monthly crop report on British Columbia fruit conditions, on conditions in Eastern Canada and Ontario, and on conditions in Oregon, Washington and California particularly.

Progress with regard to the affiliation of the Fruit-growers' Associations over the Province was reported, and the secretary was directed to send a certificate to all such associations outlining the advantages of affiliation.

The Fruit Magazine was confirmed as the official organ of the Association, and all members will secure a copy of the same for the current year on payment of their annual membership fee of $1.00.

A resolution was passed asking the Premier and the Minister of Agriculture to take steps to help out the labor situation in the fruit districts. It was suggested that arrangements be made by the Association to have retailers handle the best types of spraying machinery at the lowest cost for fruit-growers, and this matter will be taken up. This should be of great benefit to intending purchasers of spraying machinery.

The secretary reported that on a visit to various Okanagan points, Salmon Arm and Kamloops, he found fruit conditions excellent at all these points. Reports from directors in the Kootenay, Similkameen, Kettle River and on Vancouver Island, show that the Province will probably have by far the largest fruit crop in its history. Detailed estimates will be issued at the end of June.

SPOKANE'S APPLE SHOW.

DISTINCT and unique in an age of Expositions will be the third National Apple Show at Spokane, Wash., in the week of November 14. The prize-winners and district displays from various parts of Washington, Oregon and Idaho will be transferred to Chicago the following week for exhibition in the First Regiment Armory in the week of November 28, thus affording the people of the middle west an opportunity of seeing one of the most interesting wealth-producing features of the north-western states.

Cartier Van Dissel, second vice-president and chairman of the board, says there is every indication that the Exposition in Spokane will be larger and more complete in scope, detail and significance than the previous shows, and the Chicago exhibition will be of a size and character to attract wide attention to the fruit districts in the north-west, as well as exploit their products in the center of a population of more than 20,000,000.

The general district exhibits will be transferred from Spokane to Chicago on passenger schedule, and in addition it is planned to have at least six winners in the carload classes, also the winners of the ten-box, five-box, single-box, and special display contests. Districts in the four north-western states are co-operating with the management of the show and will bring forth their choicest products.

"The educational value of the 1909 show, in which growers from twenty-three states and two Canadian provinces competed, was apparent on all sides in bringing the eager seeker after trustworthy information into contact with living answers," said Secretary Rice. "The immediate effect was that thousands were awakened to the manifold opportunities and exceptional advantages in the pursuit of this highly remunerative branch of horticulture. The show also stimulated orchardists to make yet greater and more determined efforts in reaching for perfection in the growing and preparation of their products for commerce.

"But perhaps the most interesting phases of the show were the stories of achievements and successes by the growers—the men who were the greatest factors in the Exposition. Many of these began in the rank sagebrush, where tracts of land, considered absolutely worthless not more than a dozen years ago, have been transformed into profitable orchards by intelligent cultivation, thus once again emphasizing the fact that work and perseverance make all things possible.

"The National Apple Show is not a money-making enterprise in any sense of the word. Part of the fund required for the Spokane Exposition is provided by the Greater Spokane Committee, while growers and commercial clubs in the district intending to exhibit at Chicago are assisting in bearing about $10,000 of the expense. We have received encouragement in practically every fruit belt in the four north-western states, and the commercial organizations are co-operating with us in every way to be represented at both shows."

The promoters of the Canadian National apple show, which is to be held in Vancouver the first week of November next, expect to be able to offer in prizes $25,000, ranging from $1,000 for carload lots, to smaller amounts for plate exhibits. Mr. Maxwell Smith, in The Fruit Magazine, urges growers to take warning and not dispose of their best fruit till they have selected their exhibits. He also urges everyone all over Canada to do his best to make the show a huge success, as the advertising value of such an undertaking can hardly be overestimated.—"Canadian Farm." Toronto, Ont.

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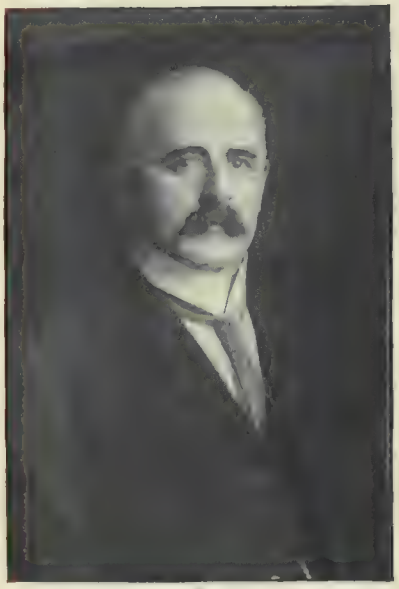

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Vancouver, B.C.
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VANCOUVER, B.C.

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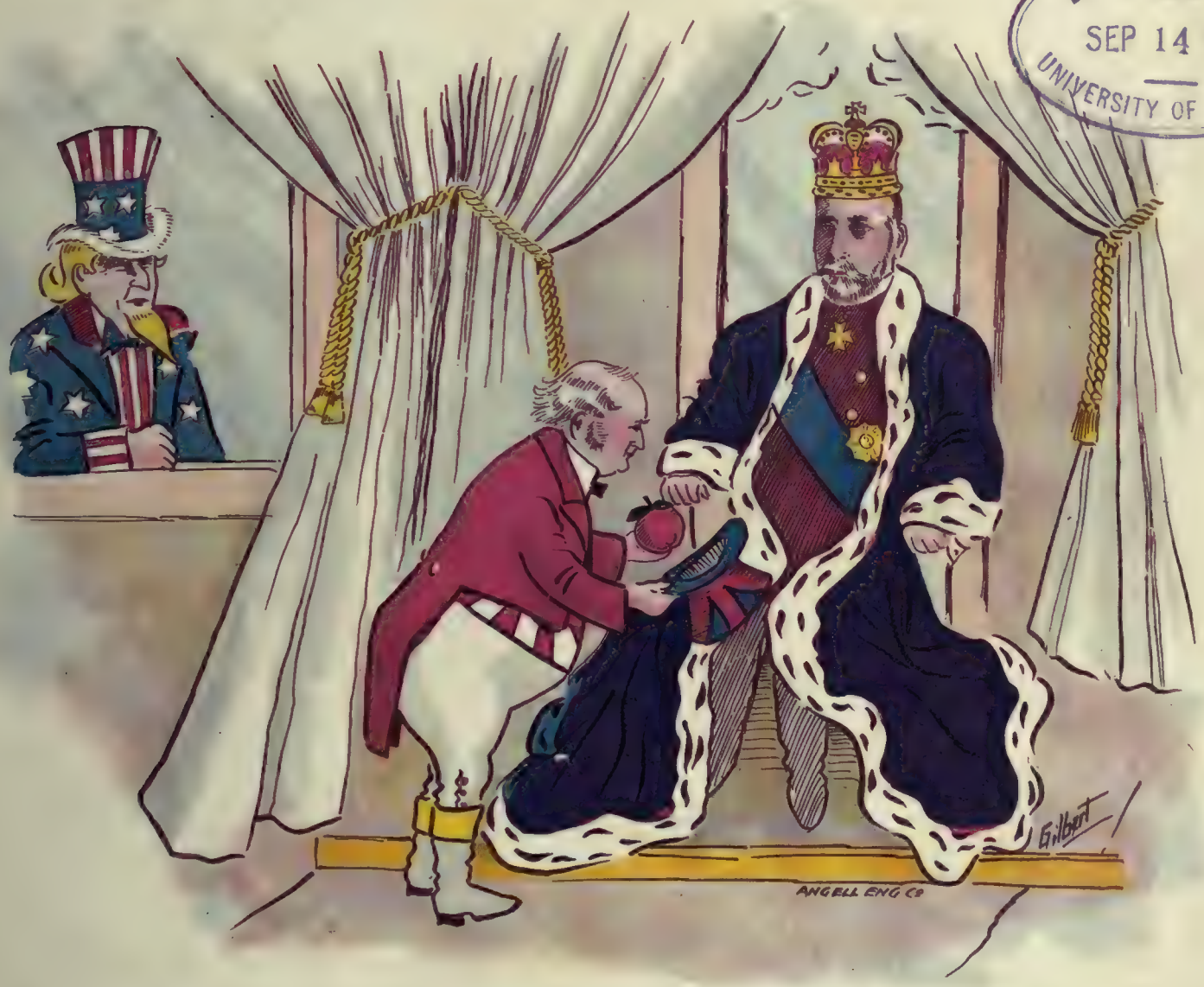
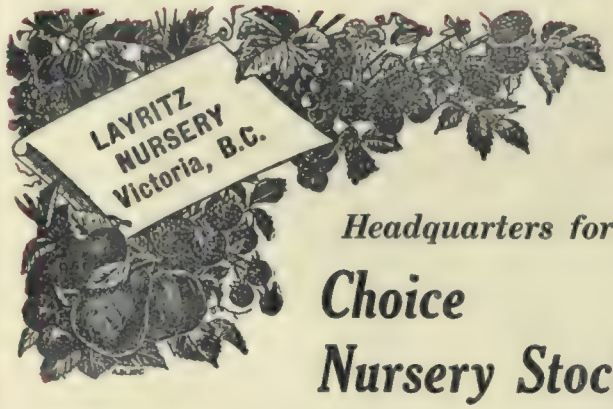


JOHN BULL—"George, my son, Apples constitute the most delicious and wholesome of foodstuffs. We should eat more of them. Let's invite Canada to show us what she can do with our pippins. The First Canadian National Apple Show is to be held at Vancouver, the western gateway to the Orient, October 31 to November 5. We should be there, and if the affairs of nations intervene, why not have the whole bloomin' show exhibited at Covent Garden if Windsor Castle is not large enough to receive it?"

HIS MAJESTY THE KING—"John, I believe you are right—always was right, and will ever be right. My compliments to the Dominion, and say to his Excellency, the Honorary President, that I shall welcome this little side issue in his affairs of State, and it is my will that the Lord Mayor of London turn over the keys of the city immediately upon the arrival of King Apple and suite from their sojourn at Vancouver."

UNCLE SAM—"Guess I'd better get in and show my old friend John just what Brother Jonathan can do when it comes to growing the Yellow Newtown, Spitzenburg, et al., fit for His Majesty the King."



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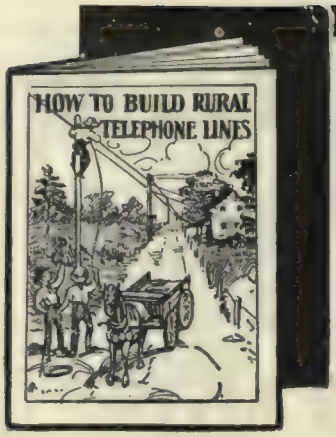

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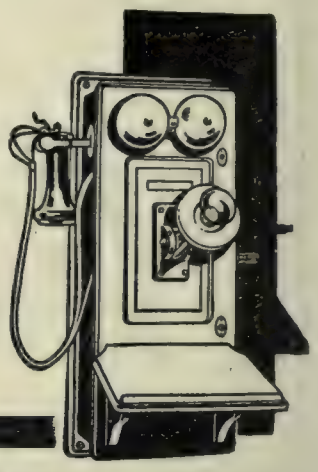

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE FRUIT MAGAZINE

VOL. I AUGUST, 1910 No. 11

APPLE PACKING

Article and Photographs of Packing by B. T. Boies, Vernon, B. C.

FRUIT PACKING, and especially apples from British Columbia, in the markets all over the continent, is attracting widespread attention; but the B. C. grower is deficient in apple packing, and where he packs his own fruit the usual complaint is loose packing and poor sizing.

The accompanying cuts of packed boxes of apples, all of one variety (the Northern Spy) show the face of each box, which in looking through one would find all of one size of fruit in the box shown. Thus the first thing in learning to pack apples is to get the size, and follow with the same in the one box. If different sizes of fruit are used, the box of fruit will never come out properly at the finish.

Many will find this a little hard to do. but the good packer seldom finds himself at a loss to bring his box out correctly at the finish after first starting a box of fruit properly.

Thus cut No. 1 shows the pack of some of the large size:—3 x 3 x 6 straight pack, 3-tier, 54 apples; 2 x 1 x 6 x 5, 50 apples, 3-tier; the 2 x 1 pack on side 3-tier, 45 apples.

With these illustrations the following table of sizes is shown, but not all. Sizes 56, 64 and 72, shown in cut No. 2, are what the market calls 3½ tier—pack on end. Thus the different sizes are packed as follows:—

2 x 2 Pack; 3½ Tier Pack on End.

2 x 2 x 3 x 4— 56	apples	to	box
2 x 2 x 4 x 4— 64	„	„	„
2 x 2 x 4 x 5— 72	„	„	„
2 x 2 x 5 x 5— 80	„	„	„
2 x 2 x 5 x 6— 88	„	„	„

4 Tier Pack on Side.

2 x 2 x 6 x 6— 96	apples	to	box
2 x 2 x 6 x 7—104	„	„	„
2 x 2 x 7 x 7—112	„	„	„
2 x 2 x 7 x 8—120	„	„	„
2 x 2 x 8 x 8—128	„	„	„

2 x 3 Pack; 4 Tier Pack on End.

2 x 3 x 4 x 5—113	apples	to	box
2 x 3 x 5 x 5—125	„	„	„
2 x 3 x 5 x 6—138	„	„	„
2 x 3 x 6 x 6—150	„	„	„
2 x 3 x 6 x 7—163	„	„	„
2 x 3 x 7 x 7—175	„	„	„

5 Tier Pack on Side.

2 x 3 x 7 x 8—188	apples	to	box
2 x 3 x 8 x 8—200	„	„	„
2 x 3 x 8 x 9—213	„	„	„
2 x 3 x 9 x 9—225	„	„	„

3 Tier Straight Pack; 3 Tier Pack on Side.

3 wide, 3 deep, 5 long—45 apples to box
3 wide, 3 deep, 6 long—54 apples to box

CUT NO. 1.

2 x 1 Pack; 3 Tier Pack on Side.

2 x 1 x 4 x 4—36	apples	to	box
2 x 1 x 4 x 5—41	„	„	„
2 x 1 x 5 x 5—45	„	„	„

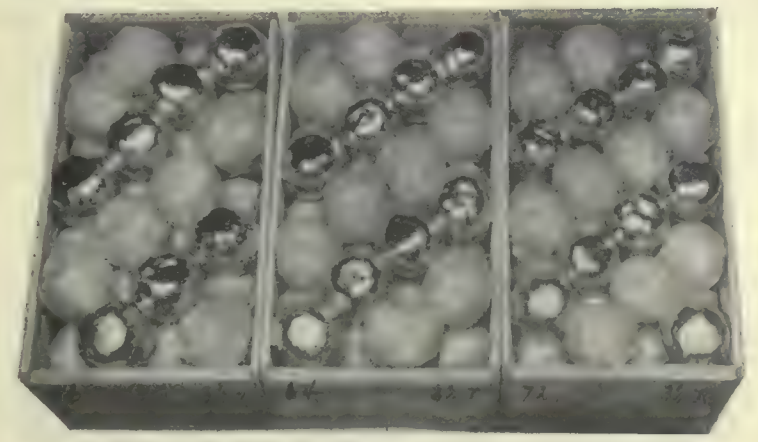
These are the standard sizes, just the same as oranges are standard-packed sizes. Some apples, of course, will not pack exactly this way, for some elongated varieties will fill the box just a bit differently.

These packs, with one exception, are diagonal: the exception is a straight 3-tier pack, or square pack, in which each apple sits side by side, as in illustration (No. 1 box packed 54 apples), and one apple directly on top of the one in the lower layer.

All other packs are in diagonal form; and in packing these one apple is never placed directly on top of another, but in the space between two, thus always having a cushion to prevent bruising. Cut No. 1 shows about the largest size to contend with, while cuts Nos. 2, 3 and 4 show the average, and in No. 5 some of the smaller apples, which would be the No. 1's, or fancy, in some of the small varieties of apples, as in the Fameuse, or Snow, Red June, and the like.

When a person stops to think that there are twenty-five distinct standard sizes, as per table given, it seems like a good many sizes to pack.

The box used all over the Dominion is standard for the country, while in different parts of the States we find three different sizes. Thus, when B. C. apples are shown in the State of Washington at the apple shows we find a short box in competition, consequently a different pack, and when



CUT NO. 2.

CUT NO. 3.

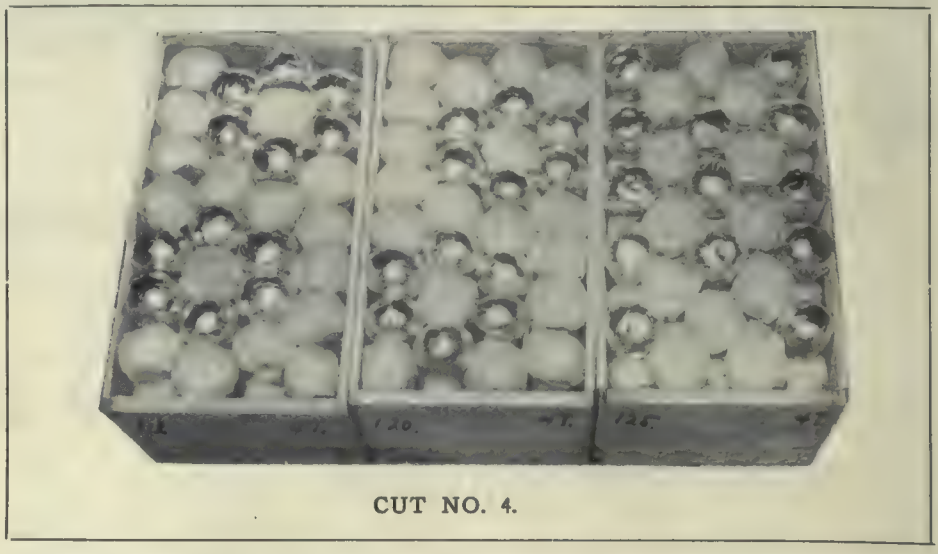
the judges are scoring the package—pack and color—they seldom give credit to B. C.'s one-size box, for Washington has one size box, Oregon two sizes, and California three. Thus they have in prize competition a vast range to contend with.

With the showing of apples at the First Canadian National Apple Show at Vancouver the judges must surely have some special instructions concerning same, for our apple packers of this province have their system, and, as a whole, the associations all through are doing splendid work in this respect, and deserve the very best returns.

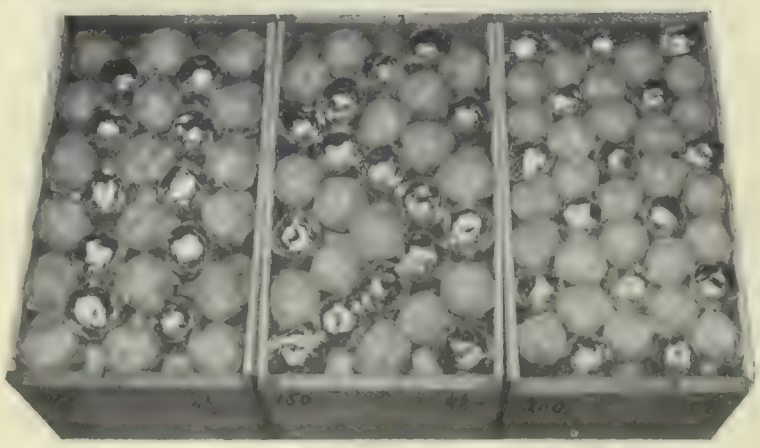
Lining boxes with paper, using corrugated board for cushions and blue paper board between each layer, with each apple wrapped in fruit paper, protect the fruit on long shipments; thus packed they will carry around the world. Short shipments and home trade do not need so much protection, but lining boxes and papering for general trade bring results.

With this outline of boxed apples, with cuts shown, many will be able to get the general principle of apple packing.

At a later date I will show by photographs the general height or bulge proper in the packing of apples; sufficient to say that the properly-packed fruit should have one-half to three-quarters of an inch bulge on top and bottom after nailing up, using always a cleet at both ends of top and bottom board for protection in handling, and for facility in opening. The boxes in all cases must be stacked on their side after nailing up, and stacked up on floor, also in loading into cars—this prevents bruising in handling. As the sides of box are heavier than the tops and bottoms, the fruit is always protected.



CUT NO. 4.



CUT NO. 5.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE PRAIRIE MARKETS.

By S. J. FEE, Calgary, Alta.

THE history of every fruit-growing district is almost identical. It is discovered that a certain district is peculiarly adapted to the growing of certain fruits, and the first small crops are marketed locally at fancy prices. This leads to a rush into the business. Many have no knowledge of fruit growing, others are indolent in their work, all have much to learn, and all look for the fancy returns per acre from the first small crops. The second period is one of poorly-packed fruit, resulting from lack of experience, ignorance of its shipping qualities, how far it will carry, etc. This causes losses and discouragements. Then there will be wild schemes of marketing, generally by men who have little business training—and none in the fruit marketing business, the inevitable result being a mess and further discouragement for the grower. A few conscientious workers, with unconquerable spirits, keep on, learning by mistakes made, and gradually making a success of the business.

The British Columbia fruit growing industry has passed through these stages, and is now reaching its solid, successful stage. Three years ago British Columbia fruit was a joke among the jobbers of Saskatchewan and Manitoba; today British Columbia fruit ranks well in the lead, so much so that an action was threatened last fall at Saskatoon to stop the sale of Washington fruit advertised as British Columbian. And as growers are learning what varieties the markets want, and what condition it must be in to be packed for long-distance shipments to reach the markets in prime condition to suit the trade, the marketing problem is becoming easier.

There are still a few bumps ahead for the B. C. fruit-grower. The main one is the tendency of the prairie jobbers, in their rush to get fruit onto the markets, and so catch the trade, to buy the earlier American fruit and ignore B. C., or at best leave B. C. to

gather up the tail-end pickings of the markets. They cannot be blamed for pursuing this policy, as there is no sentiment in business. The British Columbia Government is taking a far-sighted and progressive policy in advertising B. C. fruit in the prairies, reaching the consumers, and holding back the market for B. C. fruit. The lady of the house is the supreme court of the fruit marketing, and it is this court the B. C. Government is appealing to. There is a greater market for B. C. fruit than B. C. can produce for many years. It is only a matter of seizing that market and sending it such fruits as it demands. The great cry is for more strawberries, black currants, the better varieties of cherries and other small fruits, such as gages, damson, plums, etc. Although he may at times be discouraged, the future of the B. C. fruit-grower is bright, and the fruit-growing industry of B. C., now in its infancy, will reach gigantic proportions.

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THE COUNTRY LIFE MOVEMENT ACROSS THE BORDER

WHEN the Country Life Commission of the State of Washington, appointed recently by Governor Marion E. Hay, meets in Spokane the week of November 14, plans will be presented for a model community centre and consolidated country school, to be established in one of the rural districts adjoining Spokane early in 1911.

David Brown, of Spokane, chairman of the commission, announces that Governor Hay and possibly Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will attend the conference and assist in formulating a practical plan for the betterment of life on the farm, along the lines suggested in the report of the Roosevelt Commission on Country Life, which, headed by Professor Liberty Hyde Bailey, of Ithaca, N. Y., made a tour of the larger farming districts of the United States in the latter part of 1908 and early in 1909.

This is to be the preliminary step of a nation-wide movement, co-operative with the various states and territories, in an endeavor to teach the youth of the land the fundamental principles of agriculture and domestic economy and manual and industrial training, also giving the farmers in the communities the benefit of the most approved methods of agriculture and allied subjects. The community centre is designed to furnish a place where men and women can meet for the exchange of ideas.

Primarily, the school is for the average boy and girl, whose institutional education ends even before they finish the secondary school, the purpose being to train them to become useful men and women, capable of supporting themselves, and thus adding to the wealth production of the country at large and the districts in which they live and to better their condition in life.

The Washington commission has prepared tentative plans for a community centre, including a consolidated rural school. It is designed to cover 10 acres and will serve a school area of 36 square miles, the most distant point being three miles. In addition to the school building the plans show a large community hall, residence for the principal and supervisor, athletic and playground, tennis court, pressure water tanks for domestic, lawn, irrigation, stock and fire uses, and plots for the practice of agriculture, horticulture, floriculture and forestry. Surrounding and bisecting the tracts will be models of good road building.

The school and other buildings will be under the direction of a principal, trained in the various branches of agriculture and familiar with conditions in the Northwest. This official will be assisted by a supervisor and a corps of teachers. In connection with the community hall will be a bureau of information, containing all the available data of federal and state departments of agriculture and experimental stations in the country, also books and journals dealing with all the branches of the industry.

The community centre is to be made beautiful with trees, shrubs, flowers and lawns without being ornate, and no saloon, store, or other commercial institution can be located within half a mile of its boundaries. The teachers will be men and women with red blood in their veins, and able to adapt themselves to the ideals of the centre and school of the type outlined. Among other qualifications, they must be broadminded and optimistic, and able to see the human side of life, also helpful to those under their charge.

The keynote is that the best defence against misfortune is to give every child in the country such education as will enable it to make its own living on a piece of land, if necessary, when it becomes of age. It is also proposed to launch a campaign, urging the people of the open country to work together, not merely with the view to forwarding their own economic interests or in competing with those who are organized, but to develop themselves and establish an effective community spirit.

The consolidated rural school will be similar to the graded city institution, the betterment of the curriculum being by emphasizing industrial and manual training and domestic science, and adding such other studies as will give the students a knowledge of things with which they come into contact in actual life, and presenting means of working out the chief studies in practice. It is also proposed to teach the students the principles of business. However, the value of agriculture as the greatest of all industries will be constantly kept to the fore.

"This may be termed a 'back to the farm' movement, the necessity of which is becoming more apparent every day," said Mr. Brown. "We need more men and women on the farms; in fact, it would be better for the nation's prosperity if 65 per cent., instead of 33 per cent., of the population, as at present, were tilling the soil, milking cows and setting hens. The open country, however, is not the solution of the out-of-work problem, for, unless instructed in some branch of agriculture and keenly interested in the work, the average man is worse off in the country than in the thronged city.

"This takes the Spokane plan to the first principle, that the child should be educated along practical lines; and to bring this about the country school must be made a new kind of institution. The rural schools are held by some to be largely responsible for ineffective farming, the general lack of ideals and the rapid drifting from the country to city. The rural schools are not declining; they are simply in a state of arrested development, and have not kept pace with the changed conditions of life.

"We believe the movement will meet with favor, not only in the rural districts, but also in the cities, as every citizen must be interested in the enlargement of the country's agricultural resources and maintaining the nation's growth. This means the full development of the farm, as expressive of all the social and economic forces that make for the welfare of the farmer, the real backbone of the nation, and those in other lines of endeavour who are dependent upon his success."

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THE LITTLE ONES.

The little ones are pests, we sigh,
And lots of trouble make us;
Ere golden morning opes her eye
They from our slumbers wake us.

Nay, oft ere half the night is o'er
They start us from our dreaming,
And we must rise and walk the floor
Until they cease their screaming.

Perhaps our rashness we deplore;
Indulge in wishing, maybe,
We had remained a bachelor
While singing, "Sleep, my baby."

We wonder why we took a wife,
While wrath within us nursed is,
And think of all the ills of life
A squalling babe the worst is.

But when grim death is hovering nigh
(Far distant may that day be)
"Take all we own, O Lord!" we cry,
"But spare to us the baby."

—Boston Courier.

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The fruit-growing interests of British Columbia owe a tribute to Mr. Maxwell Smith, editor of The Fruit Magazine, for the splendid work he is doing to secure an annual apple show. Nothing will do more to advertise the value of the country for fruit culture. All interested in orchards or fruit land should back him up as strongly as possible in his splendid work.—"Mail-Herald," Revelstoke, B. C.

LORD MIDDLETON'S RANCH, CAMPBELL CREEK, B. C.

APPLE BLOSSOM.

HOW delicious it smells! Its fragrance, wafted by a gentle breeze, permeates the whole valley. How pretty they look, each tree literally smothered in a cloud of snowy white and pink-tinted bloom! The photo shows a pretty corner in Lord Middleton's fruit farm in the Campbell Creek valley, which lies about 10 miles east and south of Kamloops. The trees are in full bloom, and represent mostly the early varieties. In the foreground are red astrachans, while nearer the fence are yellow transparents; across the road are some later fall varieties. Mr. Cowan, the present tenant, is replacing many of the transparents with fall and winter apples, which are more profitable. Irrigation is essential; the ditch which lies just outside the photo is running, and the water may be seen between the trees. The greater portion of this orchard lies to the right of the house, where the fall and winter apples grow. This beautiful valley is fast coming to the front as a fruit producer, some of the finest apples in Kamloops district coming from Campbell Creek.

Mr. R. Pratt's orchard, a mile lower down the valley than the above place, is a beauty. Mr. Lyne, fruit pest inspector, said it was "an ideal location" when on an official visit here some two years ago. Mr. Pratt has about 20 acres in fruit, mostly Northern Spies, about 15 acres of which are bearing. With present indications he expects to ship 2,000 boxes this year. Apples from this orchard won a gold medal in London, Eng.

Hundreds of young trees are being planted out, and soon the whole lower valley will be one huge orchard.

The valley is admirably adapted for fruit, is well sheltered and watered—the elevation of the main valley being about 1,900ft. above sea level, giving it an advantage in the heat of summer. The heat is never extreme, and there is absolute freedom from injurious frosts and insect pests, giving the fruit that rich tone, color and flavor which are the pride of our B. C. orchards.

P. LE MARE.

Barnhartvale, B. C.

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HOW TO DEAL WITH THE FLY NUISANCE.

HOUSE FLIES are now recognized as most serious carriers of the germs of certain diseases, such as typhoid fever, tuberculosis, infantile diarrhoea, etc.

They infect themselves in filth and decaying substances, and by carrying the germs on their legs and bodies they pollute food, especially milk, with the germs of these and other diseases and of decay.

No fly is free from germs. The best method is to prevent their breeding. House flies breed in decaying or decomposing vegetable and animal matter and excrement. They breed chiefly in stable refuse. In cities this should be stored in dark fly-proof chambers or receptacles, and it should be regularly removed within six days in the summer. Farm-yard manure should be regularly removed within the same time and either spread on the fields or stored at a distance of not less than quarter of a mile, the further the better, from a house or dwelling.

House flies breed in such decaying and fermenting matter as kitchen refuse and garbage. Garbage receptacles should be kept tightly covered.

All such refuse should be burnt or buried within a few days, but at once if possible. No refuse should be left exposed. If it cannot be disposed of at once it should be sprinkled with chloride of lime.

Flies in houses—Windows and doors should be properly screened, especially those of the dining room and kitchen. Milk and other food should be screened in the summer by covering it with muslin; fruit should be covered also.

Where they are used, especially in public places as hotels, etc., spittoons should be kept clean, as there is very great danger of flies carrying the germs of consumption from unclean spittoons.

Flies should not be allowed to have access to the sick room, especially in the case of infectious disease.

The faces of babies should be carefully screened with muslin.

Flies may be killed by means of a weak solution of formalin or formaldehyde exposed in saucers in the rooms. This is made by adding a tablespoonful of formaldehyde to a pint of water. The burning of pyrethrum in a room is also effective.

House flies indicate the presence of filth in the neighborhood or insanitary conditions.

— To the —

Farmer and Fruit Grower

Call on us while in Vancouver and ask to see our

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Vancouver, B. C.

The Canadian Fruit Industry

By W. A. MACKINNON, B.A., Dominion Trade Commissioner at Birmingham, England, formerly Chief of the Fruit Division at Ottawa

(Continued from the July Number).

Fruit Lands.

THE merits of fruit farming as an ideal existence will depend partly on whether it is profitable, and still more on whether the life is agreeable. With regard to the first, I heartily endorse Mr. Starr's opinion that "good orchard and fruit lands in Nova Scotia are a safe investment for steady, industrious men," but would extend the application so as to include the many recognized fruit districts in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia; and Mr. Griffith tells us of tangible proof that even Manitoba has now entered this field of production. Naturally fruit lands vary in value according to situation, age, condition and varieties of trees, drainage, farm buildings and so on. Unplanted land may be purchased in Nova Scotia at from $30 (roughly £6) to $100 (£20) per acre, and planted orchards at from $100 (£20) to $1,000 (£200) per acre. In other provinces the same wide margin exists. No one, however, should make a purchase of this kind without at least one season's experience and observation on the spot.

The Fruit-grower's Life.

As for the life of the fruit-grower, I consider it one of the most attractive in the world, since it combines outdoor work under delightful conditions with the necessity for mental activity and alertness. Ruskin has told us that just so far as a man's work consists in mere manual labor, it is servile and degrading, even though "in measure refreshing, wholesome and necessary." Some will perhaps take exception to this view, but all will admit both the charm and benefit of open-air physical exercise, and the absolute necessity of similar scope for the mind, if the human being is to attain to the highest degree of all-round efficiency. These two things fruit-growing offers in perfection. Even in winter, supposing the last of the apples have been packed and shipped away, the grower has pruning to look to, buildings, harness and implements to overhaul and repair, ice to get in for summer use, and a stock of firewood to secure—often from his own piece of "bush." In off seasons, too, there are under-drains to be put in order, fences to be repaired, posts to be sunk or wire to be strung for the support of young grape vines—so much for the physical side; while meetings of Farmers' Institutes, Horticultural Societies, Fruit-growers' Associations, or other public bodies, and correspondence relating to next year's operations are quite enough to keep the mind keen and active. From the time cultivation commences in spring until the last of the apple crop is safely harvested, our friend has constant, though not over-taxing occupation, for he generally has a full range of fruits, both large and small, cherries, berries and currants; early and late sorts of apples, pears and peaches, covering a long season, besides plums and grapes. Spraying was probably begun with an application in mid-winter, is repeated when the buds are swelling, before and after the blossom, and once or oftener in the summer, according as conditions favor or retard the development of fungus diseases. This is one of the most delicate operations of all, since if not done properly and at just the right time, it is almost a useless expense. On the other hand, no portion whatever of modern fruit culture is so absolutely essential to success, or pays such liberal dividends upon its cost; be the crop large or small, clean fruit will always bring the top price.

The picking season demands the employment of much casual labor, a great share of which falls to women and children, and thus the families of the permanent help are able to supplement, by sums not to be despised, the earnings of the men. Hundreds or thousands of fruit baskets with netting covers and wire fasteners must be provided in advance and stored on the premises, for when the season is at its height it is often all but impossible to obtain fresh supplies. Address labels in plenty must also be on hand, though for regular shipments the address is usually placed on the handle of the basket with a rubber stamp provided with the shipper's number for identification. Then, day by day, the pickers are directed to those fruits or varieties which are ready, and the wagons are kept busy collecting their filled baskets and supplying them with empties. Meanwhile, a staff is occupied in the packing-house grading and putting up the fruit; pears, peaches and plums usually in baskets holding from sixteen to eighteen pounds, grapes sometimes in similar packages, but more frequently in the ten-pound basket, and sometimes, if to be used for wine, in barrels. About noon the fruit-grower is called to the telephone to receive market reports from all over the country, and then comes the problem of disposing of his day's pack to the best advantage; decisions have to be made quickly and as promptly carried out, ripe fruit to go to convenient markets, other lots to more distant points, the firmest perhaps into cold storage or refrigerator-cars for the far West, that tremendous and growing market which already competes with Great Britain for Eastern and Pacific Coast fruit. And so the work goes on. Baskets are stamped or labelled and placed in stacks of ten or twelve; drays are loaded for the railway station in time to catch the "Fruit Special," or, if the grower is fortunate enough to be on the line of an electric railway, his shipments need be taken no further than to a roadside platform in front of his house to await the arrival of the freight car. In either case, the day's picking from the Niagara district will be on sale in the markets of Montreal, Ottawa and all nearer points, early next morning, and will be in the hands of the retailer before noon.

When the big rush of the afternoon shipments is over, our friend follows the good old English example and looks for some recreation in sport, the younger men taking to tennis, cricket, or golf, while their seniors are more often to be found on the bowling-green. Meanwhile, the help is still engaged in picking and packing until six o'clock, when the normal day's work is done. In the height of the busy season, however, especially if a heat wave is ripening peaches fast, all hands are set to picking while daylight lasts, and continue sorting and packing by lamplight up till ten o'clock or even midnight, the fruit in such cases to be sent to market by an early morning train. Such being a rough sketch of the day's work, need I add that bromides and other sedatives have but a poor sale in Canadian fruit districts? And need I say more to commend the conditions, the activities, the fresh-air charm, the physical and mental wholesomeness of the fruit-grower's life?

In conclusion, may I ask you to think of the miracle that has been wrought upon the North American continent? Remember how British hearts and French battled their way to it in wretched sailing ships, across an Atlantic that was seldom merely "mournful and misty"; how they seized a foothold on her rocky and forbidding coasts when the cruel north wind bared his fangs, even as the Indian his tomahawk; how they fought the Red Man, and famine and snow and ice, held doggedly on, though supplies failed and crops were destroyed, and at last drove back their enemies, subdued the forest, and tamed even the climate itself; how they fought the battle of race supremacy, and settled it finally by equality under the British flag; how, loyal to that flag, thousands of them left their homes in the settled but revolted States, and, taking up once more the burden of the pioneer, carved new homes out of the forests of Upper Canada, fought for those homes in 1812, and again for their liberties in 1837; how their sons forced a path through the wilderness to the great prairie beyond the lakes; how with such leaders as our honoured chairman, the wild North-west was stormed, and the eternal mountains, the giant Rockies, conquered, till Pacific was linked with Atlantic, and the British Crown had in very truth "dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth." Have you realized how every step has been a struggle, every acre occupied a battle, every province wrested from the Great Unknown a campaign, sometimes against human enemies, more often against the forces of Nature? But how generous a foe has Nature proved! How gracefully does she admit defeat, and

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how lavish the spoils she hands over to the victor! Every summer, where once stood "the forest primeval," the fruits of the earth are multiplied; every autumn thousands of orchards bend beneath the weight of their crops. But let us realize that a Canadian apple is not merely the fruit of the tree upon which it grew: it is the fruit of history, of men's lives, of generations of patient effort and silent achievement, which we do well to remember with honor. Nor are these the only trophies of man's triumph. Think of the limitless treasures of the mine; think how Nature is today yielding up the untold wealth of forest and stream; think of the water powers she reveals in endless succession, and of the millions of acres she covers year by year with waving gold, gold indeed to the grower, and food, more precious than gold, to the dwellers in cities! Such is the bounty of Nature to those who prevail.

FRUIT GROWERS—

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Victoria, B. C.

CROP REPORT.

MR. R. M. WINSLOW, secretary of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association, makes the following report on the fruit crop conditions in Oregon, Idaho and Washington.

Puyallup, Wash., July 1.—A raspberry and blackberry section. There are 606 shipping members in the association this year, Senator Paulhamus being manager. He stated that the association would receive an average of $1.55 a crate for the season. Crates are similar to the American strawberry crate, with deep cups holding twenty (20) to twenty-two (22) pounds of fruit net. Cuthbert and Antwerp are the principal varieties, the former being on the whole preferred. The average yield per acre was given as three hundred (300) crates, under good care, and the costs are:

Packing	40c
Crate	16c
Hauling	04c
Association charges	06c
Per crate	66c

This leaves the grower about 85c a crate for growing, or about $250 an acre.

The fruit is shipped by local express, using "Pony refrigerators," holding fifty-four (54) hallocks, and in carloads. The maximum shipments this year were seven (7) cars a day. Some cars go to Winnipeg, under a $2.00 rate, minimum carload of five hundred (500) crates—fifteen thousand (15,000) pounds.

Hood River, July 2.—This district expects to ship two hundred thousand (200,000) boxes of apples, principally Spitzenburg, Yellow Newtown.

Yakima, July 5.—The apricot crop will be medium, peaches very heavy; shipments about one thousand (1000) cars, seventy-five (75) per cent. Elbertas, the latter going out about August 20 to 30. Prices for earlier varieties, fifty (50) cents to fifty-five (55) cents, f. o. b., but Elbertas will be lower. Much of this fruit will be consigned.

Lewiston-Clarkston, July 7.—Apricots going out now, fetching sixty-five (65) cents, f. o. b., for medium stock.

This is a mixed car section, and of two hundred (200) cars of peaches to send out only about seventy-five (75) will be straight carloads. The growers are getting forty-five (45) cents now, f. o. b. station from buyers, which means fifty-five (55) cents billing price on cars. Clyman plums over; peach plums now shipping. There will be a large bulk of plums and prunes from these and other Snake river points.

White Bros. and Crum, of this point, are large growers and shippers. They also control many of the Canadian wholesale houses and expect to ship a great deal to Canadian prairie points. This fruit will be mostly out of the way before B. C. fruit comes on, the peaches and soft fruit generally that affects us most directly coming from Yakima Valley points.

Wenatchie, July 8.—The principal shippers here are the Wenatchie Produce Company, the Wenatchie Valley Fruit-growers' Association and the Central Produce Company. These firms expect that there will be about thirty (30) to forty (40) cars of apricots shipped from the valley. The first straight car was shipped July 7, billed at sixty-five (65) cents per crate. The general opinion was that prices for apricots would not go lower than this.

Three hundred (300) cars of peaches here, about twenty-five (25) per cent. of Elbertas. These will precede Yakima by a few days. No prices on Elbertas are being quoted; buyers shy because of heavy crop.

Apples a good crop everywhere, and apparently there will be four thousand (4000) cars from Washington points. No prices are being talked yet, but growers feel that $1.50 for fancy Winesaps will make the basis for returns.

Pears are a good crop. Bartletts will be on the market from Wenatchie and Clarkston in a few days.

Early apples are netting eighty-five (85) cents to the farmer, f. o. b. platform, and are reported to be returning the shippers up to $1.25.

The growers seem to feel that what they call "living prices" will rule in most fruits. It is not expected that the low level of two (2) years ago, in peaches, will be reached this year.

It seems that, especially in the soft fruits, growers in British Columbia should aim to put up the very best grade and pack possible, and that we avoid particularly the shipment of overripe fruit. Anything that would slump the market should be very carefully kept off it.

Miss WANDA SCHWESINGER, of Vancouver, Who won The Fruit Magazine $10 gold piece.

NEW CANNING CO.

The Okanagan Fruit Canners' Company, Limited, are calling for tenders for the erection of their cannery and warehouse at Kelowna.

The cannery at Vernon will be commenced as soon as proper location can be secured.

Miss BERTHA E. BENTLEY, of Oil City, Ont., Who won The Fruit Magazine $5 gold piece.

Miss NELLY KILT, of Ottawa, Ont., Who was a prize winner in The Fruit Magazine Word Contest.

VANCOUVER FALL FAIR.

IT is estimated by Manager James Roy, of the Vancouver Exhibition, to be held here August 15-20, that there are 80,000 Canadians in the States of Oregon and Washington alone, of whom 10,000 are now on the Seattle voters' lists, 8,000 in Spokane, and a large number in Portland and other of the smaller cities. Canada's Day at the local exhibition is to be Tuesday, August 16th, and, judging conservatively, it is thought there will be an attendance of at least 100,000.

A similar attendance is expected on Friday, America's Day, when special excursions are to be run by railroads and steamship lines from all points in those two States and on Puget Sound.

Special sports and other features will be provided for each of these days, as for Labor Day, which will be celebrated by Vancouver and district at the exhibition on Saturday, August 20th. A monster labor parade and celebration will take place in the grounds on that day.

On Thursday, August 18th, Merchants' Day, there will be a convention of all the grocers in British Columbia, under the auspices of the Vancouver Retail Grocers' Association. Visiting guests will be entertained by the Grocers' Association at a banquet, and will subsequently be invited to visit the exhibition.

A trip to Vancouver at the time of the exhibition, August 15-20, will also afford the tourist a special opportunity of taking many side-trips of interest about the Queen City of the Pacific and vicinity. Excursion rates will be in effect in many directions for such travellers, while Vancouver itself furnishes many sights to be particularly noted, such as Stanley Park, the great mills of the Canadian Western Company, formerly the Fraser River Mills, the beautiful Capilano Canyon in North Vancouver, and the unsurpassed scenery of the North Arm route to Indian River.

And do not forget that the First Canadian National Apple Show, the greatest in the world's history, will be held on the same grounds, in additional specially-constructed buildings, October 31st to November 5th next.

—o—

REVIVAL IN ONTARIO.

WE have much pleasure in reproducing the following from the editorial columns of the July number of the Canadian Horticulturist:—

"At last the fruit land in the Niagara district of Ontario is beginning to be appreciated at something like its true value. What might almost be termed a 'land boom' is in progress. The whole district from Queenston around the end of the lake to within a few miles of Toronto, where it has been shown that tender fruit can be grown successfully, is affected. Land is being held at higher values than ever before. Private persons as well as companies have been purchasing land and holding it for an advance in values.

"A comparatively new factor, hitherto but little known in the district, although common to the fruit sections of British Columbia and in the United States, the land agent, has made his appearance. Large areas of fruit lands are being bought, subdivided, and sold off in small lots. While it is possible that in some cases land is being held at figures out of proportion to its true value, the possibilities of good land in this section are so great, the present boom is well justified. The wonder is that it did not occur long ago.

"This evidence that the people of Ontario are beginning to appreciate their opportunities is full of encouragement and promise. The new elements that are entering the situation mean that the possibilities of the tender fruit districts of Ontario will be more and better advertised from now on than ever before.

"It is the land agents largely who have made the splendid possibilities of the fruit districts of British Columbia so widely known. Land equally as good as the best in British Columbia and with larger markets nearer at hand, and better shipping facilities, is abundant, and is to be found in several of the lake sections of Ontario. This land can stand booming. It needs it. Only a comparatively small portion of the Niagara district that is suitable for fruit culture is under cultivation. The possibilities of this section are enormous.

"The tremendous tide of emigration Canada is now experiencing will grow greater year by year. Not only is our great West being settled, but within a few years hundreds of thousands of settlers will locate in the vast clay belt of New Ontario. No matter how rapidly plantations may be set up in the fruit sections of old Ontario, the markets are destined to grow even more rapidly. No wonder our fruit growers are optimistic. They have every reason for being so."

VANCOUVER EXHIBITION

Vancouver, B. C.

August 15th to 20th, 1910, Inclusive

CANADA HOME DAY,

Tuesday, August 16th.

On that day Sir Wilfrid Laurier will dedicate the Vancouver Exhibition Grounds to the use of the people forever. A great reception will be tendered Sir Wilfrid.

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Vancouver, B. C.

All entries close on August 1, 1910.

ORCHARD SCENE NEAR VERNON, B. C.

Photo by courtesy of Mutrie & Mutrie

IRRIGATION VERY ANCIENT.

LEONARD KING, assistant in the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities at the British Museum, has been enabled, by the evidence of recent excavations, to describe connectedly the life of the Sumerians. These prehistoric folk inhabited southern Babylonia at a period approximately of 3,500 B C. Upon their beginnings of civilized life was founded the after-greatness of Babylon.

Excavations have proved that the Sumerians lived in cities, and that their houses were built of unburned brick, and surrounded by mud walls. Round the cities were fields under cultivation. The Sumerians had a knowledge of irrigation, because they brought water from low-lying rivers to the higher ground by means of water wheels.

DOMINION FRUIT INSPECTOR FOR PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

Mr. J. H. McLeod, Acting Appraiser of Customs at Prince Rupert, has been appointed a Dominion Fruit Inspector for that port, on the same conditions as those which have governed the appointments of officers of the Customs at Nelson and Grand Forks. This arrangement has worked very well for the enforcement of the Inspection and Sales Act in relation to imported fruit.

The Peach Plum.

A correspondent wants to know when the Peach Plum came to notice first, and where. Can some one of our readers give authentic information on this point?

The Fruit Magazine is the name of a monthly horticultural publication from Vancouver, B. C., which has just reached our exchange desk. The orchardist of British Columbia will certainly appreciate this new high-class magazine, devoted exclusively to their industry. It is nicely illustrated, printed on fine quality paper and shows up well both from a mechanical and literary standpoint. We bespeak for it the hearty support it merits from the British Columbia orchardists. — "Rural Spirit," Portland, Oregon.

"Vancouver is arranging for a great apple show this fall, and Mr. Maxwell Smith, who is at the head of the undertaking, tells Colonist readers something about it this morning. We commend very heartily the enterprise shown by the promoters of this exceedingly useful exhibition, and shall be glad at any time to do everything in our power to make it a success.

"We hope Vancouver Island apple-raisers will see to it that this Island is well represented. One cannot overestimate what benefit the production of apples will be to the sections of the provinces where it is extensively carried on. Nothing will more greatly enhance the value of farm lands. A first-class showing from the Island will tend to advance the price of all realty suitable for fruit-growing. . . .

"But we have drifted away from the Apple Show, and return to it once more to express the hope that, laying aside all local considerations, the people of Victoria and Vancouver Island, who can do so, will unite to contribute to the success of this admirable exhibition, which the enterprising citizens of Vancouver have undertaken."— "Colonist," Victoria, B. C.

The Canadian National Apple Show holds out to the Kootenay a splendid opportunity to show the quality of its fruit and to demonstrate the value of its fruit lands.

To present an exhibit that will be adequate, the co-operation of the whole Kootenay will be necessary. No one district in the Kootenay is yet growing a sufficient volume of fruit to make an exhibit big enough so that it will not be lost sight of among its more important neighbors. If each district sends its exhibit separately it will hardly be seen, or if it should chance to catch the eye of some visitor, it will but lead him to make unfavorable comparisons between this little patch and the great masses presented from the lower mainland, the Okanagan and the Island. He may conclude that our fruit land is also comparatively insignificant.

The grouping together of the exhibits from the various districts of the Kootenay does not, of course, mean that the identity of any district and exhibit will be lost. Each exhibit should be clearly outlined, its boundaries plainly shown, and the name of the district made conspicuous. But all should be grouped together in one impressive whole.— "News," Nelson, B. C.

THE FRUIT MAGAZINE

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All Correspondence should be addressed and remittances made payable to

THE FRUIT MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
510 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C.

MAXWELL SMITH - - Editor

AUGUST.

THIS month is named after Augustus, the Roman Emperor. The Saxons called it Barn Month, for the harvest now filled the barns. This is the month for holidays and for camping out.

"O for a book and a shady nook!"

sang the poet; and a hammock under the trees, by a tumbling stream if possible, makes a sort of earthly Paradise. Here is work for the farmer and the fruit grower. There is always work for those who follow Adam's occupation. We snatch a respite sometimes, and remember, especially in August, that

"All work and no play
Makes Jack a dull boy."

This year August brings gladness to the hearts of the apple growers of Canada and many of the neighbouring States. The multiplicity of dangers that usually threaten the apple crop during the spring and early summer months are safely past, and a bountiful harvest of the King of Fruits is now assured.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Our readers are reminded that our next issue will complete the first volume of The Fruit Magazine, and some important changes and improvements may be expected in the first number of volume 2, which will appear in October.

Some valuable articles and beautiful illustrations are held over for the September number for lack of space in this issue.

GOLD MEDAL

Remember that The Fruit Magazine will give a beautiful $150 solid gold medal to the Canadian exhibitor who carries off the most first prizes at the First Canadian National Apple Show.

MARKET COMMISSIONER'S REPORTS.

We regret that space will not permit us to give, this month, an epitome of the very interesting reports of Mr. J. C. Metcalfe, the British Columbia Fruit Markets Commissioner in the prairie Provinces. The commissioner is doing good work, and if the growers and dealers will follow carefully these reports as published in the press by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, they will glean much valuable information.

CONVENTIONS

A most important irrigation convention will be held at Kamloops, B. C., on August 3, 4 and 5.

* * *

On Wednesday, November 2nd, at 10 a.m., all those interested in having the American Pomological Society rules revised and brought up to date, should meet in the convention hall of the First Canadian National Apple Show at Vancouver. This will be a very important discussion and representative fruit men from all parts of the Continent will be present.

* * *

In the same place, during the week of the Great Apple Show, the B. C. Horticultural Board and the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association will also hold important conventions.

PART OF THE BUILDINGS WHERE THE FIR

CODLING MOTH IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA has long enjoyed practical immunity from the serious pests affecting the fruit industry, but now that the Codling Moth has been discovered in two spots, the fact must be bravely faced. The action taken by the Provincial Board of Horticulture towards the eradication of the outbreak of Codling Moth infestation in the Victoria and Kamloops districts has been very successful in reducing the infection to the vanishing point. It is to be hoped that the vigorous campaign which has been instituted during the present year under the energetic administration of the Inspector of Fruit Pests, Mr. Thomas Cunningham, may result in the complete eradication of this pest.

Kamloops.

In the year 1907, the Codling Moth was discovered in orchards in the town of Kamloops. Steps were at once taken by the Board of Horticulture with a view to suppression. The Inspector of Fruit Pests was instructed to proceed there at once, investigate conditions, and take what measures he considered advisable in the interests of the fruit growing industry. The trees were thoroughly sprayed with arsenate of lead and bandaged. These bandages were periodically examined, and all the worms destroyed. The infection the following year was reduced to a small percentage. The same careful campaign was conducted that year, with the result that the following year only about one per cent. of infestation was found. The action outlined by the Board of Horticulture for the present year was decided at a meeting of the board, held in the City of Kamloops on April 14. It was decided that all the fruit in orchards which at any time had shown infestation should be purchased and destroyed. The work at the present time is being vigorously prosecuted. It is pleasing to note that Mr. Cunningham has secured the cordial co-operation of nearly all the owners of orchards. A valuation will be put on the fruit, and the owners will be paid accordingly. There are one or two, however, who refuse to fall in line with this policy. In the interests of the whole district, and one might say the whole Province, it is very important that these men should be induced to agree to the destruction of the fruit. Provided every pear and apple in orchards which at any time have shown infestation, is destroyed, the chances are very good that the Codling Moth infestation will be done away with once and for all. We all know the great damage which has been done in other parts of Canada and the United States by the Codling Moth, and if by determined effort, it can be totally suppressed before it spreads too much, the growers of the Province will have everything to be thankful for. Fortunately the Kamloops infestation is confined to the city orchards, which are small.

Victoria.

In 1908 steps were taken in a defined area near the City of Victoria to fight the Codling Moth, which had obtained a footing there. It was decided to destroy all the fruit in orchards which showed any infestation in this area. This work was carried out, and the result was that the following year very little infection was noticed. The trees that year were sprayed thoroughly in all infested orchards, and also banded. The bands were periodically examined, and the worms destroyed. The policy as outlined for this year is the same. So far, no infestation at all has been noticed in the orchards. Two powerful spraying outfits were purchased by the Board of Horticulture, and put to work in the orchards. The work has been very thoroughly done, and has met with the approval of all owners of orchards. It has proved a great educative factor to the growers of the district as to proper methods of spraying. If districts could only be induced to purchase these outfits and put them in charge of good men and spray all orchards on the co-operative system, the vexed question of effective spraying would soon be solved. It is anticipated that the infection will

DIAN NATIONAL APPLE SHOW WILL BE HELD

be practically stamped out this year, if not completely, and by continuing this fight against the Codling Moth, it is to be hoped that in the very near future it will vanish altogether. Let the public co-operate with the Provincial officials in this matter for the general good and avoid a repetition of the experience of many of the older fruit growing districts.

To the Fruit Growers of America: Greeting

IN this year of flattering prospects for a bumper crop of apples we desire to congratulate the fruit growers of Canada and the United States. All honor to the pioneers of this great industry, whose optimism and confidence in their own abilities; whose willingness to cope with every emergency; and whose intelligent application of scientific methods of care and cultivation have made possible today's success and created for this continent, a one-time wilderness, a world-wide reputation for the steady production of a superior quality of the king of all fruits—the Apple.

While realizing that the north temperate zone of this continent leads the world in producing the best apple, it behoves us not to overlook the fact that because of the practically unlimited field of production, there is vital need of creating a market to care for the rapidly-increasing output.

The first requisite in the markets we already have is to increase the consumption of our product therein, and to do this publicity in some form or other must be had to bring the buyer in touch with the product we have to sell. This is unalterably true in extending our market to new fields. The problem, therefore, resolves itself into what is the best and least expensive form of publicity, which predicates that whatever plan is adopted must be both practical and effective.

Experience, the true test, has demonstrated that the exposition, whereby the products of the country can be assembled and displayed, gives the best results. It not only brings the buyer in touch with the grower, but meets every essential for effective and lasting publicity. Further than this it creates a stimulus in the industry itself—among the growers themselves as to the best methods for the growing of better fruit and marketing the product, and among those who are seeking information with a view to engaging in the business, as to the resources of the country and the profits to be had with a commercial orchard. Serving as it does this triple function, the grower can well afford to give the necessary time and labor to exhibit his product, and the commercial interests can likewise afford to give the necessary financial backing to make the enterprise possible, while the two working together will make it a success.

It has been truthfully said by Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "The twentieth century belongs to Canada." With the marvellous development of the great wheat fields of the central provinces, attention is being more and more turned to the utilization of the splendid fruit areas of the eastern and western provinces, which eventually will take equal rank with the cereal producing regions in point of wealth production from the soil.

To aid in the development of our fruit growing possibilities, Vancouver, the commercial metropolis of British Columbia, most cordially invites all of her sister-provinces and the United States to join with her in holding the First Canadian National Apple Show in the beautiful Gateway to the Pacific. The dates selected are Oct. 31 to Nov. 5, inclusive, 1910.

Vancouver has taken upon herself the financial burden of giving to Canada her first National Apple Show, and to the Pacific Northwest an exposition the equal in every respect to the great apple exhibitions heretofore held.

The date of the first Canadian National Apple Show (October 31 to November 5) has been arranged by the management so as to give one week from its close to the opening of the Spokane exhibition, thus allowing ample time for the growers who desire to do so, to exhibit at both shows, by the removal of their Vancouver exhibit to Spokane or by previously arranging for two separate and distinct exhibits. To those who can do so—the large growers—the plan of arranging in advance for two exhibits, one at Vancouver and one at Spokane, will undoubtedly be the more profitable, as it will enable them to realize fancy prices for their exhibits at both shows, especially for the prize winners. However, it must be borne in mind that to the small growers who can furnish but a single entry in any class, a prize winning entry becomes exceedingly profitable when placed at two shows, regardless of the fact that it can be sold but once.

A careful scrutiny of the premium list for the Canadian National Apple Exhibition will show that more and better cash prizes will be paid than ever before offered by any national or international apple exposition. Also that it is going to pay the commercial orchardists to make exhibits at Vancouver, because the Canadian show is going to be largely exploited in England, which is a desirable market for the surplus output of the orchards of both countries.

Every courtesy and consideration will be extended by the management to the exhibitors from across the line, who will be made to feel at home and to enjoy their visit to the most beautiful city in America. Special care will be taken to expedite the movement of exhibits to and from the show. All seeming obstacles in the way of customs regulations will be removed and every convenience afforded which is possible to be had in the States, whether at Spokane or elsewhere. That fair and impartial treatment will be accorded the exhibitors is guaranteed from the fact that the chief judge of the exhibits will be Prof. H. E. Van Deman, of Washington, D. C., recognized as the leading pomologist of America in differentiating and judging deciduous fruits. Prof. Van Deman has had charge of the judging of the horticultural exhibits of nearly all of the world's expositions held in America, and is an authority on the interpretation of the rules and regulations of the American Pomological Society, which has promulgated the only recognized standards.

To the fruit growers of Canada and the United States: The Board of Management of the First Canadian National Apple Show most cordially invite you to come to Vancouver, the welcome city, and demonstrate to the world how near you can come to perfection in the production of the King of Fruits—the Apple. Vancouver will welcome you, protect you while within her gates and bid you Godspeed at parting.

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Canadian National Apple Show

Premium List Revised to Date

The following List of Prizes offered amounts to $23,590, and more will be added in order to bring the grand total up to $25,000

MORE cash will be paid for the prize winning exhibits than has ever before been offered by a National or International Apple Exhibition, and many thousands of dollars will be expended for solid gold, solid silver gold embossed, solid silver and bronze medals, which will be of elaborate and artistic design specially manufactured for this exposition, and costing $150, $100, $75, $50, $25 and $10 each, respectively.

$1925—Grand Prize, Class A1.

This class will include straight and mixed carloads of standard commercial varieties, packed in boxes or barrels, 600 boxes or 200 barrels to the car, as follows: Straight carloads—Northern Spy, Gravenstein, Fameuse, Spitzenburg, Yellow Newtown, Grimes Golden, King of Tompkins, McIntosh, Jonathan, and Winesap or Stayman. Mixed carloads may be made up from the varieties named as above, and any or all of the following varieties: Wagener, Wealthy, Rome Beauty, Delicious, King David, Black Ben or Gano, Arkansas Black, Rhode Island Greening, Mann, Ontario, Blenheim Orange, Cox's Orange Pippin, Winter Banana, Hnbbardston's Nunsuch and White Winter Pearmain.

Any number of boxes or barrels may be shipped, if the shipper uses a large car, but only the prescribed number of boxes or barrels can be exhibited in this class. In making the award, judges will consider: First, value of the varieties for the purposes to which they may be adapted; second, color, size and uniformity of fruit; third, freedom from marks of insects and other blemishes; fourth, pack.

Sweepstakes—First prize, $1000 cash and $100 solid gold medal; second prize, $500 cash and $50 solid silver gold-embossed medal; third prize, $250 cash and $25 solid silver medal.

$9350—Carload Exhibits, Class 1.

Best carload, 600 boxes or 200 barrels.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
No. 1—Northern Spy	$500	$250	$100
No. 2—Gravenstein	500	250	100
No. 3—Fameuse	500	250	100
No. 4—Spitzenburg	500	250	100
No. 5—Yellow Newtown	500	250	100
No. 6—Grimes Golden	500	250	100
No. 7—King of Tompkins	500	250	100
No. 8—McIntosh	500	250	100
No. 9—Jonathan	500	250	100
No. 10—Winesap of Stayman	500	250	100
No. 11—Mixed carload varieties for sweepstakes, mixed carload to govern	500	250	100

Note—First and second prize awards in the sweepstakes contest will not be eligible to cash prizes in the regular carload contest, but will be given additional honors if winning in the carload varieties.

District.

$1110—Best District Displays, Class 2.

No. 280—To carry out the national scope of the exposition, the management has determined to eliminate competition within districts, and to offer prizes for districts exhibiting against one another. A province, state, or a specified locality within a province or state may constitute a district under this class.

Conditions.

Any number of varieties may be entered; any size, color or colors, and any shape; may be packed in boxes, barrels, baskets, or jars, or shown on plates; arranged in any style desired; decorated as wished. The only restriction will be a space limit for each exhibit of 12 by 21 feet.

Scoring.

The district displays will be scored as follows: Best artistic arrangement of exhibit 20 points, quality 15, color 15, condition 15, pack 15, size 10, uniformity 10.

The Prizes.

First prize, $500 cash, and $100 solid gold medal; second prize, $250 cash and $50 solid silver gold-embossed medal; third prize, $100 cash and $25 solid silver medal; fourth prize, $50 cash and $10 bronze medal; fifth prize, $25 cash and diploma.

$1925—Ten Box Display, Class 3.

$1925 will be distributed in this class.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
No. 12—Northern Spy	$100	$50	$25
No. 13—Gravenstein	100	50	25
No. 14—Fameuse or Snow	100	50	25
No. 15—Spitzenburg	100	50	25
No. 16—Yellow Newtown	100	50	25
No. 17—Grimes Golden	100	50	25
No. 18—King of Tompkins	100	50	25
No. 19—McIntosh	100	50	25
No. 20—Jonathan	100	50	25
No. 21—Cox's Orange Pippin	100	50	25
No. 22—Winesap or Stayman	100	50	25

Ten boxes or six barrels will be considered an entry in this class.

$1105—Five Box Display, Class 4.

$1105 will be awarded in this class.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
No. 23—Delicious	$50	$25	$10
No. 24—Blenheim Orange	50	25	20
No. 25—Wagener	50	25	10
No. 26—Rome Beauty	50	25	10
No. 27—Wealthy	50	25	10
No. 28—Black Ben or Gano	50	25	10
No. 29—Arkansas Black	50	25	10
No. 30—Rhode Island Greening	50	25	10
No. 31—Ontario	50	25	10
No. 32—Winter Banana	50	25	10
No. 33—White Winter Pearmain	50	25	10
No. 34—Mann	50	25	10
No. 35—Hubbardston's Nunsuch	50	25	10

Five boxes or two barrels will constitute an entry in this class.

$1755—Single Box Display, Class 5.

$1755 will be awarded in this class.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
No. 36—Northern Spy	$25	$15	$5
No. 37—Gravenstein	25	15	5
No. 38—Fameuse or Snow	25	15	5
No. 39—Spitzenburg	25	15	5
No. 40—Yellow Newtown	25	15	5
No. 41—Grimes Golden	25	15	5
No. 42—King of Tompkins	25	15	5

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	1st.	2nd.	3rd
No. 43—McIntosh	$25	$15	$5
No. 44—Jonathan	25	15	5
No. 45—Cox's Orange Pippin	25	15	5
No. 46—Delicious	25	15	5
No. 47—Bleinheim Orange	25	15	5
No. 48—Wagener	25	15	5
No. 49—Roman Beauty	25	15	5
No. 50—Winesap or Stayman	25	15	5
No. 51—King David	25	15	5
No. 52—Wealthy	25	15	5
No. 53—Black Ben or Gano	25	15	5
No. 54—Rhode Island Greening	25	15	5
No. 55—Arkansas Black	25	15	5
No. 56—Ontario	25	15	5
No. 57—Winter Banana	25	15	5
No. 58—White Winter Pearmain	25	15	5
No. 59—Mann	25	15	5
No. 60—Hubbardston's Nunsuch	25	15	5
No. 61—Yellow Bellflower	25	15	5
No. 62—Mammoth Black Twig	25	15	5
No. 63—Alexander	25	15	5
No. 64—Ben Davis	25	15	5
No. 65—Baldwin	25	15	5
No. 66—McMahon White	25	15	5
No. 67—Maiden Blush	25	15	5
No. 68—Golden Pippin	25	15	5
No. 69—Lady Apple	25	15	5
No. 70—Canada Red	25	15	5
No. 71—Robston Pippin	25	15	5
No. 72—Champion	25	15	5
No. 73—Hoover	25	15	5
No. 74—Ortley	25	15	5

$1025—Plate Display, Class 6.

	1st.	2nd.
No. 75—American Beauty	$3	$2
No. 76—Arkansas Black	3	2
No. 77—Alexander	3	2
No. 78—Anisin	3	2
No. 79—American Pippin	3	2
No. 80—American Rambour	3	2
No. 81—Anis	3	2
No. 82—Anisette	3	2
No. 83—Akin	3	2
No. 84—Arctic	3	2
No. 85—Arnold	3	2
No. 86—Belmont	3	2
No. 87—Bentley's Sweet	3	2
No. 88—Bayard	3	2
No. 89—Ben Hur	3	2
No. 90—Broadwell	3	2
No. 91—Ben Davis	3	2
No. 92—Baldwin	3	2
No. 93—Blenheim Orange	3	2
No. 94—Black Ben	3	2
No. 95—Bailey Sweet	3	2
No. 96—Buckingham	3	2
No. 97—Bellflower	3	2
No. 98—Baxter	3	2
No. 99—Belle de Boskoop	3	2
No. 100—Bethel	3	2
No. 101—Bietigheimer	3	2
No. 102—Bishop's Pippin	3	2
No. 103—Bismarck	3	2
No. 104—Blue Pearmain	3	2
No. 105—Bogdanoff	3	2
No. 106—Boiken	3	2
No. 107—Bottle Greening	3	2
No. 108—Bruno	3	2
No. 109—Bullock	3	2
No. 110—Canada Red	3	2
No. 111—Champion	3	2
No. 112—Calef	3	2
No. 113—Coffelt	3	2
No. 114—Cogswell	3	2
No. 115—Cooper Market	3	2
No. 116—Cullasaga	3	2
No. 117—Chicago	3	2
No. 118—Coral	3	2
No. 119—Cox's Orange Pippin	3	2
No. 120—Cabashea	3	2
No. 121—Canada Baldwin	3	2
No. 122—Canada Reinette	3	2
No. 123—Cayuga	3	2
No. 124—Clive	3	2
No. 125—Colvert	3	2
No. 126—Coos	3	2
No. 127—Cornish Gillyflower	3	2
No. 128—Cranberry Pippin	3	2
No. 129—Danver's Winter Sweet	3	2
No. 130—Delicious	3	2
No. 131—Detroit	3	2
No. 132—Dodd's Favorite	3	2
No. 133—Dominie	3	2
No. 134—Dudley	3	2
No. 135—Dyer	3	2
No. 136—Ensel	3	2
No. 137—Fameuse	3	2
No. 138—Fallawater	3	2
No. 139—Fall Pippin	3	2
No. 140—Fillbasket	3	2
No. 141—Flushing	3	2
No. 142—Garden Royal	3	2
No. 143—Giant Jeniton	3	2
No. 144—Gilpin	3	2
No. 145—Gravenstein	3	2
No. 146—Grimes Golden	3	2
No. 147—Golden Pippin	3	2
No. 148—Gano	3	2
No. 149—Gideon	3	2
No. 150—Gillyflower	3	2
No. 151—Gloria Mundi	3	2
No. 152—Gilbert Winesap	3	2
No. 153—Grindstone	3	2
No. 154—Hubbardston's Nunsuch	3	2
No. 155—Hall	3	2
No. 156—Hoover	3	2
No. 157—Hibernal	3	2
No. 158—Hunt Russett	3	2
No. 159—Huntsman	3	2
No. 160—Hurlbut	3	2
No. 161—Ingram	3	2
No. 162—Jonathan	3	2
No. 163—Jersey Sweet	3	2
No. 164—Jeniton	3	2
No. 165—Jervett's Red	3	2
No. 166—King David	3	2
No. 167—King of Tompkins	3	2
No. 168—Kelsey	3	2
No. 169—Keswick Codlin	3	2
No. 170—Limber Twig	3	2
No. 171—Lake	3	2
No. 172—Lady Apple	3	2
No. 173—Lane Albert	3	2
No. 174—La Victoire	3	2
No. 175—Lawver	3	2
No. 176—Lemon Pippin	3	2
No. 177—Longfield	3	2
No. 178—Louise	3	2
No. 179—McMahon	3	2
No. 180—Maiden Blush	3	2
No. 181—Mammoth Black Twig	3	2
No. 182—Mammoth Grimes Golden	3	2
No. 183—Magnet	3	2
No. 184—Magog	3	2
No. 185—Melinda	3	2

Any kind
OF
BOXES

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Arrow Lakes
Lumber Co. Ltd.

KAMLOOPS, B. C.

The Shenandoah Nurseries

Offer for Fall and Winter Trade a Complete Assortment of

IMPORTED

Fruit Tree Stocks

Mahaleb, Mazzard, Myrobolan and Pear

Apple Seedlings

American and French grown.
All grades—straight or branched.

Apple Grafts

Piece and Whole Roots.

Fine Stock of

Grapes, Currants and Gooseberries

Strong, well-rooted plants.

Forest Tree Seedlings

Carefully grown and graded.

Large General Stock

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D S. LAKE, Prop.,
Shenandoah, Iowa.

	1st.	2nd
No. 186—Milwaukee	$3	$2
No. 187—Melon	3	2
No. 188—Milan	3	2
No. 189—Mother	3	2
No. 190—Mann	3	2
No. 191—McIntosh	3	2
No. 192—Nero	3	2
No. 193—Newtown	3	2
No. 194—Northern Spy	3	2
No. 195—Nonpareil	3	2
No. 196—Northwestern Greening	3	2
No. 197—Ontario	3	2
No. 198—Ortley	3	2
No. 199—Orenco	3	2
No. 200—Okabena	3	2
No. 201—Ostrokoff	3	2
No. 202—Peck	3	2
No. 203—Philip's Sweet	3	2
No. 204—Prior's Red	3	2
No. 205—Paragon	3	2
No. 206—Patten	3	2
No. 207—Peerless	3	2
No. 208—Pewaukee	3	2
No. 209—Pomme Grise	3	2
No. 210—Porter	3	2
No. 211—Queen of the Pippins	3	2
No. 212—Rhode Island Greening	3	2
No. 213—Ridge	3	2
No. 214—Rome Beauty	3	2
No. 215—Ribston Pippin	3	2
No. 216—Rambo	3	2
No. 217—Red Cheeked Pippin	3	2
No. 218—Red Eiser	3	2
No. 219—Red Reinette	3	2
No. 220—Roman Stem	3	2
No. 221—Roxbury Russett	3	2
No. 222—Spitzenburg	3	2
No. 223—Spokane Beauty	3	2
No. 224—Senator	3	2
No. 225—Shockley	3	2
No. 226—Smokehouse	3	2
No. 227—Stayman Winesap	3	2
No. 228—Stevenson's Winter	3	2
No. 229—Salome	3	2
No. 230—Scarlet Pippin	3	2
No. 231—Scott	3	2
No. 232—Seek-no-Further	3	2
No. 233—Opalescent	3	2
No. 234—Sierra Beauty	3	2
No. 235—Snow	3	2
No. 236—Stark	3	2
No. 237—Stone	3	2
No. 238—Sutton Beauty	3	2
No. 239—Swaar	3	2
No. 240—Swayzie	3	2
No. 241—Tolman Sweet	3	2
No. 242—Utter	3	2
No. 243—Vandevere	3	2
No. 244—Van Buren	3	2
No. 245—Vandernoot	3	2
No. 246—Vaughn's Winter	3	2
No. 247—Virginia Greening	3	2
No. 248—Wabash	3	2
No. 249—Waddell Hall	3	2
No. 250—Wadhurst	3	2
No. 251—Walker's Yellow	3	2
No. 252—Ward	3	2
No. 253—Warner's King	3	2
No. 254—Washington Royal	3	2
No. 255—Waterman	3	2
No. 256—Wax	3	2
No. 257—Western Spy	3	2
No. 258—Winterstein	3	2
No. 259—White Winter	3	2
No. 260—Windham Russett	3	2
No. 261—Wismer Dessert	3	2
No. 262—Winesap	3	2
No. 263—Wagener	3	2
No. 264—Wealthy	3	2
No. 265—Winter Banana	3	2
No. 266—White Winter Pearmain	3	2
No. 267—Willow Twig	3	2
No. 268—Wine	3	2
No. 269—Whitney (Russett, Canada)	3	2
No. 270—Walbridge	3	2
No. 271—Windsor	3	2
No. 272—Winter Rose	3	2
No. 273—Winter St. Lawrence	3	2
No. 274—Wolf River	3	2
No. 275—Yellow Bellflower	3	2
No. 276—Yellow Newtown	3	2
No. 277—York Imperial	3	2
No. 278—Zusoff	3	2
No. 279—Lady Sweet	3	2

$460—Limited Displays, Class 7.

No. 281—To encourage artistic arrangement in the display of the King of Fruits for exhibit purposes, the management will offer $460 cash for the best two boxes, two barrels, two baskets, two jars and two plates, as follows: First prize, $250 cash; second prize, $125 cash; third prize, $50; fourth prize, $25; fifth prize, $10.

Conditions.

Contest open to individuals, districts, counties, states and provinces. Each exhibit shall contain two boxes, two barrels, two baskets, two jars, and two plates, but no box, barrel, basket, plate or jar may contain more than one variety.

The exhibitor is allowed his own choice of varieties, and may decorate the exhibit as he desires in a space 6 by 12 feet on an incline.

This makes possible ten varieties which may be exhibited in this contest. The exhibitor may select one variety or the possible ten, but in no case shall he have more than ten separate packages of apples.

A box in this contest may contain not less than 40 pounds or more than 60 pounds. A barrel must contain not less than two and a half bushels and not more than three bushels. A basket must contain not less than 25 pounds and not more than 32 pounds. A plate must contain five apples. A jar may be made of any material and any size not to exceed 60 gallons. Either preserved or natural fruit may be exhibited in the jars.

Scoring points—On arrangement, 50; on decoration, 50.

$495—The Biggest Apples, Class 8.

No. 282—To demonstrate the remarkable size to which apples can be grown regardless of commercial value, the management will offer $300 for the best collection of large apples arranged on a space 6 by 6 feet.

First prize, $150; second prize, $75; third prize, $50; fourth prize, $25.

Conditions.

The apples may be arranged in any manner desired by the exhibitor on the space mentioned, and awards will be made on the following score: Artistic arrangement, 50 points; size, 25 points; freedom from blemish, 25 points.

$185—Biggest Apple on Earth.

No. 283—As a novelty feature, the management will offer $185 in medals for the largest single apple, free from blemish, any variety, as follows:

First prize, $100 solid gold medal; second prize, $50 solid silver gold-embossed medal; third prize, $25 solid silver medal; fourth prize, $10 bronze medal.

No. 284—To cover the entire gamut of appledom, the management will offer a special bronze medal for the greatest freak apple exhibit.

$625—Pack Awards, Class 9.

To encourage the best methods of packing, so essential to the maintenance of a good market for superior quality of fruit, the management offers the following prizes for box packed apples:

No. 285—Best three and one-half tier pack, five boxes: First prize, $75; second prize, $37.50; third prize, $12.50; fourth prize, bronze medal.

No. 286—Best four-tier pack scored against any other four-tier pack of not less than ten boxes: First prize, $100; second prize, $50; third prize, $25; fourth prize, bronze medal.

No. 287—Best four and one-half tier pack scored against any other four and one-half tier pack of not less than ten boxes: First prize, $100; second prize, $50; third prize, $25; fourth prize, bronze medal.

No. 288—Best five boxes commercial varieties, packed five tier, scored against any other five tier. First prize, $75; second prize, $37.50; third prize, $12.50; fourth prize, bronze medal.

Shipping Pack—Special.

No. 289—Best commercial or shipping pack (three and one-half to five tier) single box, any variety: $25 solid silver medal.

Conditions—The boxes in this contest must be nailed down in shipping condition, and to be opened by the judges.

Scoring points—Color 10, uniformity 10, condition 10, pack 70.

$800—Special Sweepstakes, Class 10.

No. 290—To the winner of the most prizes of all kinds, $75 gold medal.

No. 291—To the winner of the most first prizes, $100 gold medal.

No. 292—To the winner of the most first prizes on the single box display, $25 silver medal.

No. 293—To the winner of the most prizes on the plate display, $25 silver medal.

No. 294—To the winner of the most first prizes on the plate display, $25 silver medal.

No. 295—To the winner of the most first prizes in Class 3, $75 solid gold medal.

No. 296—To the winner of the most first prizes in Class 4, $50 solid silver gold-embossed medal.

No. 297—To the most artistically arranged competitive exhibit, $100 solid gold medal.

No. 298—To the exhibitor making the most entries in all classes, $25 solid silver medal.

BREAKING ORCHARD GROUND AT PENNY'S, B. C.

The Fruit Magazine Special.

No. 299—To the winner of the most first prizes by any exhibitor in Canada, $150 solid gold medal.

No. 300—For the best three boxes or one barrel of most perfect apples, for the variety, any variety: First prize, $75; second, $50; third, $25. Note—A National Apple Show diploma will be issued to the winner of second honors in all sweepstakes where no second prize is mentioned.

Field and Greenhouse

Tomatoes

Also

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

Precooled.

Car Lots a Specialty.

For prices and other particulars address

D. E. Gellatly & Sons

GELLATLY, B. C.

$305—Home-made By-products, Class 11.

No. 301—For the best half-gallon jar of unflavored apple butter: First $10, second $5.

No. 302—For the best quart jar of preserved apples: First $10, second $5.

No. 303—For the best pint jar of apple jelly: First $10, second $5.

No. 304—For the best gallon of apple cider: First $10, second $5.

No. 305—For the best gallon of cider vinegar: First $10, second $5.

No. 306—For the best pint jar of apple marmalade: First $10, second $5.

No. 307—For the best half gallon jar of pickled apples: First $10, second $5.

No. 308—For the best apple relish: First $10, second $5.

No. 309—For the best display of all kinds of apple products, home-made, exclusive of alcoholic beverages; number of varieties, package, flavor and artistic arrangement of exhibit to count in the order named as follows: 30, 10, 10 and 50. First prize, $100; second, $50; third, $25; fourth, $10.

$260—Factory-Made Products, Class 12.

No. 310—For the best display of all kinds of apple products, factory-made, exclusive of alcoholic beverages, the management will award specially designed gold, silver and bronze medals as premiums. The conditions upon which the awards will be made are: First, that no exhibitor will be allowed to use any product other than his own manufacture; and second, the exhibits will be scored as follows: Number of varieties 30, package 10, flavor 10, artistic arrangement 50. First prize, $100 solid gold medal; second prize, $75 solid silver gold-embossed medal; third prize, $50 gold and silver medal; fourth prize, $25 silver medal; fifth prize, $10 bronze medal.

Special Prizes—Class 14.

Vineland Nurseries Co. Special, Clarkston, Wash.—200 apple trees, value $50. Varieties—Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Yellow Newtown, Spitzenburg or Winesap, to be allotted.

Yakima-Sunnyside Nursery Special, Sunnyside, Wash.—100 apple trees, value $25. Varieties—Jonathan, Yellow Newtown, Winesap or Grimes Golden, to be allotted.

Layritz Nursery Special, Victoria, B. C., value $85.—100 Jonathan 1-year apple trees, value $25, for best box Jonathan apples.

100 Cox's Orange Pippin 1-year trees, value $35, for best box Cox's Orange Pippins.

100 Tompkins King 1-year trees, value $25, for best box Tompkins King apples.

Milton Nursery Co. Special, Milton, Oregon—250 1 year trees (Rome Beauty), value $50, to be allotted.

Washington Nursery Co. Special, Toppenish, Wash—250 1-year trees (Yellow Newtown), value $75, for the best 10 boxes Yellow Newtowns.

The Charles L. Hanson Special Prize, Victoria, B. C.—500 apple trees, F. O. B. Nursery, value $100, for the best collection of apples (winter varieties),

grown in British Columbia north of the 52nd parallel of north latitude.

F. W. Meneray Crescent Nursery Co. Special (value $75), Council Bluffs, Ia.

For the best five boxes McIntosh Red, 100 McIntosh Red trees, value $25.00.

For the best five boxes Rome Beauty, 50 Montmorency Cherry trees, value $25.00.

For the best general display preserved apples and jellies, home made, 50 peony plants, finest assorted varieties, value $25.00.

$265—Window Display.

To popularize the apple and create a more extensive use of this most wholesome of all fruits, the management of the First Canadian National Apple Show will award handsome solid gold and solid silver medals for the most artistically arranged apple window display in Vancouver during the week of the big Exhibition.

Conditions.

This contest is open to any and all merchants, the only conditions being that the display shall be in position by 10 o'clock Monday morning, October 31, and remain as arranged (with the exception of allowing removal of decaying fruit and replacing same with good fruit) until the close of the show, Saturday, November 5. No restrictions as to varieties, the conditions governing the award being freedom from blemish of apples exhibited and artistic arrangement—50 points each. Notice must be filed in writing with the secretary three days prior to the opening of the show, announcing intention to enter in Window Display Contest, giving name and street address. First Prize, $100 solid gold medal; second prize, $75 solid gold medal; third prize, $50 solid silver gold-embossed medal; fourth prize, $25 solid silver medal; fifth prize, $10 bronze medal; sixth prize, $5 bronze medal; seventh prize, National Apple Show Diploma.

American Pomological Society standards will govern in the judging.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Governing competitive exhibits and concessions at the First Canadian National Apple Show, Vancouver, B. C., October 31 to November 5, 1910.

Interpretation of Rules.

1. The executive of the First Canadian National Apple Show reserves the final and absolute right to interpret these rules and regulations and arbitrarily settle and determine all matters, questions and differences in regard thereto, and also reserves the right to amend or add to these rules.

2. All exhibits for the Canadian National Apple Show may be consigned to the Secretary, but transportation charges must be paid in advance, and in no case will such exhibits be brought into the buildings and placed on exhibit except by order of and at the expense and risk of the exhibitor or his authorized agent. Exhibits should be plainly billed to the exhibitor himself, care "Canadian National Apple Show, Hastings Park, Vancouver, B. C."

Admission.

3. The gates will be opened to visitors from 9 a. m. until 11 p. m. each day, and the admission will be:

General admission .....$ .25
Children under 10, free
Concessionaire ticket, unlimited admissions 1.00
Season ticket (two admissions daily) 2.00
No pass-out checks will be issued.

Entries.

4. Competition is open to the world.

5. In the event of conflict of general and special rules, the latter will govern.

6. All applications for entries must be made on printed forms, which may be obtained free by addressing the secretary or calling at his office, 7 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C.

7. No fee will be charged for entry of or space for competitive exhibits.

8. A proper entry of all articles to be exhibited, for premiums or display, must be made with the secretary before being placed in the buildings. Special tags showing class numbers for which entries are made will be furnished.

9. All entries must be filed, in person or by letter, with the secretary or his assistants. Date for closing of carload entries will be Monday, October 10, 1910. All other entries close Monday, October 24, 1910.

10. All exhibits must be in place by 9 a. m. Monday, October 31, 1910, with entry cards attached, except as otherwise provided for.

11. Entries should be sent in early to insure space and time necessary for the placing of the exhibits.

12. The management reserves the right to determine as to the space which shall be accorded to each exhibit.

13. Exhibits which have been erroneously entered may, at the discretion of the secretary and judge of exhibits, be transferred to their proper divisions previous to the judging. If such classes have been judged they shall not be rejudged.

14. No officer or director of the association, superintendent or assistant superintendent, judge or employe of the show, shall be permitted to enter the competition for premiums in any class.

15. Exhibits may be shipped in care of the secretary (but in no case will such shipment be received or placed on exhibition unless charges are prepaid), who will see to the proper placing of same if so directed in writing.

16. Exhibitors must see to the delivery of their exhibits to the superintendent of the proper department, and if so ordered, to the placing of them in position under his direction.

17. The management will in no case provide free transportation of exhibits, or be subject to any expense in their delivery to the buildings.

18. The management will use all diligence to insure the safety of exhibits after their arrival and arrangement, but in no case will it be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur thereto.

Exhibitors.

19. No exhibitor shall be allowed to make more than one entry of each variety in any one class, except in carloads and plate exhibits.

20. Space will be allotted to exhibitors and others in the order applications are received.

21. No exhibit shall be allowed to compete for more than one premium, nor shall be entered in more than one class, except as specially provided for and announced in the premium list.

22. No exhibit shall be removed before the close of the exhibition without the written permission of the superintendent in charge of the department and countersigned by the manager in which the article is exhibited.

Tools, Machinery, Spray, Etc.

23. Space for the exhibition of tools, spray pumps, machinery or material, boxes, etc., will be accorded up to the capacity of the buildings, not otherwise provided for.

The Why and Wherefore
OF
Fruit Farming
ON THE
"Dry Belt" of British Columbia
By J. S. REDMAYNE, M.A.
(*Illustrated*)
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The British Columbia Development Association Ltd.
115 High Holborn, W.C.
This book may be obtained for 50c., post paid, from
W. H. NANSON, 412 Hastings St. West, Vancouver, B. C.

Payment of Premiums.

24. All cash premiums will be paid and due bills issued for all other premiums on Saturday, November 5, 1910.

25. Colors denoting awards will be as follows:

Blue—First.
Red—Second.
White—Third.

Protests.

26. All protests must be made in writing, accompanied by an affidavit, setting forth the grounds for protesting.

27. Protests against an exhibit must be filed with the secretary before 4 p. m., Monday, October 31, 1910. Protests against awards will not be allowed, the judges' ruling in every case to be final.

Special Rules.

(Note carefully all General Rules in fore part of list.)

1. All packages MUST have a FULL address of exhibitor on package or box, also kind or kinds of apples contained therein.

2. Entries for competitive exhibits must be made by the owner (not necessarily the growers, so long as place of origin is given) or in the name of the owner by the person having charge of same (accompanied by a list of varieties of apples) who may receive the premium money, as "agent" for the owner of said exhibit. The Canadian National Apple Show will not be liable beyond the issuance of the warrant on the treasurer for amount of such premium.

3. Plate must contain five apples. A box shall measure 10x11x20 inches inside, and all box exhibits originating in Canada must conform to this Government standard, but exhibitors from the United States and other countries shall be permitted to use their own standard boxes provided they do not contain less than 2000 cubic inches, inside measurement. A barrel must contain not less than two and one-half bushels and not more than three bushels. A basket must contain not less than 25 pounds, and not more than 32 pounds.

Box Sizes.

4. The duplications of varieties of apples competing for individual premiums will not be permitted, except as stated in the premium list.

5. Apples when showing signs of decay sufficiently to become unattractive may be removed, and exhibitors should be prepared to replace them with fresh specimens.

6. Entry cards, furnished by the management, specifying the class and number of entry must, in all cases, be placed with the exhibit to which it appertains.

Duplicates Required.

7. All exhibits competing for the same premium will be arranged together in groups.

8. A list of varieties of apples must accompany all entries.

Advertising on Ground.

9. The promiscuous distribution of handbills, etc., or tacking, posting or painting of advertising matter on the grounds, or any of the property belonging thereto, are strictly prohibited, unless arranged for by contract with the management. Exhibitors may advertise and distribute from their places of exhibit only.

Concessions.

10. Concessions will be let for supplying the necessary wants and providing for the comfort, convenience, pleasure and entertainment of visitors and exhibitors. All applications for space, etc., should be made to the secretary of the Canadian National Apple Show, Vancouver, B. C.

Judges.

11. Judges must not award prizes to any unworthy exhibit. No premium or distinction of any kind shall be given an exhibit that is not deserving.

12. Each judge is expected to exercise great care in observing and returning the entry cards, as upon the entry of awards under their signature, and upon no other authority, can warrant be drawn for premiums.

13. Any person attempting to influence the judges in their decision in any manner, or approaching a judge when he is judging for any cause, unless asked for information, will forfeit all right to premiums awarded.

14. If there be any question as to the regularity of any entry, of the eligibility of the exhibit to compete in any class, the judges shall have full authority to settle the matter.

15. Judges will make their reports of awards to the superintendent in charge, in writing, properly signed, without delay, after making the awards.

Judges' Rules.

16. Each exhibit shall be judged on its own merits and shall not be credited with points on account of prizes won by same exhibitor in another class.

17. In awarding prizes on all commercial displays, unless otherwise specially provided for, the judges shall be governed by the rules and scoring points of the American Pomological Society. The regulations of the society are universally considered the broadest and fairest. They have been officially approved by the Dominion and United States Departments of Agriculture, and wherever used for scoring, they have given more satisfaction than any other set of rules or scoring points.

Rule 2, section 4, of the American Pomological Society regulation entitled, "Examining and Awarding Committees," reads as follows:

Rule 2. In instituting comparisons of values committees are instructed to consider:

First—The values of the varieties for the purpose to which they may be adapted.

Second—The color, size and evenness of the specimens.

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The Big Red Apple

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BERRY BASKETS

WE CARRY A FULL STOCK OF
Fruit Boxes, Crates and Baskets
NO ORDER TOO LARGE OR TOO SMALL
WM. RENNIE CO., Limited
TORONTO—MONTREAL—WINNIPEG—VANCOUVER
VANCOUVER BRANCH, 122 HASTINGS STREET W.

Third—Their freedom from the marks of insects and other blemishes.

Fourth—The apparent carefulness in handling and taste displayed in the arrangement of the exhibit. (Pack).

The foregoing shall be considered the official guide for the judges, and in making their awards the judges shall be given the widest latitude under these regulations.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, who has been secured as chief of the judging staff, is a strong advocate of recognizing the commercial points of fruit, and in doing this he considers that quality, color, condition and pack, should have about the same relative consideration.

Rules Governing Foreign Exhibits.

1. To admit apple shipments for exhibition purposes without payment of duty at time of admission, the consignment must be entered for warehouse, upon an official blank form (known as form B18) in duplicate (copies of which will be furnished on application to the secretary).

2. Give number of packages in such shipments, and total value of same, based on your home or local selling price.

3. Exhibitor must affix his signature to bond on back of form B18, with given name in full (for example, John D. Jones, and not J. D. Jones), as owner or agent for same, as the case may be.

4. Surety will be furnished by the Canadian National Apple Show Management.

5. Bond must be made for full value of consignment as indicated in rule 2.

6. The National Apple Show Management will give all possible assistance to foreign exhibitors to prevent any inconvenience or annoyance in marking exhibits at the Canadian National Apple Show.

7. A bonded certificate must be obtained from the customs agent at the American ports of entry.

8. The convenient American ports of entry are Sumas on the Northern Pacific Railway, and Blaine on the Great Northern Railway.

9. Shipments can be made via Seattle, and boat to Vancouver.

10. In all cases where carload shipments are made, bill through to Hastings Park, Vancouver, B. C., thus expediting the handling of the exhibits, and the saving of considerable expense of drayage.

11. All or any part of foreign exhibits may be sold upon the payment of the duty and release of bond, prior to the removal of exhibits.

12. The customs duty on apples is 40 cents per barrel; 12 cents per box.

13. Customs duty is payable in the Long Room Collector of Customs, second floor Post Office Building, corner Granville and Hastings streets, Vancouver, B. C.

14. Express shipments, and less than carload lots must be billed to Vancouver, B. C., to owner or agent, care Secretary Canadian National Apple Show. Express freight and transfer charges must be borne by the exhibitors, as no exhibit space will be allowed until all transportation charges against said exhibit are paid.

Things to Remember.

All entries must be filed in person or by letter with the secretary or his assistants. Entries on carload exhibits WILL CLOSE OCTOBER 10, 1910. Date for closing of all other entries will be Monday, October 24, 1910.

All exhibits must be in place by 9 a.m. on Monday, October 31, 1910, with entry cards attached.

ENTRIES SHOULD BE SENT IN EARLY TO INSURE SPACE AND TIME necessary for the placing of the exhibits.

No exhibitor shall be allowed to make more than one entry of each variety in any one class except in carloads and plate exhibits.

No exhibit shall be removed before the close of the exhibition without the written permission of the superintendent in charge of the department in which the article is exhibited.

How to Ship Exhibits.

Exhibits for the Canadian National Apple Show may be consigned to the secretary, but transportation charges must be paid in advance, and in no case will such exhibits be brought into the buildings and placed on exhibition except by order of and at the expense and risk of the exhibitor or his agent. Exhibits should be plainly billed to the exhibitor himself, care CANADIAN NATIONAL APPLE SHOW, Vancouver, B. C. Printed shipping tags furnished upon application.

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———o———

Vancouver within twelve hours responded with nine thousand dollars to the call for donations for Canada's first national apple show, to be held there in October. As the city council has promised a contribution of six thousand, this gives Manager Maxwell Smith and his active supporters fifteen thousand dollars for the initial fund for British Columbia's big red apple exhibition, which promises to exceed anything of the kind ever held in America.—"Times," Victoria, B.C.

Our Ottawa Letter

From Our Own Correspondent at the National Capital.

PROMISE is one thing and performance another. Early in the present fruit season in Canada the prospects for unusually heavy crops were excellent, and in some cases very misleading.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, gave us the following cautious forecast in last month's Census and Statistics Monthly: "If the fruit crop could be accurately foretold by the show of blossoms, it would be safe to say that the season of 1910 will be a record one, but there are many dangers to pass between blossoming and harvest. One thing is certain, however, a show of blossoms is the first phase in the making of a crop. The weather has not been particularly favorable for 'setting' in some districts, but, on the whole, the prospects are excellent for all kinds of fruit."

There is much of interest to fruit men in the last crop report of Mr. A. McNeill, chief of the Fruit Division of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner's Branch of the Department of Agriculture, just issued. The conditions for fruit in the Mother Country, Mr. McNeill says, had deteriorated somewhat seriously. The weather conditions had not been greatly dissimilar to those which in Canada had also affected fruit prospects. The British plum crop was seriously shortened, pears would be light, and only a medium crop of apples was looked for. Various fungus growths had been favored by cool damp weather, and the apple crop showed more than the usual infestation of insects. The codling moth, aphis, and other insects were more than usually prevalent, and small fruits were below a medium crop.

Evidently there is to be an active demand in the United Kingdom for fruit imported from the Oversea Dominions and other countries. France seems likely to be able to spare the British Isles some surplus fruit, the conditions there being good for a crop above the average. Conditions are also favorable in Italy.

A great many conflicting reports have appeared in the United States papers as to the apple prospects, but the majority seem to indicate a very large falling off in the aggregate yield. Mr. McNeill, however, with inside information at his command, says the apple crop in the United States promises better on the whole than for several years. The spring frosts did much injury, in the Middle West particularly, but very little in the states growing apples that will come into competition with Canadian fruit. From the Pacific coast prospects above the average of the past ten years were reported, especially in Washington and Oregon—states that are active competitors for our Northwest trade. The crop would not be so heavy in the New England States, not equal, indeed, to that of last year, while the Middle States, whose

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crop comes into competition with our winter apples, was also much below the average. New Jersey and Pennsylvania will have a medium crop. Vermont and New York States furnish a large percentage of the supply of winter apples, both for home use and for export, and the former state had good prospects for the present season.

British Columbia reports show that the weather for the month preceding the issue of Mr. McNeill's summary had been favorable for fruit of all descriptions, being for the most part clear and warm, with frequent showers. But taking the Dominion generally, there was a material decrease in the past month in the outlook for the apple crop, the indications not being so good as for the corresponding period of last year. For early apples in Ontario, however, the prospects were better than last year, especially in the southern parts of the Province, but for winter apples the accounts were not so favorable. Last year's heavy bearing districts, such as the Lake Huron counties of Ontario, made a decidedly poor showing, while conditions in the Georgian Bay country were somewhat better, although still not above an average crop. North of Lake Ontario there might be, perhaps, above a medium crop. Nowhere had the setting of the fruit fulfilled the promise of the early blossoms, and from all quarters had come reports of damage done by the frosts in the early part of June. It could not be too strongly impressed, however, that at the time of writing it was too early to predict with any certainty the actual quantity of fruit that would be harvested. There was still a fair setting of fruit on trees that might escape the usual contingencies and yield a good crop, although there were, of course, the usual possibilities of long-continued drought, high winds and fall frosts yet to be taken into account. In Nova Scotia the weather for the preceding month had been for the most part cool and showery. The wet weather at the time of blossoming was reported to have interferred with the setting of apples. A frost on the 6th of June undoubtedly did serious damage, and similar conditions prevailed over most of Eastern Canada up to nearly the middle of June, after which period there was fine warm weather, inducing rapid growth throughout Ontario and Quebec.

Plums generally were showing far less than an average crop in Ontario. The pear crop promised to be only fair. Peaches in the Niagara district promised a large crop, except where orchards had been severely injured by leaf curl, a disease that had been prevalent this year in all the peach sections of Southern Ontario. Orchardists who sprayed thoroughly and sufficiently had mostly prospects of a good crop. Where spraying was neglected or carelessly done, the crop will be reduced from the effects of leaf curl.

The crop of cherries generally was reduced considerably by frosts and wet weather during blossoming time. Strawberries proved an exceptionally large crop in British Columbia and in the Niagara district up to June 20, after which weather conditions caused a marked shrinkage in Ontario. With favorable weather conditions, a heavy yield of raspberries, currants, gooseberries and blackberries was looked for in most parts of the country. Grapes in Southern Ontario were looking fine at the time of writing.

Mr. McNeill devotes a portion of his report to the prevalence of insect scourges and the remedies to be employed—invaluable information for all fruit growers.

Early this month, an experimental shipment of a carload of strawberries was made to Winnipeg from St. Catharines, Ont. The berries sold at $3.50 per package, having arrived in good condition in a pre-cooled refrigerator car. The net price yielded the producer, it is stated, double the price that would have been secured by a shipment to Toronto and neighboring markets. The result of the experiment, it is claimed, practically means that a new and more profitable market has been found, and that there will be little likelihood of bargain-price berries in future.

The sale of fruit after 9 p. m. on Saturdays and 7:30 p. m. on the other five working days of the week, is prohibited in Ottawa, under the early-closing by-law. As most fruit buyers, especially for use on Sunday, come to the fruit stores for fruit in the cool of the evening, the by-law has been generally ignored, with the result that a number of the dealers were summoned before the police magistrate and fined. The deputy magistrate expressed his sympathy with the dealers and his realization of the peculiar harshness of the by-law, but was obliged to impose nominal penalties. The dealers, subsequently, held a meeting at the Fruit Exchange and decided to memorialize the board of control to rescind the by-law, and if the by-law is not rescinded, to appeal a test case to a higher court. Mr. George A. Booth, who presided at the meeting, said he had been in most of the large cities on this continent and had never before heard of a by-law closing fruit stores at 9 o'clock on Saturday nights. The Ottawa fruit dealers, it was said, never asked for the passage of such a by-law.

Under the heading, "Care of Apple Trees," the Census and Statistics Monthly says: "Doctor George Johnson, of Grand Pre, N. S., reports that he had scraped, pruned and sprayed 1200 apple trees last spring, and hopes to get 90 per cent. of No. 1 apples. He used about 1400 gallons of home-made lime sulphur solution,—the poison employed being arsenite of lime and arsenate of lead. 'We are now grafting, ploughing and harrowing,' George says. 'It's out-of-door work for me, and I haven't an ache or pain.' And he is getting on into 73."

The Crop Bulletin for Ontario says there has been more planting of new orchards, including apples, peaches and cherries—in fact all kinds of fruits—than has taken place for several years past; and nursery men report all domestic supplies exhausted.

Members and friends of the Ottawa branch of the Ontario Vegetable and Fruit Growers' Association were addressed by Mr. Alex. McNeill, Mr. W. T. Macoun and others on Tuesday, the occasion being an excursion to the extensive fruit grounds of Mr. W. J. Kerr, Woodruff. On leaving Woodruff, the party proceeded to the Government Experimental Farm, as guests of Mr. Macoun, who escorted them through the fruit nursery and grounds. The affair was instructive, in the guise of a pleasure trip, and each speaker had some special message to those interested in any branch of horticultural work.

—o—

Mr. Linus Woolverton, M.A., is the author of "The Canadian Apple Grower's Guide," recently published by William Briggs of Toronto.

Part I. is devoted to the planting, culture, harvesting and marketing of apples. Part II. is splendidly illustrated and gives a careful description of numerous varieties grown in the Dominion. Part III. gives a list of varieties of the apple which the author recommends for planting in the various apple-growing districts of Canada. Varieties recommended for the various districts of the Pacific Province are taken from the British Columbia Board of Horticulture's report, and it badly needs fixing. Mr. Woolverton has, however, made a good start on what should develop in future editions of the work into a most valuable text book for the Canadian apple-grower. Every apple-grower should have a copy.

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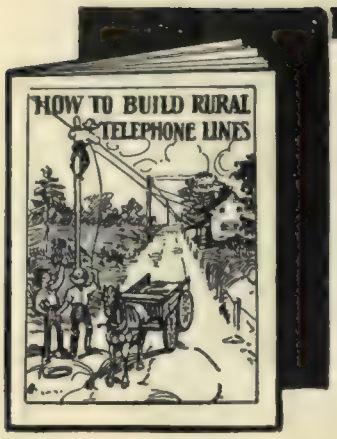

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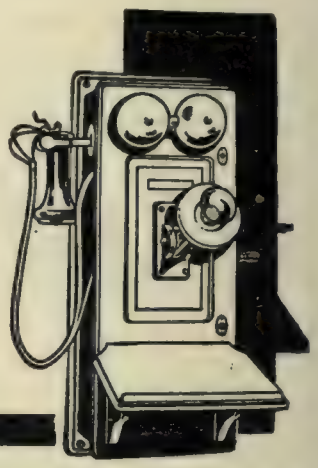

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THE FRUIT MAGAZINE

VOL. I SEPTEMBER, 1910 No. 12

SALMON ARM, BRITISH COLUMBIA

"WHERE FORTUNE BECKONS" has been made the slogan of almost every locality of the Pacific Northwest. Whether well or ill deserved, according to the viewpoint which the seeker after wealth would take of the opportunities offered, it can be truthfully said that no attempt has ever been made to deceive by the use of it. While the wish may have been father to the thought with a few ambitious communities, generally speaking, wherever used, that locality has been able to "make good," or, in the more commonly accepted parlance, has been able to "deliver the goods." Western superlatives which but a few years ago were regarded as "hot air" are today accepted as fact by the older communities of the East and even in the mother countries. Investigation and practical demonstration have brought about this change of sentiment in favor of the Pacific slope, so that the terms now so frequently used, "The Great West," "The Golden West," "The Land of Opportunity," are taken as a matter of course when reference is made to that marvellous country.

No locality within the confines of the great inter-mountain region—the magic land of latter-day romance—has a more urgent right to lay claim to the slogan, "Where fortune beckons," in all that the term implies, than Salmon Arm, B. C. Nestling within emerald mountain peaks whose barriers shut out the cold winds of the northland in winter, and whose verdant heights temper to coolness its summers, the little village of Salmon Arm rests alone but inviting—within a veritable vale of Cashmere in all its supernal beauty.

Situated on the south arm of the famous Shuswap Lake, which has more than 500 miles of shore line, and at the head of the Salmon River valley, from which the name "Salmon Arm" is derived, the district lies 316 miles east of Vancouver and 330 miles west of Calgary.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, in its triumphant progress through the mighty Selkirks of the Canadian Rockies, touches the great Shuswap Lake at Sicamous 45 miles west of Revelstoke, the central divisional point for the east and west Rockies. From Sicamous Junction westward the railway traverses the southern shore of the lake for a distance of 19 miles through a beautiful mountain gorge to the mouth of Canoe Creek; thence, passing around a gently sloping butte, the road begins the circumnavigation of the south arm of the lake, near the extreme southwestern point of which is located Salmon Arm, a city in the making.

The settlement of this delightful valley is as romantic as its setting. Just 25 years ago H. C. Fraser, a native of the Province of Ontario, whose forebears came from Bonnie Scotland, decided to emulate the example of his famous kinsman Simon Fraser, the discoverer of the Fraser River, and accordingly started west in quest of fortune and adventure. With a saddle horse, trusty Winchester, a sleeping blanket, less than one hundred dollars in his pocket, and the call of the wild in his blood, young Fraser made his way into the heart of the Rockies, travelling for days without encountering a living being. His supply of matches, next to his rifle, was his most precious possession.

The country abounded in wild game of all kinds in those days, and being an expert shot, he had no difficulty in finding sustenance. He also had the faculty of making friends with the Indians, soon learning their ways and mode of life, and was indebted to them for many kindnesses shown him during his first winter in the Salmon Arm country.

In the fall of 1885, while prospecting for gold around the Arrow Lakes, he heard of the big celebration incident to the driving of the "golden spike" to commemorate the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the greatest transcontinental railroad of America. He decided to participate in the festivities, and November 5 of that year found him among the heterogeneous assemblage of laborers, Indians, trappers and railway officials, an interested spectator.

The historic ceremony took place at a point a few miles east of Sicamous, and was called Craigellachie, meaning "by the side of a craig, or rock," and was so-called in deference to the birthplace (Scotland) of Lord Strathcona, Canada's grand old man, who was president of the C. P. R. at that time, and drove the spike.

Another version of "Craigellachie" is given as being the word flashed over the wire by Lord Strathcona to the Canadian Government immediately after the driving of the "golden spike," and means literally "hold fast" or "stand fast."

En passant, the "golden spike" was an ordinary iron spike, and so eager were the memento gatherers that it was subsequently broken off and much of the tie itself carried away for souvenirs. Mr. Fraser returned the following year and secured the portion of the spike remaining in the wood and still has it in his possession. At his death he proposes to bequeath the spike to the then president of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Mr. Fraser learned from the railway

FIRST CABIN BUILT AT SALMON ARM, B. C., 1886.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SALMON ARM, B. C.

builders about the beautiful section of country traversed by the road around the South Arm of Shuswap Lake, and decided to visit it. Accordingly the day following the "golden spike" festivities he started westward on foot to investigate. He took no provisions with him, expecting to get food at the camp of a railway construction gang that he was told was encamped on the southwest shore of the lake. He arrived at his destination about sunset, but could find no trace of the camp. It had been moved over the divide towards Kamloops.

Speaking of his first experience here he said: "Darkness had set in and I was desperately hungry. With no chance to secure game or fish, I made my way to a slight elevation south of the railway track where my present house now stands, and turning about hallooed with all my might, in the hope of making myself heard to anybody who might be in the neighbourhood; but the only answer which I received was the howl of a timber wolf taken up and repeated by a score of others. They appeared to be all about me, and I can tell you never before nor since have I felt so lonesome as I did on that occasion."

It appears hardly possible that less than a quarter of a century ago howling wolves made their abode on the site of the beautiful town of Salmon Arm. The following morning Mr. Fraser staked his homestead, choosing the ground upon which he had spent the night. He then returned to Sicamous for his delayed dinner. Winter coming on, he decided to go further south, and accordingly walked 40 miles to catch the stage for the Okanagan. He wintered near Vernon and in the spring of 1886 returned to Salmon Arm, but was chagrined to find that another man had jumped his claim and had a log cabin partly erected.

"I was disappointed, but not discouraged," said Mr. Fraser, "and immediately set to work to carve out another homestead adjoining my first choice. A few days later I learned from the Indians that the man who had jumped my claim had fled the country. I then returned to my claim, finished the abandoned cabin, and have lived here ever since."

The old cabin is standing to this day just north of the track and can be seen from the car windows of the Canadian Pacific Railway's palatial trains. He lived here alone for more than a year, seeing no one, except occasionally an Indian and a passing work train. His first and only neighbors for the first five years were two hardy pioneers like himself, a man named Wallace, who remained but a short time and then moved away, and a William Miller, who now lies buried in the town cemetery.

The driving of the "golden spike" did not bring rail transportation for more than a year later, and Mr. Fraser packed on horseback his first winter's provisions from Vernon, forty-two miles away, which he reached via the Canor Creek valley.

One other attempt was made to wrest the homestead away from Mr. Fraser, and is best told by himself:

"Along toward the autumn of my first year here there came out of the east from Toronto or Montreal way a very pompous gentleman, who claimed to be exploiting an extensive colonization scheme. According to his statement, he expected to bring out enough immigrants at one time to colonize the entire Salmon Arm district, and to do so he must have all of the land in sight. When he found that I would not relinquish my claim he pointed to a large tree a few feet from my cabin door and exclaimed in a loud voice, 'Look at that tree! You cannot hope to clear this land alone and without assistance.' But I did. The following summer I had a crop of potatoes growing around the stump of that tree, and later, when I took out the stump, I saved a portion of the root to show the gentleman on his return what could be done by one small but determined Canadian. I have kept that souvenir twenty-five years, and am now more than seventy years old; but my man never came back."

Mr. Fraser tells an amusing incident connected with his first summer at Salmon Arm, illustrating the value placed upon the settler's best friend in those days, his horse:

"I was working in my potato patch one day," said he, "when an Indian approached and told me that an expert horse thief was abroad in the land and that I had best look after my nag I was determined to take no chances, and accordingly hitched my horse inside the clearing and took a position just inside my cabin door where I could peep through a crevice and remain unseen. With my rifle across my knees I determined to give the marauder a warm reception and to sit up all night if need be to protect my property. It was a beautiful moonlit night, and I thoroughly enjoyed my vigil. I made the same arrangements on the second night, but the loss of sleep was somewhat trying, and along toward morning I must have fallen asleep. I was suddenly awakened near the break of day, and peeping out saw my horse standing where I had hitched it. I doubted I had been asleep and remained wide awake and watchful until broad daylight. I then went to turn my horse out to graze, but was somewhat nonplussed by the animal's strange appearance. A second look convinced me that while a sure enough horse, it was not my horse. The adroit rascal had exchanged for my horse my neighbor's, not nearly so good, and that, too, while I kept watch and ward with rifle in hand."

The writer, after ten years of continuous residence in the great west, during which time he has had occasion to visit every portion of the country from Mexico to Alaska, is of the opinion that no other section can offer equal advantages with the Salmon Arm district in horticultural possibilities, climatic conditions, transportation and market facilities, and beauty of surroundings. No irrigation is required for the production of abundant crops of the finest fruits of all kinds. Strange to say, the pear, the peach, the apricot, the plum, the cherry, the grape of the tenderest varieties, the apple and small fruits of all desirable varieties, do equally well here and grow to perfection, with a never-failing crop. The Comice, Bart-

lett, Beurre Bosc and Anjou pears; the Crawford, Elberta and Triumph peaches; the Bing, Lambert, Montmorency, Napoleon and Royal Ann cherries; the Concord, Catawby, Niagara, Delaware, Thompson, Seedless, White Muscat and Flame Tokay grapes; the Northern Spy, Winter Banana, Delicious, Gravenstein, Fameuse, Spitzenberg, Yellow Newtown, Jonathan, Winesap, Wealthy and Wagener apples are a few of the leading varieties of deciduous fruits now grown in this district. A total of forty-three varieties of apples are successfully growing here. Wild fruits also grow in profusion and to unusually large size. Even the Sopalella bushes are so burdened with berries as to rival the cultivated red currants. This berry is highly prized by the Indians for its medicinal properties. Mr. W. V. Leonard, the affable justice of the peace of the district, guarantees that the Sopalella berry as grown here is superior to all others.

The soil is a powdery loam with a clay subsoil, and is black, brown, light brown to a grey, which strongly resembles what is known as volcanic ash soils.

While there is a total orchard area of about 20,000 acres, but a very small portion is planted, the oldest orchards consisting of five to ten acres each, being but thirteen years old. There are 60,000 trees planted, a very small per cent. of which are in bearing. The district shipped last year thirteen carloads of fruit, and will double the shipping output this season. Much of the orchard land is still uncleared, and because of its fertility and comparative cheapness offers splendid opportunities for the investment of both capital and labor.

The land is rolling and at considerable elevation above the lake, so that its magnificent orchards and wonderful possibilities are hidden from the traveller or tourist who gazes from the car window of the passing Imperial Limited. Yet the beauty of its setting, the blue water of the lake, which reflects the bluer sky and emerald mountain peaks which encompass it about, cannot fail to impress the most casual observer. Several mountain streams come tumbling down to lose their fragrant waters in the lake, thus affording ample power, yet undeveloped, and an inexhaustible supply of the purest water for domestic purposes.

The Shuswap Lake is a remarkable body of water. Possessed of four great arms, in form something like the letter "H," it has a total length of nearly one hundred miles and a shore line of about five hundred miles, and three hundred miles of navigable water, with Salmon Arm as the starting point. Large steamers can ply from Salmon Arm to Kamloops, a distance of 112 miles, while smaller craft have access to the town of Enderby, the gateway of the famous Okanagan country.

These waters teem with trout and other game fish, and afford splendid sport, outings and excursion trips innumerable, while the planted orchard comes into bearing. The surrounding hills are noted for their abundance of wild game.

The climate is most delightful. To live a year at Salmon Arm is to live there for life. The permanent residents say that a full score years will be added to the ordinary span of life within this sunny vale, and point with pride to the fact that the graveyard is practically tenantless, and that the mortality records show the lowest death rate per capita known, 1.7.

The district is peculiarly favored in the distribution of its moisture. The average snowfall per annum is twenty to twenty-four inches. In fact, there appears to be just enough snow and cold weather in the months of December, January and February to give that superior flavor to the apple and other fruits found only in the north temperate zone. The temperature is remarkably even, ranging about 70 degrees in summer, with invariably cool nights. The mean temperature of the winter months is about 26 degrees, with brief periods of colder weather. Zero is touched but seldom, and then just for a day or two.

The town has a population of 2,500 and the district about 4,000. It was incorporated in March, 1906, and has a mayor and municipal council, board of trade and Government land office. Mr. R. K. Scales is the present mayor. The board of trade is an active body, and has 55 members enrolled, comprising the leading citizens of the community; Mr. F. B. Howarth is president and Mr. J. E. Lacey secretary.

The enterprise of the community and their faith in the future of the town is evidenced by the splendid hotel accommodations of the place. The Montevello Hotel, owned and managed by Mr. J. R. A. Richards, would be a credit to a town of 10,000 people. There are two other hotels, the Coronation and the Alexandria.

In commercial lines there are three general stores, with a total investment of about $75,000; two drug stores, hardware store, flour and feed store, furniture store, plumbing shop, two livery stables, a photographer, harness shop, butcher and baker shops, restaurant, billiard hall and barber shop; and two doctors, who are fruit-growers, having but little to do in their professional capacity because of the salubrious climate.

In a manufacturing way there are three lumber mills, a box factory, and creamery. It is one of the best dairy districts of the Province. Building material is cheap, rough lumber selling for $14 per thousand and finishing material at $25 per thousand.

The Bank of Hamilton has established a branch institution, and the social and business life of the community is mirrored in a weekly newspaper, The Observer, of which Mr. G. W. Armstrong is editor and proprietor. There are six churches and five schools, including a high school, so that every advantage is afforded for the welfare and permanent happiness of the community. Six real estate firms look after the wants of the home seeker and investor.

The horticultural interests of the district, which are destined to be of very great importance, are looked after by a horticulturist, a fruit pest inspector, an orchard inspector, Farmers' Institute, and a branch of the Fruit-growers' Association. An incorporation known as the Farmers' Exchange, Limited, and capitalized for $10,000, handles practically all of the fruit, vegetables and produce of the district. Mr. F. D. Nickelson is president of the exchange and G. Barber is secretary and manager.

The Salmon Arm and Shuswap Lake Fall Fair Association and the Salmon Arm Poultry and Pet Stock Association, held each fall and winter, give the necessary incentive for the production of the best of everything, and afford amusement as well.

That the twentieth century belongs to Canada is no truer than that Salmon Arm is the door of opportunity through which all who enter will find the best which life affords in the pursuit of wealth, health and happiness.

H. C. FRASER, FIRST SETTLER AT SALMON ARM, B. C.

White Fruit Cake.

One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three and one-half cups of flour, whites of six eggs, one-half cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix together a pound of seedless raisins, one-half pound of citron, and one-fourth pound of crystallized cherries. Dredge all the fruit well with flour and add to the batter, putting in enough flour to make a cake batter if the quantity prescribed above does not prove to be sufficient. Flavor with a teaspoonful of extract of almonds. The almonds, cherries and citron must be cut up fine. Bake in a slow oven, taking care not to burn.

Our Ottawa Letter

From Our Own Representative at the National Capital.

THERE will be a lively demand for Canadian apples for the British market the coming fall and winter. The weekly report of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce contains a communication on the subject from the Dominion Trade Commissioner at Glasgow. The commissioner summarises the results of observations in the English fruit districts as follows: "Apples to a considerable extent ruined, and no hope of anything more than half the usual supply." The pear trees were even worse affected, and he quotes statements by the growers that they "would be satisfied if they were able to get in a quarter of the usual crop of sound pears." As regards early small fruits, there had been a short supply of all kinds, with resulting high prices. For instance, the cherry orchards in many places were practically destroyed, and rain made most of the strawberries unfit for table purposes; and plums and greengages were also very hard hit. The best quality goosberries were in short supply and bringing 4s (a dollar) a half-bushel, which was double the normal price. The best table strawberries, of which only limited supplies were available, sold at 8d (16c) to 1s (25c) a pound basket. Cherries fit to eat brought 10s to 15s per 24 pounds; in fact, all sorts of fancy prices.

Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, Canada's Trade Commissioner in Birmingham, England, did good work in the interests of the fruit trade during his recent short visit this side of the Atlantic, placing several large English importers of fruit for the British markets in direct communication with Canadian shippers, and opening the way to important new avenues of trade in Canada's fruit and other products. Mr. Mackinnon, as Canada's Trade Commissioner in Birmingham, finds himself placed in a field of industrial activity that suits his taste for energetic effort in the direction of trade expansion. He sees in the capital of the English midlands one of the greatest consuming markets for fruits, foodstuffs and such like in existence anywhere, and at the same time one of the most enterprising and active of all the British industrial producing and exporting centres. There is room for an immense increase of Canada's trade with the English midlands and that of the English midlands with Canada, and Mr. Mackinnon devotes time and effort in a very special manner, and with an upsparing energy, that is characteristic of him, to the task of bringing it about. Mr. Mackinnon is a firm believer in this connection in the advantages the port of Bristol has now placed itself in a position to offer as chief distributing and shipping point for that trade by lower rates and better railway facilities than any other port in Great Britain can offer.

Reference to the subject of shipping facilities reminds me of the immense improvements that have been carried out at Montreal in connection with the ocean trade, more particularly with the Mother Country, and in association with the Canadian Pacific Railway system and that company's Atlantic steamship fleet. The Canadian Pacific liners' piers and wharves at Montreal are equal in all respects to anything to be found in the ports of New York, Boston, Portland and Philadelphia, and in many most important respects very much superior. The arrangements, not only for the quick handling of freight, but for the convenience of passengers embarking and disembarking, are as near perfection as the ocean transportation business allows. The Canadian Pacific piers extend so far out that they are capable of accommodating two of the largest liners at a time lying end on at each pier, with ample space in addition should need arise for another liner to berth across the extreme end of either pier. What has been accomplished in the way of provision for rapid loading and unloading may be gathered from the fact that the Canadian Pacific liner Mount Royal has discharged 4,250 tons inward and taken on board 9,500 tons general cargo in 53 hours! The average time taken in European ports to load and discharge 10,000 tons is 14 days.

The Canadian Pacific Atlantic steamship fleet comprises the following to and from Montreal: For Bristol, the Monmouth and Montcalm, fitted with cold storage and cool air chambers for perishable traffic, such as fruit, butter, cheese and fish; for Liverpool, the Lake Manitoba and Lake Champlain (insulation and Sirocco fans), in addition to the Empress of Britain and Empress of Ireland (cold storage). From Quebec: For London and Antwerp, the Montreal (Sirocco fans), Montrose (cold storage and Sirocco fans), Montfort (cold storage and cool air), Lake Michigan (Sirocco fans), Mount Temple (Sirocco fans); and for London only, the Montezuma (Sirocco fans).

There has been a material decrease in Eastern Canada in apple prospects generally since blossoming time, but early varieties, particularly in Southern Ontario, show for a better crop than last year. The prospect for winter apples in Ontario is somewhat below that of last season at this time, while the outlook for Nova Scotia is for a reduction of one-half compared with last year's crop. British Columbia's apple prospects are for a crop considerably above the average.

Some idea of the magnitude of the fruit trade may be gathered from the fact that at one time during the G. T. R. strike six to eight trains of fruit were lying on sidings between Toronto, Sarnia and the Niagara frontier. At the same time Toronto was practically flooded with fruit brought in by boat from the Niagara district, in addition to the supplies by the C. P. R., in consequence of the impossibility of reshipping to outside points, as usual, by the G. T. R. Luckily the embargo was soon partially lifted by the strenuous exertions of the railway companies, and much of the fruit which was expected to be a total loss was saved.

Mr. J. F. Watson, secretary of the Ottawa Horticultural Society, has received for that society the maximum Ontario Provincial Government grant of $800, based on the membership of last year, 1,024. The Ottawa society is said here to have the largest membership of any horticultural society in Canada.

The Ottawa fruit dealers who were charged before the deputy police magistrate with an infraction of the local early closing by-law by selling after 9 p. m. on Saturdays were fined one dollar each and costs. The deputy expressed his sympathy with the dealers, and public opinion is so strongly in favor of the by-law being amended to allow late buying on Saturday nights that the city council has extended the Saturday hour of closing from 9 to 11 p. m.

In an address by Professor Crow at Niagara Falls on apple-growing, the professor was incorrectly represented as stating that apple-growing in Ontario was falling off. The contrary is the fact. Reports of the sales by nurserymen for fruit trees for planting in Ontario the past spring, the professor says, show the following totals: Apples, 1,900,000; pears, 215,000; cherries, 279; plums, 268,000; peaches, 400,000; grapes, 115,000.

Danger to public health by exposure of fruit outside the shops is engaging the attention of the city health officers of the capital. Inspectors are investigating, by direction of Dr. Law, chief health officer, and it is hoped early action will be taken in the matter by the authorities. Contamination of meat and vegetables exposed for sale at the market and of bread exposed on bakers' wagons is also being looked into. With reference to bread, the attempt to induce bakers to use paper wrappers as a protection in handling does not appear to have made much headway. With respect to fruit, a strong feeling has been aroused that the offensive conditions attendant upon exposure must cease.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT-GROWER BOOSTS APPLE SHOW.

"NOT only will the Canadian National Apple Show give the fruit-growing districts of the Dominion an opportunity of advertising the superior quality of their products, but it is going to do more to advertise realty suitable for fruit-growing than any form of publicity that I know of."

Thus ejaculated Mr. Morgan Dwyer, of Eureka, California, recently in the presence of a party of friends at the Hotel Vancouver.

"Why," continued Mr. Dwyer, "I had really never thought seriously of British

Columbia as being a fruit-growing possibility until my attention was called to it through the publicity given the province throughout the country by the constant boosting of the Canadian National Apple Show."

Mr. Dwyer is one of California's pioneers. He, with his family, staged it across the plains during the early days of the gold fever, and after a successful whirl at mining in the Klammath district, settled down to ranch life in Humbolt county. To use Mr. Dwyer's own words: "I was never of the sit-still kind, and with all of Nature's environment at hand my attention was turned to cultivating fruit. Starting in at it as a mere pastime, I soon had the greatest fruit-producing ranch for miles around, but being inland, away from a ready market, I never tried to realize on what my orchards bore, and every year used to give to anybody all the fruit they wanted to gather and cart away, providing, of course, that they were careful of the trees and shrubbery and committed no general mischief.

"It was the World's Fair of 1893 held at Chicago that opened my eyes to what I really had and was allowing to go to waste. You will smile when I relate my awakening. My wife's mother, Mrs. Margaret Riordan, accompanied me to the fair one day, and going by a fruit exhibit, which was presided over by a rather fresh youth, we grew interested and I guess asked more questions than the youth felt like answering, and as we looked ripe enough to be picked he proceeded to joke us, or at least thought he joked us; but as a matter of fact his joke was the direct cause of me building up an industry that brings in a comfortable income every year from what I once gave away and allowed to go to waste.

"One of the volume of questions we put to the youth was, 'What do they do with all the fruit they raise in this particular district?' and his ready reply was, 'We eat what we can and what we can't we can.' I have learned since that this joke was old enough to have a full beard, still it struck me as being humorous at the time and also put me to thinking.

" 'So you can what you can't, do you?' thought I, and I returned to California and at once set to work to build a cannery on my premises. From the very first day it was a big success, and now, instead of my ranch being the only producer for miles and my fruit going to waste as it used to, there are thousands of wealthy fruit-growers in my district, and the canneries are contracting for their crops years in advance; our fruits are now used and advertised the world over."

Continuing, Mr. Dwyer said: "It is a great wonder to me that a fruit-raising country such as exists around Vancouver does not wake up to the fact that canneries are what they want. They surely stimulate the market for fruit, and in the way of advertising same have no equal."

Mr. Dwyer when he left for California was bubbling over with enthusiasm in regard to British Columbia fruit prospects. He promises to be back with bells on him for the Apple Show. His parting remark was, "I only hope the coming great Apple Exhibition will prove as instructive to all individuals interested in the welfare of fruit as my visit to the Chicago Exhibition was to me. You have the natural resources and a sound foundation for a big fruit industry right here. But do not forget, fellow fruit-growers, canneries are your salvation."

Photo by courtesy of Mutrie & Mutrie

SWAN LAKE, NEAR VERNON, B. C.

Fruit and Sugar Beets

THE undertaking of the proposed Fraser River Sugar Works, Ltd., Mission, B. C., forms an exceedingly happy combination of a beet sugar works, a cannery and a jam factory, and there can be no question that it will find ready patrons in the whole Fraser Valley, from which the sugar beets will have to be drawn.

We all know that fruits of many kinds and good quality can be grown in most parts of the Fraser River Valley, and that the crop is mostly good. But the gathering and marketing of the crop bring difficulties which are not as yet overcome, and a local cannery of ample size and facilities must help the disposal of the fruit considerably. The markets in the North-west and in Vancouver are

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by no means overloaded, and there is ample room for expansion; but the cost of gathering the crop, lack of labor, cost of packing, crating, shipping expenses and commissions leave very often no margin for profit.

A local cannery situated in the middle of the fruit district, with railway and water facilities from all parts of the Fraser River, operating its own boats and scows, able to take the surplus of the crop without the expense for crates, without risk of deterioration during the journey, without commission charges eating up the bulk of the profit, will no doubt make fruit-growing more profitable. Fruits unable to stand a long journey may be excellent for jam, if disposed of at once and worked up without delay.

The market for fresh fruit lasts, as far as bush fruits are concerned, a few weeks only, and is very limited as to size.

The market for canned goods and jam lasts 52 weeks each year, and can be extended to a much larger territory; in fact, the whole world is a market for jams and canned goods.

If we go into a British Columbia store today we find that the bulk of the jams and canned fruits are imported from England, California and Eastern Canada. The value of the goods goes into six figures annually; and here we live in the best of fruit-growing countries, looking for a market, and letting hundreds of tons go to waste.

Jam and canned goods are, however, not made from fruits only. An equally important factor enters into its composition, and this is sugar. Unless we can have sugar at a reasonable figure, at a price which stands comparison with the price of sugar in the countries mentioned above, a canning and jam factory will have the greatest difficulty to compete with goods from abroad, and has no chance at all to secure business in a foreign market.

A combination of a beet sugar factory and canning factory is, therefore, the best which can be devised in the interests of the fruit-grower. The canning factory will have the sugar at cost price, and under these circumstances be able to compete with canned goods in any part of the world, and will be a profitable concern, able to earn good dividends. For this reason alone the proposed Fraser Valley Sugar Works should find a hearty support from all fruit farmers in the province. The canning part itself will be a good investment, and the chance of selling the fruits locally at fixed prices will make it a most desirable institution.

But there are other things to be considered which will bring direct and indirect advantages to the fruit-grower.

Sugar beets can, of course, not bring the same gross receipts as strawberries, raspberries, etc., in a good season; but there is no other crop so profitable if properly cultivated.

The yield per acre may be from 15 to 30 tons, with a sugar content from 15 to 20 per cent. In Utah hardly ever less than 25 tons per acre are grown. On the experimental farm at Brandon a crop of 20 to 23 tons per acre is produced. The sugar content of beets grown in the different experimental farms of the Dominion show, according to the 1908 report, the highest percentage of sugar in three different kinds of beets in Agassiz, B. C. The price to be paid by the sugar works is at present fixed at $5 per ton, with a 14 per cent. basis and 33 1-3 per cent. per ton extra for each additional per cent. of sugar. The company will employ competent instructors and chemists to help the farmer in every possible way to get the largest yield per acre and the highest percentage of sugar; and everybody can figure out for himself what his gross returns will be. The cost of cultivating need not be large, and the land will be greatly improved for any succeeding crop. The following passage from Bulletin IX., issued by the Agriculture Department, Ottawa, "The Beet Sugar Industry," may be of interest here:

"The testimony of farmers in Ontario and Alberta, wherever I have spoken to them, is that no other crop so effectually cleans the land, or so well fits it for barley, oats or wheat in the following season, as a well-tilled crop of sugar beets. It will kill out, they say, that tough-lived pest the Canada thistle; and when asked how it destroys the thistle they will tell you that after the hoe has cut its stem the broad leaves of the beet shut out the light of the sun and they die. There is no doubt that the land is greatly improved by the cultivation it receives, and the operations are so simple that cheap, unskilled labor, if properly directed, will serve the purpose. A farmer with three boys or girls of eight to sixteen years of age may cultivate a crop of four or five acres without hired help at a cost of a few days of labor at intervals during the growing season, as easily as fifty years ago he cultivated the same area in corn."

That sugar beets can be grown successfully in many parts of the Fraser Valley was amply demonstrated some years ago, when the Government distributed seed to the farmers, and the results turned out very satisfactory, although no other crop requires such constant watching of the chemist as sugar beets, and there can be no doubt that we can grow in the Fraser Valley sugar beets second to none.

We can give, therefore, to the fruit-growers in the Fraser Valley the good advice to put a few acres into sugar beets. A good cash return is certain for him, and he will have the advantage in gathering this crop when all the other crops are finished, and therefore distribute his work over a longer period. He is not required to do any packing, crating or sacking, an item which has to be taken into consideration.

But now comes the most important part of sugar beet culture. Sugar is composed of water and carbonic acid gas only; both are taken from the air. The sugar as such takes nothing out of the ground at all, and is therefore the most economical crop. What is taken out of the ground remains at the disposal of the farmers, to whom the pulp will be delivered back free. This pulp, more or less freed from its moisture, represents a very good feed value, owing to its protein content, and can be used either for cattle, sheep or hogs with equal advantage, and this part should especially interest the fruit-grower, who mostly cultivates a small acreage only, and is therefore unable to keep cows, etc.

The growing of sugar beets will facilitate this largely. He can keep a few milk cows or raise a few dozen hogs without additional expense. In sugar

(Continued on page 18.)

FRUIT GROWERS—

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DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS.

THE following additional regulation under the above Act was ordered by His Excellency in Council at Ottawa on July 7th, 1910, in virtue of the provisions of section 2 of the Act:

> "Section 13½.—All nursery stock originating in Japan or in any of the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, six of the United States of America, shall after fumigation be subject to inspection, as provided by section 6 of these regulations."

This regulation has been issued to prevent:

1. The introduction of the Brown-tail and Gipsy moths from those states in which they have been found and are spreading.

2. The introduction of injurious insects from Japan.

In certain of the New England States nurseries are in regions seriously infested with the Brown-tail and Gipsy moths, and this inspection, in addition to fumigation for the San Jose scale, is necessary to ensure the absence of nests of the Brown-tail moth or egg masses of the Gipsy moth, both of which have been found on New England nursery stock.

Already a number of injurious insects have been found on Japanese stock, and the introduction and establishment of some of these might prove to be as serious as the introduction of the San Jose scale from the East. A number of insects occurring in Japan, including the apple and pear fruit borers (Laverna herellera Dup, and Nothopteryx rubizonella rag.), have established themselves on the Pacific coast, and others have been found which might readily do so.

FRUIT GROWING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AFTER a thorough study of the conditions, we do not hesitate to say that the fruit-growing industry of this Province will be one of the most important factors in its development. This statement is made, not with a view to the depreciation of any other industry, for the tremendous influence of all is realized and appreciated, but only after careful consideration of the vast increase lately of fruit farming in British Columbia. We point to the nine great fruit-growing areas of the Province; to the fact that the industry is yet in its infancy, and to the fact that, faced by the strongest competition, apples from the interior have been awarded the premier positions in exhibits held at London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Leeds, Bristol, Bath, Warwick and other large cities in Great Britain, as well as in Christchurch, New Zealand, and Spokane, Washington. Do those indications not point to a glorious future and a splendid past for fruit growing? We are of the opinion that they do. And they are really comparatively minor points—the external show. Beneath this trophy-strewn wave crest is an ocean depth of silent, strong progress—several remarkable years of effort and triumph. Now the horizon of success is opened to the gaze of the fruit grower, and districts of surpassing fertility are yielding their harvests to the prosperous settler.

We are informed, upon the best of authority, that fruit grown in British Columbia eclipses, not only in quantity, but also in quality, that raised in any other area in the world. It is on Government record that the apples, to take one instance among many, are larger, better colored, and superior in flavor to the product of any other country. While it is not our intention to decry Eastern fruit, it must be admitted that, with the exception of isolated varieties, the British Columbia product attains greater perfection on an average. We do not deny the statement that certain varieties are suited to certain localities—but in miscellaneous lots the British Columbia crates always contain the prize-winners.

Statistics have more than once drawn our attention to the splendid profits made in fruit farming. In such instances we have known the figures to be duly authenticated under Government supervision, without any possibility of a mistake. Nor has the success been confined to apple growing alone. Pears, plums, peaches, prunes, cherries, and many other kinds of fruit maintain a high average in price, and the smaller varieties, such as berries of all kinds, are very profitable. One instance that came under our notice was that of four acres in the suburbs of Victoria, planted in strawberries. They yielded 28,126 pounds in one season, which sold for $2,598 net.

So it is all over the Province. Crops are heavy and prices high. We do not doubt that the man who "gets back to the land" will not only fail to regret it, but will find a substantial increase in his material prosperity. — "Opportunities," Vancouver, B. C.

DEVELOP APPLE TRADE WITH JAPAN.

A Seasonable Note From A. B. CUTTING, of Peterborough, Ont.

IS there any reason why the fruit-growers of British Columbia could not develop an extensive trade in apples with Japan? Reports from Australia state that the growers of that country and Tasmania are planning to introduce their apples in Japan, and good results are expected. Once the Japanese acquire a universal taste for imported apples, the country that introduces the fruit, and that follows it up with regular shipments, will be the one to gain most of the trade. British Columbia should be on the ground first, and thereby secure another market.

The report from Australasia states that a large firm of exporters there has offered to get a steamer and to pay all rates and charges on an experimental shipment of 10,000 cases of apples for Japan, if the growers will supply the fruit. So convinced is this firm of the outlook for apples in Japan that the firm is willing, and anxious, to pay the first expenses of exploiting the market. This is commendable enterprise. The opportunity is ripe, also, for Canada to do something, and British Columbia should be the province to make the move. If the matter were placed before the ocean transportation companies, surely some arrangement could be made with one of them by which the expenses of the initial shipments would be reduced to a minimum. Transportation companies know a good thing (for them) when they see it, and if a commerce in apples with Japan could be developed into a good thing—and the companies made to see it—they would not hesitate to do their part in starting the ball rolling.

There is a chance in Japan for the growers of British Columbia to extend their markets. While probably the prairie provinces can take most of the fruit that British Columbia will grow for some time to come, yet the constant increase in acreage planted, the rapid progress of the industry in general, and the fact that it is always well to have more than one string to one's bow, warrants attention being paid—and now is the time—to the almost unworked field for apples in Japan.

———o———

White Fruit Cake.

Two-thirds of a cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one-half cup of cream or milk, three cups of flour, or enough to make a good batter; three teaspoonsful of baking powder, whites of six eggs, one cup of seedless raisins, one-half cup of citron, one cup of blanched almonds, one ring of candied pineapple, all chopped and dredged with flour. Use for flavoring rose, almond or lemon extract, as preferred. Mix in the usual way. Line a pan with greased paper and bake until certain that the cake is done all through.

A GOOD B. C. FRUIT GROWER'S SIDE LINE.

GROWTH OF RURAL TELEPHONES.

TO anyone who travels the country roads, one of the most striking features is the continuous evidence of the growth of the rural telephone. Even the most remote and sparsely-settled parts of the country have their strings of wired poles, spreading like a network along highway after highway, and branching off here and there to take in some farmhouse that, were it not for the connecting link of electricity, would indeed be isolated.

The call of the telephone bell is no uncommon sound in the farmhouse today. Men are called for the threshing, prices are learned, buying and selling are done, orders go to the butcher and the grocer, and friendly gossip and chat are all among the many things that keep the busy rural lines buzzing. The farmer with a telephone is no more isolated than his brother in the city—indeed, often far less so, for the city man, as a rule, does not know his next-door neighbor. The farmer knows everybody, and, thanks to the wonderful invention of Prof. Graham Bell, can talk to them all any day or minute of the night. To comment on the value of the telephone to the farmer from the standpoint of prices and markets would be almost superfluous, when one considers to how great an extent the instrument is used for just this purpose.

"My telephone," says one farmer, "has, I calculate, paid for itself fifty times over since it has been installed. The times when it has told me to sell and the times when it has told me to hold for higher prices are numerous.

"More than that, our company is only a little independent concern owned just among ourselves. Yes, I suppose you can credit me with a good part of its organization," he said, in response to an inquiry. "You see, it happened this way: I noticed the advertisements of one of the big electrical supply houses, and got interested. I wrote these people for their book on the organization of rural telephone companies, and they sent me full information on how to proceed. They told me everything I wanted or needed to know—told me a lot of things that I never even knew there was to know. They told me not only about their telephones themselves, but posted me on the steps that I had to take to organize. All I had to do when I got that information was to go out to my neighbors, and, you bet, I was able to answer anything they asked me Say, we had a telephone company organized and operating almost before you would know it, and there's not a single one of our men today who would go back to the old way of doing without a 'phone for anything.

"No, it didn't cost us much. There's nothing prohibitive about the cost, and, as I told you, we own the company among us. Last year we paid a good dividend, and it will only be a question of a few years till we have back every cent we invested, and a telephone service into the bargain. Our running expenses are almost nothing—just the cost of maintenance and the salary of a girl at central. It's not worth speaking of. That's one advantage, you see, of a co-operative company such as ours.

"It's a surprising thing to me that more farmers don't organize telephone companies of their own. I believe there are lots more that would, and could, organize if only they knew how simple it was to get started, and how great the benefits are.

"If there's one thing that I would advise more than another, it is for some farmer in every locality to write in to one of the big telephone supply houses, and find out what they have to tell him. There's no reason, either, why one man should put it off, expecting another to do it; write yourself. Rural telephones are a thing a farmer can't know too much about, especially when there are concerns who are ready to tell him everything, and not charge him a cent for the information.

"All I ever invested for the knowledge was a two-cent stamp, and I read over the books they sent me in the evenings."

Agriculture is now a profession, particularly fruit-growing, and the modern telephone is just as indispensable to the up-to-date horticulturist as it is to the city merchant, contractor, or manufacturer. There is just one thing which he needs more than a telephone service, and that is a copy of The Fruit Magazine regularly every month.

THE FRUIT MAGAZINE

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All Correspondence should be addressed and remittances made payable to

THE FRUIT MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
510 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C.
MAXWELL SMITH - - Editor

SEPTEMBER.

This is the month for the sportsman!

There is a transport in the chase!
There is joyance in the sport
Of field and forest and every place
Where the wild-broods resort.

It is delightful now among the mountains. The sound of the gushing rill is music, and the solitude and grandeur are sublime.

The Saxons called this gerst-month. Barley was called gerst—the drink it made was called beere. So language went backward, and from beere we got beerlegh—or barley—and the name gerst is forgotten. Summer is departing now, but September is a beautiful month—when we can feel

There is a pleasure in the pathless woods;
There is a rapture on the lonely shore.

FORWARD.

IT is with extreme pleasure and satisfaction that we offer a word of appreciation to our numerous friends throughout Canada and many other parts of the world for their generous support, which has enabled us to complete the first volume of The Fruit Magazine with the feeling that we have been successful in our efforts to help the fruit industry and render timely counsel and assistance alike to growers, dealers and consumers.

We are grateful for the many communications received from our readers and the comments of the public press testifying to the merits of our work, and for the acknowledgment of valuable services rendered to our advertising patrons.

And now we propose to make ourselves worthy of their continued confidence and support by making Volume 2 larger and better than our first year's effort.

Number 1 of Volume 2 will appear next month in regulation standard magazine style, with a 7 x 10 page instead of the present form of 9 x 12, and more than a correspondingly large increase in the number of pages. We are not aiming to publish an ordinary journal, but a magazine (as its name implies) dealing with the larger and broader questions affecting the fruit industry; questions which are at least national in their scope, while at the same time giving in concrete form much condensed information of interest and value to every fruit-grower, dealer and consumer of the fruits grown in the northern latitudes.

After much correspondence and discussion with our readers and advertisers on the subject, we feel that in entering the standard magazine class we are taking a step forward in the interests of our patrons.

VANCOUVER'S FIRST EXHIBITION.

IN the successful carrying-out of the first show of the Vancouver Exhibition Association at Hastings Park, August 15th to 20th last, great credit is due to the promoters and the management in overcoming many difficulties and transforming a wild and inaccessible woodland into a beauty spot that was much needed in the eastern portion of this rapidly-advancing city.

Aside from the success of the Exhibition itself altogether, the citizens of Vancouver have reason to be proud and grateful that the spotlight of progress has suddenly shifted, revealing another heretofore undiscovered gem of natural beauty that sparkles with a new lustre in the panoramic splendor of this fair city's environs.

CANADIAN NATIONAL APPLE SHOW.

THE management of the First Canadian National Apple Show are to be congratulated on having secured the splendid horse show building and sufficient ground space adjoining on which to erect the necessary temporary buildings to house the great show right in Vancouver, and easy of access from all parts of the city. The carload and plate exhibits will be displayed in a large temporary building 300 feet long, alongside of the permanent structure, and the single box, district and limited fancy exhibits will be displayed around the outside of the great arena. With the band on a specially constructed platform in the centre of the arena, and the galleries surrounding it filled with 3,000 people a picture will be presented well worth travelling across the herring pond and the American continent to see.

As the time approaches for the harvesting of the king of all fruits, the winter apple, interest in Canada's First National Apple Show becomes more and more apparent.

Fruit-growing is the supreme test of soil and climate as well, therefore the National Apple Show idea, let alone the Show itself, which is going to astonish the world, is going to be of incalculable benefit to the entire Dominion, because of the publicity it is going to give to Canada and this British Columbia as a

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desirable place in which to live. From this standpoint alone, if from no other, the undertaking, so splendidly conceived by its promoters and so ably being carried out by its management, has already more than repaid to the people all that it has cost.

But a national exhibition such as we have unfolded here is going to do much toward stimulating an interest in the fruit industry itself, and call to the attention of capital, seeking investment, that most wonderful opportunities await intelligent effort along horticultural lines; that no other agricultural pursuit is so profitable. Certainly none other is so peculiarly delightful as an occupation.

As a wealth-producer it performs a twofold mission. It not only gives most profitable returns per annum from the sale of fruit upon the capital and labor invested, but each year sees an amazing increase in the market value of the land upon which the orchard is planted. So marked and absolute has the latter feature become that we have the business instinct of the capitalist class turning to this inviting field to make money, until today we see companies organized to develop fruit lands, not to grow, harvest and market the fruit, but to sell the developed orchards to those who desire to go into the orchard business, and who are ready and willing to pay the price. An orchard-developing company which undertakes to plant and care for an orchard until it comes into bearing was a thing unknown five years ago. Today millions of dollars are invested in this kind of enterprise.

With nearly two millions of acres of land suitable for fruit-growing in the Province of British Columbia alone, and only about 125,000 acres in cultivation, with a virgin soil and climatic conditions just right for an abundant and never-failing crop, the reason for and the inestimable value of the First Canadian National Apple Show begin to loom, a star of the first magnitude, as an empire-builder, and, let us add, is deserving, and should receive, the unqualified support of the government and the people. The people have already given their endorsement of the undertaking, as evidenced by the many letters of congratulation and good wishes for the success of the enterprise which have just begun to pour into the secretary's office in connection with inquiries for premium lists and other particulars concerning the big show. The value of these encomiums becomes apparent when it is known that they are spontaneous and unsolicited. We venture the assertion that were the matter put to a vote it would be found to be the most popular expositional movement ever undertaken.

And right here it might be well to emphasize the point thus raised that the First Canadian National Apple Show is in the interest of the Province and Dominion as a whole, and that at no time has there been an attempt nor intent to foist the undertaking upon an unwilling public for the aggrandizement of the city of Vancouver. As a matter of fact, Vancouver will receive less proportionately than any other part of the country, speaking from the point of view of ultimate benefits. The apple-growing sections are going to be the real beneficiaries of Vancouver's enterprise. The City of the Lions' Gateway rejoices in this, and in promoting the enterprise is delighted over the good-fortune of her neighbors, and is willing to share in the honors and take at this time but a small part of the benefits, knowing that upon the prosperity of the country depends largely her continued growth and future greatness.

Just a word about the big show itself. Already the entries of exhibits are so large as to give the utmost assurance of its success from a national and international standpoint, as indicated above, as a means of exploiting the resources of Canada, and especially of calling attention to its splendid horticultural possibilities the First Canadian National Apple Show is par excellence the best scheme ever undertaken. Therefore, aside from the honors and the profits that may accrue to the exhibitors of apples, it is going to pay, and pay well, every district which makes a display at the big show. This being true, we would urge upon the district which as yet has made no effort to prepare an exhibit that you do so at once. With entries coming in from all over the country, your district cannot afford to stay away if it would secure the benefit that is bound to accrue as a result of this great exhibition.

We desire at this time to express to the fruit-growers our heartfelt appreciation of their goodwill and sincere thanks for their splendid co-operation, thus assuring that success which they and the enterprise deserve.

To our readers generally we desire to call attention to the fact that no expense is being spared by the management to make the exhibition as attractive to visitors as it is possible to do. With this object in view the famous 48th Highlanders' Band, of Toronto, has been engaged to give two concerts daily, afternoon and evening, during the entire week of the show. The engagement will include all of the unique specialties which have made this band so famous and apart from all other musical organizations of a similar character.

WESTERN CANADA IRRIGATION CONVENTION.

THE Western Canada Irrigation Convention, held at Kamloops, B. C., August 3, 4 and 5, was attended by about 130 delegates from points in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and was in many respects extremely interesting and instructive.

The convention next year will meet in Calgary, Alta.

In future numbers of The Fruit Magazine it is our purpose to publish some of the most important papers read at Kamloops, beginning with a most valuable contribution by Professor Etchevery, of the University of California, on the subject of the prevention of convey-

INE FRUIT ORCHARDS.

ance losses of irrigation water, and the use of concrete for the construction of irrigation structures, which will appear in our October issue. The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

Resolved,—"That the Dominion and Provincial Governments be urged to co-operate in a speedy settlement of the water rights in the railway belt of British Columbia, and that this resolution be substituted for the resolution under discussion."

Resolved,—"That any irrigation or power company working under a scale of rate authorized by the Dominion or Provincial Governments should not be permitted to have the same increased without all parties having their notice and opportunity to be heard in the matter."

"Whereas under section 223 of the Water Act power is given to any licensee to enter upon, use and occupy the lands of others; and whereas in actual practice it is found that this section does not apply to Indian reserves, therefore it be resolved that the Provincial and Dominion Governments be requested to take the necessary steps to place all lands in the same position as regards said section 223."

"Whereas sufficient rainfall lies at the root of successful agriculture in Alberta and British Columbia, and that it is of the greatest importance that an accurate record of the rainfall of this district should be available to every farmer, therefore be it resolved that this convention ask the director of meteorological service to supply a sufficient number of observers with rain gauges to insure an accurate record of the rainfall of every district being obtained."

"Whereas the universal experience in all countries in which irrigation is practised shows that without storage only a small percentage of the value of the water that may be available is obtained, therefore be it resolved that the Government of the Dominion and also of the Province of British Columbia be urged to push forward with all speed the investigation necessary for selection and reservation of such sites as may be under the said Government's control; also to acquire those not so owned or controlled, thereby forestalling as far as may be possible the creation of vested interests which may cause the financial impossibility and in any case would add immensely to the cost of such storage sites."

Resolved,—"That this fourth annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association heartily endorses the establishment of a Canadian National Apple Show as one of the most effective means of demonstrating to the world the fruit-growing possibilities of the Dominion of Canada in general and British Columbia in particular; and it is further resolved that we urge fruit-growers and all others interested in the fruit industry to co-operate in making the First Canadian National Apple Show, to be held in Vancouver, B. C., October 31 to November 5 next, an unqualified success and a credit to the Dominion of Canada."

FRUIT AND SUGAR BEETS.

(Continued from page 13.)

beets he has a crop for which he gets paid, and has the feed in addition—feed in which the valuable part is the protein content. The regular returns from the milk or the periodical receipts from the sale of his hogs will fill his purse during the time of the year when he has no returns from his fruits.

And then the manure! Without giving back to the land what is taken out no farmer can expect permanent good returns. Fertilizers of the right kind should be used, but stable manure cannot be dispensed with in proper farming. The fruit-grower who grows sugar beets can keep cattle, and will therefore get manure and be able to cultivate his land better than hitherto.

Still more advantages are at the disposal of the patrons of the Fraser Valley Sugar Works. First of all, the price of sugar will be lowered to all subscribers. It is the intention to sell the sugar to shareholders at 3½c per pound. Every householder can figure out for himself the saving in his sugar bill. As was mentioned before, the works will be in operation in winter only for the manufacture of sugar, and then quite a number of hands have to be employed. These hands are available for farm work in summer time, and it is natural that when a steady job is offered the difficulty of getting help during other parts of the year diminishes. The same hands who make sugar in winter time will help in summer, with their families, to gather the fruits.

A limekiln and the manufacture of lime is a necessary adjunct to a beet sugar factory, and the fruit-grower has the additional advantage of getting this lime, which is a by-product of the sugar works, at a reasonable price. Now, everybody knows, or should know, how needful lime is for all lands in the Fraser Valley; how it helps to grow crisp and firm fruits; and every farmer will be glad to have lime of excellent fertilizing qualities from the sugar works at his disposal.

It can hardly be expected that the total amount of the capital required will be subscribed by the farmers only, but no farmer or fruit-grower in the Fraser Valley should hesitate to investigate this undertaking, which will benefit the farmers in so many different ways, which will help to develop his purse directly and indirectly, and will be of immense benefit to the Province generally.

As an investment sugar works have always proved to be good. Failures are hardly known, and the conditions under which the farmer can join this undertaking are such that everybody is able to take advantage of the good things offered. We would recommend the agriculturists of the Fraser Valley to satisfy themselves as to the bonafides of the promoters, and if found satisfactory, the enterprise is certainly worthy of encouragement and support.

White Fruit Cake.

Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, three-fourths of a cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder, two and one-half cups of flour, dates, figs, raisins, almonds and English walnuts, one-fourth cup each mixed and coated with flour. Last of all add in lightly the whites of eight eggs.

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Canadian National Apple Show

Premium List Revised to Date

ALL FORMER LISTS CANCELLED

$10,375 To Be Awarded in Class 1.

THIS class will include straight and mixed carloads of standard commercial varieties, packed in boxes or barrels, 600 boxes or 200 barrels to the car, as follows: Straight carloads—Northern Spy, Gravenstein, Fameuse, Spitzenberg, Yellow Newtown, Grimes Golden, King of Tompkins, McIntosh, Jonathan, and Winesap or Stayman. Mixed carloads may be made up from any or all of the varieties named as above, and any or all of the following varieties: Wagener, Wealthy, Rome Beauty, Delicious, King David, Black Ben or Gano, Arkansas Black, Rhode Island Greening, Mann, Ontario, Blenheim Orange, Cox's Orange Pippin, Winter Banana, Hubbardston's Nunsuch and White Winter Pearmain.

Any number of boxes or barrels may be shipped, if the shipper uses a large car, but only the prescribed number of boxes or barrels can be exhibited in this class. In making the award, judges will consider: First, value of the varieties for the purposes to which they may be adapted; second, color, size and uniformity of fruit; third, freedom from blemishes; fourth, pack.

Sweepstakes—First prize, $1000 cash and $100 solid gold medal; second prize, A. J. Smith, Peach Cliff, Okanagan Falls, B. C., Special, 5 acres of fruit land, value $750, and $50 solid silver gold-embossed medal; third prize, $25 solid silver medal.

Carload Exhibits.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
No. 1—Northern Spy....	$500	$250	$100
No. 2—Gravenstein.....	500	250	100
No. 3—Fameuse	500	250	100
No. 4—Spitzenberg	500	250	100
No. 5—Yellow Newtown.	500	250	100
No. 6—Grimes Golden...	500	250	100
No. 7—King of Tompkins	500	250	100
No. 8—McIntosh	500	250	100
No. 9—Jonathan	500	250	100
No. 10—Winesap of Stayman	500	250	100
No. 11—Mixed carload varieties for sweepstakes, mixed carload to govern	500	250	100

Note—First and second prize awards in the sweepstakes contest will not be eligible to cash prizes in the regular carload contest.

$1,110 To Be Awarded in Class 2—District Displays.

No. 280—To carry out the national scope of the Exposition, the management has determined to eliminate competition within districts, and to offer prizes for districts exhibiting against one another. A province, state, or a specified locality within a province or state may constitute a district under this class.

Conditions.

Any number of varieties may be entered; any size, color or shape; may be packed in boxes, barrels, baskets, or jars, or shown on plates; arranged in any style desired; decorated as wished. The only restriction will be a space limit for each exhibit of 12 by 21 feet.

Scoring.

The district displays will be scored as follows: Best artistic arrangement of exhibit 25 points, quality 20, color 15, condition 20, size 10, uniformity 10.

The Prizes.

First prize, $500 cash and $100 solid gold medal; second prize, $250 cash and $50 solid silver gold-embossed medal; third prize, $100 cash and $25 solid silver medal; fourth prize, $50 cash and $10 bronze medal; fifth prize, $25 cash and diploma.

$1,947.50 To Be Awarded in Class 3—Ten Box Display.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
No. 12—Northern Spy...	$100	$50	$25
No. 13—Gravenstein	100	50	25
No. 14—Fameuse or Snow	100	50	25
No. 15.—Esopus Spitzenberg	100	50	25
No. 16—Yellow Newtown. Washington Nursery Company's Special, of Toppenish, Wash., 250 Yellow Newtown trees, 1-year grafts, 4ft. and up, value $62.50, and $50 cash by the management. Total	112.50	50	25
No. 17—Grimes Golden...	100	50	25
No. 18—King of Tompkins	100	50	25
No. 19—McIntosh	100	50	25
No. 20—Jonathan. Quaker Nurseries Special, of Salem, Ore., 50 Royal Ann, 25 Bing and 25 Lambert cherries, and 50 Moorpark apricot trees, value $60, and $50 cash by the management. Total	110	50	25
No. 21 — Cox's Orange Pippin	100	50	25
No. 22—Winesap	100	50	25

Ten boxes or six barrels will be considered an entry in this class.

$1,140 To Be Awarded in Class 4—Five Box Display.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
No. 23—Delicious	$50	$25	$10
No. 24—Blenheim Orange...	50	25	10
No. 25—Wagener. Carlton Nursery Company, of Carlton, Ore., Special, 100 Royal Ann cherry trees, value $35, and $25 cash by the management. Total	60	25	10
No. 26---Rome Beauty. Milton Nursery Company's Special, Milton, Ore., 250 Rome Beauty trees, value 62.50	25	10	
No. 27—Wealthy. Vineland Nurseries Company's Special, Clarkston, Wash, 200 Jonathan apple trees, value $50, and $12.50 cash by the management. Total .. 62.50	25	10	
No. 28—Black Ben or Gano.	50	25	10
No. 29—Arkansas Black....	50	25	10
No. 30—Rhode Island Greening	50	25	10
No. 31—Ontario	50	25	10
No. 32—Winter Banana.....	50	25	10
No. 33—White Winter Pearmain	50	25	10

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	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
No. 34—Stayman	$50	$25	$10
No. 35—Hubbardston's Nunsuch	50	25	10

Five boxes or two barrels will constitute an entry in this class.

$1,845 To Be Awarded in Class 5—Single Box Display.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
No. 36—Northern Spy. Fraser Valley Nurseries, Ltd., Aldergrove, B. C., Special, 100 Rome Beauty apple trees, value $25, and $10 cash by the management. Total	$35	$15	$5
No. 37—Gravenstein	25	15	5
No. 38—Fameuse or Snow	25	15	5
No. 39—Esopus Spitzenberg. Oregon Nursery Co., Orenco, Ore., Special, 100 Esopus Spitzenberg trees, value $25, and $10 cash by the management. Total	35	15	5
No. 40—Yellow Newtown. Oregon Nursery Co., Orenco., Ore., Special, 100 Yellow Newtown trees, value $25, and $10 cash by the management. Total	35	15	5
No. 41—Grimes Golden. Fraser Valley Nursery, Ltd., Aldergrove, B. C., Special, 100 Winter Banana apple trees, value $25, and $10 cash by the management. Total	35	15	5
No. 42—King of Tompkins. Layritz Nursery, Victoria, B. C., Special, 100 King of Tompkins trees, value $25, and $10 cash by the management. Total	35	15	5
No. 43—McIntosh. Oregon Nursery Co., Orenco, Ore., Special, 100 McIntosh Red trees, value $25, and $10 cash by the management. Total	35	15	5
No. 44—Jonathan. Layritz Nursery, Victoria, B. C., Special, 100 Jonathan apple trees, value $25, and $10 cash by the management. Total	$35	$15	$5
No. 45—Cox's Orange Pippin. Layritz Nursery, Victoria, B. C., Special, 100 Cox's Orange Pippin trees, value	35	15	5
No. 46—Delicious	25	15	5
No. 47—Blenheim Orange	25	15	5
No. 48—Wagener	25	15	5
No. 49—Rome Beauty. F. W. Meneray, Crescent Nursery Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa, Special, 50 Montmorency cherry trees, $17.50, and $17.50 cash by the management. Total	35	15	5
No. 50—Winesap	25	15	5
No. 51—King David	25	15	5
No. 52—Wealthy. Fraser Valley Nurseries, Ltd., Aldergrove, B. C., Special, 100 Esopus Spitzenberg apple trees, value $25, and $10 in cash by the management. Total	35	15	5
No. 53—Black Ben or Gano	25	15	5
No. 54—Rhode Island Greening	25	15	5
No. 55—Arkansas Black	25	15	5
No. 56—Ontario	25	15	5
No. 57—Winter Banana. Fraser Valley Nurseries, Ltd., Aldergrove, B. C., Special, 100 Wealthy apple trees, value $25, and $10 by the management. Total	35	15	5
No. 58—White Winter Pearmain	25	15	5
No. 59—Mann	25	15	5
No. 60—Hubbardston's Nunsuch	25	15	5
No. 61—Yellow Bellflower	25	15	5
No. 62 — Mammoth Black Twig (Arkansas)	25	15	5
No. 63—Alexander	25	15	5
No. 64—Ben Davis	25	15	5
No. 65—Baldwin. Lafayette Nursery Co., Lafayette, Ore., Special, 50 Royal Ann cherry trees, value $17.50, and $17.50 cash by the management. Total	35	15	5
No. 66—McMahon White	25	15	5
No. 67—Maiden Blush	25	15	5
No. 68—Golden Pippin	25	15	5
No. 69—Lady Apple	25	15	5
No. 70—Canada Red	25	15	5
No. 71—Ribston Pippin	25	15	5
No. 72—Stayman. F. W. Meneray, Crescent Nursery Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa, Special, 100 McIntosh Red apple trees, value $25, and $10 cash by the management. Total	35	15	5
No. 73—Hoover	25	15	5
No. 74—Ortley	25	15	5

$1,025 To Be Awarded in Class 6—Plate Display.

	1st.	2nd.
No. 75—American Beauty	$3	$2
No. 76—Arkansas Black	3	2
No. 77—Alexander	$3	$2
No. 78—Anisim	3	2
No. 79—American Pippin	3	2
No. 80—American Rambour	3	2
No. 81—Anis	3	2
No. 82—Antonovka	3	2
No. 83—Akin	3	2
No. 84—Arctic	3	2
No. 85—Arnold	3	2
No. 86—Belmont	3	2
No. 87—Bentley	3	2
No. 88—British Columbia	3	2
No. 89—Bramley	3	2
No. 90—Broadwell	3	2
No. 91—Ben Davis	3	2
No. 92—Baldwin	3	2
No. 93—Blenheim	3	2
No. 94—Babbitt	3	2
No. 95—Bailey Sweet	3	2
No. 96—Buckingham	3	2

Any kind
OF
BOXES
MANUFACTURED BY
Arrow Lakes
Lumber Co. Ltd.
KAMLOOPS, B. C.

The Shenandoah Nurseries
Offer for Fall and Winter Trade a Complete Assortment of
IMPORTED
Fruit Tree Stocks
Mahaleb, Mazzard, Myrobolan and Pear
Apple Seedlings
American and French grown.
All grades—straight or branched.
Apple Grafts
Piece and Whole Roots.
Fine Stock of
Grapes, Currants and Gooseberries
Strong, well-rooted plants.
Forest Tree Seedlings
Carefully grown and graded.
Large General Stock
Send List for Prices
D S. LAKE, Prop.,
Shenandoah, Iowa.

	1st	2nd
No. 97—Bourne	$3	$2
No. 98—Baxter	3	2
No. 99—Belle de Boskoop	3	2
No. 100—Bethel	3	2
No. 101—Bietigheimer	3	2
No. 102—Black Detroit	3	2
No. 103—Bismarck	3	2
No. 104—Blue Pearmain	3	2
No. 105—Bogdanoff	3	2
No. 106—Boiken	3	2
No. 107—Bottle Greening	3	2
No. 108—Beach (Apple of Commerce)	3	2
No. 109—Bullock	3	2
No. 110—Charles Ross	3	2
No. 111—Champion	3	2
No. 112—Calef	3	2
No. 113—Coffelt	3	2
No. 114—Cogswell	3	2
No. 115—Cooper Market	3	2
No. 116—Cullasagee	3	2
No. 117—Cunningham	3	2
No. 118—Chenango	3	2
No. 119—Cox's Orange Pippin	3	2
No. 120—Cabashea	3	2
No. 121—Canada Baldwin	3	2
No. 122—Canada Reinette	3	2
No. 123—Clermont	3	2
No. 124—Cockle	3	2
No. 125—Colvert	3	2
No. 126—Clayton	3	2
No. 127—Black Gillyflower	3	2
No. 128—Dutch Mignonne	3	2
No. 129—Danvers	3	2
No. 130—Delicious	3	2
No. 131—Dockham	3	2
No. 132—Dodd's Favorite	3	2
No. 133—Domine	3	2
No. 134—Dudley	3	2
No. 135—Dyer	3	2
No. 136—Ensee	3	2
No. 137—Fameuse	3	2
No. 138—Fallawater	3	2
No. 139—Fall Pippin	3	2
No. 140—Fillbasket	3	2
No. 141—Flushing	3	2
No. 142—Garfield	3	2
No. 143—Gascoyne's Scarlet	3	2
No. 144—Gilpin	3	2
No. 145—Gravenstein	3	2
No. 146—Grimes Golden	3	2
No. 147—Golden Pippin	3	2
No. 148—Gano or Black Ben	3	2
No. 149—Gideon	3	2
No. 150—Golden Russett, N.Y.	3	2
No. 151—Gloria Mundi	3	2
No. 152—Gilbert	3	2
No. 153—Grindstone	3	2
No. 154—Hubbardstons	3	2
No. 155—Hall	3	2
No. 156—Hoover	3	2
No. 157—Hargrove	3	2
No. 158—Hunt Russett	3	2
No. 159—Huntsman	3	2
No. 160—Hyde King	3	2
No. 161—Ingram	3	2
No. 162—Jonathan	3	2
No. 163—Jacob's Sweet	3	2
No. 164—Jeniton	3	2
No. 165—Jewett Red	3	2
No. 166—King David	3	2
No. 167—Kinnard	3	2
No. 168—Kelsey	3	2
No. 169—Keswick	3	2
No. 170—Limbertwig	3	2
No. 171—Lake	3	2
No. 172—Lady	3	2
No. 173—Lady Sweet	$3	$2
No. 174—Lankford	3	2
No. 175—Lawver (Delaware Red)	3	2
No. 176—Lehigh	3	2
No. 177—Longfield	3	2
No. 178—Louise	3	2
No. 179—McMahon	3	2
No. 180—Maiden Blush	3	2
No. 181—Minkler	3	2
No. 182—Mammoth Greening	3	2
No. 183—Missouri	3	2
No. 184—Magog	3	2
No. 185—Malinda	3	2
No. 186—Milwaukee	3	2
No. 187—Melon	3	2
No. 188—Milam	3	2
No. 189—Mother	3	2
No. 190—Mann	3	2
No. 191—McIntosh	3	2
No. 192—Nero	3	2
No. 193—Newtown Spitzenberg	3	2
No. 194—Northern Spy	3	2
No. 195—Nonpareil	3	2
No. 196—Northwestern Greening	3	2
No. 197—Ontario	3	2
No. 198—Ortley	3	2
No. 199—Orenco	3	2
No. 200—Okabena	3	2
No. 201—Opalescent	3	2
No. 202—Peck	3	2
No. 203—Philip's Sweet	3	2
No 204—Pryor	3	2
No. 205—Paragon (M. Black Twig)	3	2
No. 206—Patten	3	2
No. 207—Peerless	3	2
No. 208—Pewaukee	3	2
No. 209—Pomme Grise	3	2
No. 210—Payne	3	2
No. 211—Queen of the Pippins	3	2
No. 212—Rhode Island Greening	3	2
No. 213—Ridge	3	2
No. 214—Rome Beauty	3	2
No. 215—Ribston	3	2
No. 216—Rambo	3	2
No. 217—Red Cheeked Pippin	3	2
No. 218—Ramsdell	3	2
No. 219—Red Canada	3	2
No. 220—Roman Stem	3	2
No. 221—Roxbury	3	2
No. 222—Spitzenberg (Esopus)	3	2
No. 223—Spokane Beauty	3	2
No. 224—Senator	3	2
No. 225—Shockley	3	2
No. 226—Smokehouse	3	2
No. 227—Stayman Winesap	3	2
No. 228—Stephenson	3	2
No. 229—Salome	3	2
No. 230—Stirling	3	2
No. 231—Scott Winter	3	2
No. 232—Seek-no-Further	3	2
No. 233—Swayzie	3	2
No. 234—Swaar	3	2
No. 235—Snow	3	2
No. 236—Stark	3	2
No. 237—Stone	3	2
No. 238—Sutton Beauty	3	2
No. 239—Twenty Ounce	3	2
No. 240—Tompkin's King	3	2
No. 241—Tolman Sweet	3	2
No. 242—Utter	3	2
No. 243—Vandevere	3	2
No. 244—Van Buren	3	2
No. 245—Vanhoy	3	2
No. 246—Vaughan Winter	3	2
No. 247—Virginia Greening	3	2
No. 248—Wabash	3	2
No. 249—Waddell	3	2
No. 250—Wadhurst	$3	$2
No. 251—Walker Yellow	3	2
No. 252—Ward	3	2
No. 253—Warner	3	2
No. 254—Washington Royal	3	2
No. 255—Waterman	3	2
No. 256—Wax	3	2
No. 257—Western Spy	3	2
No. 258—Winterstein	3	2
No. 259—White Pippin	3	2
No. 260—Windham Russett	3	2
No. 261—Wismer Dessert	3	2
No. 262—Winesap	3	2
No. 263—Wagener	3	2
No. 264—Wealthy	3	2
No. 265—Winter Banana	3	2
No. 266—White Winter Pearmain	3	2
No. 267—Willow Twig	3	2
No. 268—Wine	3	2
No. 269—Whitney (Russett, Canada)	3	2
No. 270—Walbridge	3	2
No. 271—Windsor	3	2
No. 272—Winter Rose	3	2
No. 273—Winter St. Lawrence	3	2
No. 274—Wolf River	3	2
No. 275—Yellow Bellflower	3	2
No. 276—Yellow Newtown	3	2
No. 277—York Imperial	3	2
No. 278—Yates	3	2
No. 279—Zusoff	3	2

$460 To Be Awarded in Class 7—Limited Displays.

No. 281—To encourage artistic arrangement in the display of the King of Fruits for exhibit purposes, the management will offer $460 cash for the best two boxes, two barrels, two baskets, two jars and two plates, as follows: First prize, $250 cash; second prize, $125 cash; third prize, $50; fourth prize, $25; fifth prize, $10.

Conditions.

Contest open to individuals, districts, counties, states and provinces. Each exhibit shall contain two boxes, two barrels, two baskets, two jars, and two plates, but no box, barrel, basket, plate or jar may contain more than one variety.

The exhibitor is allowed his own choice of varieties, and may decorate the exhibit as he desires in a space 6 by 12 feet.

This makes possible ten varieties which may be exhibited in this contest. The exhibitor may select one variety or the possible ten, but in no case shall he have more than ten separate packages of apples.

A box in this contest may contain not less than 40 pounds nor more than 60 pounds. A barrel must contain not less than two and a half bushels and not more than three bushels. A basket must contain not less than 25 pounds and not more than 32 pounds. A plate must contain five apples. A jar may be made of any material and any size not to exceed 60 gallons. Either preserved or natural fruit may be exhibited in the jars.

Scoring points—On arrangement and decoration, 60; freedom from blemish, 20; color, 20.

INTERIOR OF GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY TRAVELLING EXHIBITION CAR.

$495 To Be Awarded in Class 8—The Biggest Apples.

No. 282—To demonstrate the remarkable size to which apples can be grown regardless of commercial value, the management will offer $300 for the best collection of large apples arranged on a space 6 by 6 feet.

First prize, $150; second prize, $75; third prize, $50; fourth prize, $25.

Field and Greenhouse

Tomatoes

Also

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

Precooled.

Car Lots a Specialty.

For prices and other particulars address

D. E. Gellatly & Sons

GELLATLY, B. C.

Conditions.

The apples may be arranged in any manner desired by the exhibitor on the space mentioned, and awards will be made on the following score: Artistic arrangement, 50 points; size, 25 points; freedom from blemish, 25 points.

Biggest Apple On Earth.

No. 283—As a novelty feature, the management will offer $185 in medals for the largest single apple, free from blemish, any variety, as follows:

First prize, $100 solid gold medal; second prize, $50 solid silver gold-embossed medal; third prize, $25 solid silver medal; fourth prize, $10 bronze medal.

No. 284—To cover the entire gamut of appledom, the management will offer a $10 bronze medal for the greatest freak apple exhibit.

$645 To Be Awarded in Class 9—Pack Awards.

To encourage the best methods of packing, so essential to the maintenance of a good market for superior quality of fruit, the management offers the following prizes for box packed apples:

No. 285—Best three and one-half tier pack, five boxes: First prize, $75; second prize, $37.50; third prize, $12.50; fourth prize, $10 bronze medal.

No. 286—Best four-tier pack scored against any other four-tier pack of not less than ten boxes: First prize, $100; second prize, $50; third prize, $25; fourth prize, $10 bronze medal.

No. 287—Best four and one-half tier pack scored against any other four and one-half tier pack of not less than ten boxes: First prize, $100; second prize, $50; third prize, $25; fourth prize, $10 bronze medal.

No. 288—Best five boxes commercial varieties, packed five tier, scored against any other five tier. First prize, $75; second prize, $37.50; third prize, $12.50; fourth prize, $10 bronze medal.

Shipping Pack—Special.

No. 289—Best commercial or shipping pack (three and one-half to five tier) single box, any variety: $25 solid silver medal.

Conditions—The boxes in this contest must be nailed down in shipping condition, and to be opened by the judges.

Scoring points—Color 10, uniformity 10, condition 10, pack 70.

$800 To Be Awarded in Class 10—Special Sweepstakes.

No. 290—To the winner of the most prizes of all kinds, $75 gold medal.

No. 291—To the winner of the most first prizes, $100 gold medal.

No. 292—To the winner of the most first prizes on the single box display, $25 silver medal.

No. 293—To the winner of the most prizes on the plate display, $25 silver medal.

No. 294—To the winner of the most first prizes on the plate display, $25 silver medal.

No. 295—To the winner of the most first prizes in Class 3, $75 solid gold medal.

No. 296—To the winner of the most first prizes in Class 4, $50 solid silver gold-embossed medal.

No. 297—To the most artistically arranged competitive exhibit, $100 solid gold medal.

No. 298—To the exhibitor making the most entries in all classes, $25 solid silver medal.

The Fruit Magazine Special.

No. 299—To the winner of the most first prizes by any exhibitor in Canada, $150 solid gold medal.

Special Sweepstakes.

No. 300—For the best three boxes or one barrel of most perfect apples, for the variety, any variety: First prize, $75; second, $50; third, $25. Note—A National Apple Show diploma will be issued to the winner of second honors in all sweepstakes where no second prize is mentioned.

$330 To Be Awarded in Class 11—Home-made By-Products.

No. 301—For the best half-gallon jar of unflavored apple butter: First $10, second $5.

No. 302—For the best quart jar of preserved apples: First $10, second $5.

No. 303—For the best pint jar of apple jelly: First $10, second $5.

No. 304—For the best gallon of apple cider: First $10, second $5.

No. 305—For the best gallon of cider vinegar: First $10, second $5.

No. 306—For the best pint jar of apple marmalade: First $10, second $5.

No. 307—For the best half gallon jar of pickled apples: First $10, second $5.

No. 308—For the best apple relish: First $10, second $5.

No. 309—For the best display of all kinds of apple products, home-made, exclusive of alcoholic beverages; number of varieties, package, flavor and artistic arrangement of exhibit to count in the order named as follows: 30, 10, 10 and 50. First prize, $100 cash and 50 paeony plants of finest assorted varieties, value $25, donated by F. W. Meneray, Crescent Nursery Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa—total $125; second, $50; third, $25; fourth, $10.

$260 To Be Awarded in Class 12—Factory-made Products.

No. 310—For the best display of all kinds of apple products, factory-made, exclusive of alcoholic beverages, the management will award specially designed gold, silver and bronze medals as premiums. The conditions upon which the awards will be made are: First, that no exhibitor will be allowed to use any product other than his own manufacture; and second, the exhibits will be scored as follows: Number of varieties 30, package 10, flavor 10, artistic arrangement 50. First prize, $100 solid gold medal; second prize, $75 solid silver gold-embossed medal; third prize, $50 gold and silver medal; fourth prize, $25 silver medal; fifth prize, $10 bronze medal.

$265—Window Display.

To popularize the apple and create a more extensive use of this most wholesome of all fruits, the management of the First Canadian National Apple Show will award handsome solid gold and solid silver medals for the most artistically arranged apple window display in Vancouver during the week of the big Exhibition.

Conditions.

This contest is open to any and all merchants, the only conditions being that the display shall be in position by 10 o'clock Monday morning, October 31, and remain as arranged (with the exception of allowing removal of decaying fruit and replacing same with good fruit) until the close of the show, Saturday, November 5. No restrictions as to varieties, the conditions governing the award being freedom from blemish of apples exhibited and artistic arrangement—50 points each. Notice must be filed in writing with the secretary three days prior to the opening of the show, announcing intention to enter in Window Display Contest, giving name and street address. First Prize, $100 solid gold medal; second prize, $75 solid gold medal; third prize, $50 solid silver gold-embossed medal; fourth prize, $25 solid silver medal; fifth prize, $10 bronze medal; sixth prize, $5 bronze medal; seventh prize, National Apple Show Diploma.

Special Prizes—Class 14.

No. 312—The Charles L. Hanson Special Prize, Victoria, B. C.—500 apple trees, F.O.B. Nursery, value $100, for the best collection of apples (winter varieties) grown in British Columbia north of the 52nd parallel of north latitude.

N.B.—Entries in the Ten-box (Class 3) and Five-box (Class 4) may also compete for the prizes in the Pack awards (Class 9), in compliance with the rules governing the awards in Class 9.

Announcement Extraordinary.

The firm of Webster-Hanna Co. will furnish an expert stenographer and the leading typewriting machines of the world, the Underwood, free to the First Canadian National Apple Show for use of exhibitors and the board of management.

Capital City Nursery Co., Special, Salem, Ore.

50 Franquette Walnuts, value..... $75
75 Pears, standard varieties, value 45
75 Plums, standard varieties, value 45
100 Peaches, standard varieties, value 35

To be assigned later.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Governing competitive exhibits and concessions at the First Canadian National Apple Show, Vancouver, B. C., October 31 to November 5, 1910.

Interpretation of Rules.

1. The executive of the First Canadian National Apple Show reserves the final and absolute right to interpret these rules and regulations and arbitrarily settle and determine all matters, questions and differences in regard thereto, and also reserves the right to amend or add to these rules.

2. All exhibits for the Canadian National Apple Show may be consigned to the Secretary, but transportation charges must be paid in advance, and in no case will such exhibits be brought into the buildings and placed on exhibit except by order of and at the expense and risk of the exhibitor or his authorized agent. Exhibits should be plainly billed to the exhibitor himself, care "Canadian National Apple Show, Vancouver, B. C."

Admission.

3. The gates will be opened to visitors from 9 a. m. until 11 p. m. each day.

The Why and Wherefore
OF
Fruit Farming
ON THE
"Dry Belt" of British Columbia
By J. S. REDMAYNE, M.A.
(*Illustrated*)
Published by The Times Book Club
376-384 Oxford Street, London, W.
The British Columbia Development Association Ltd.
115 High Holborn, W.C.
This book may be obtained for 50c., post paid, from
W. H. NANSON, 412 Hastings St. West, Vancouver, B. C.

Entries.

4. Competition is open to the world.
5. In the event of conflict of general and special rules, the latter will govern.
6. All applications for entries must be made on printed forms, which may be obtained free by addressing the secretary or calling at his office, 7 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C.
7. No fee will be charged for entry of or space for competitive exhibits.
8. A proper entry of all exhibits, for premiums or display, must be made with the secretary before being placed in the buildings. Special tags showing class numbers for which entries are made will be furnished.
9. All entries must be filed, in person, by letter, or authorised agent, with the secretary or his assistants. Date for closing of carload entries will be Monday, October 10, 1910. All other entries close Monday, October 24, 1910.
10. All exhibits must be in place by 9 a. m. Monday, October 31, 1910, with entry cards attached, except as otherwise provided for.
11. Entries should be sent in early to insure space and time necessary for the placing of the exhibits.
12. The management reserves the right to determine as to the space which shall be accorded to each exhibit.
13. Exhibits which have been erroneously entered may, at the discretion of the secretary and judge of exhibits, be transferred to their proper divisions previous to the judging. If such classes have been judged they shall not be rejudged.
14. No officer or director of the association, superintendent or assistant superintendent, judge or employe of the show, shall be permitted to enter the competition for premiums in any class.
15. Exhibits may be shipped in care of the secretary (but in no case will such shipment be received or placed on exhibition unless charges are prepaid), who will see to the proper placing of same if so directed in writing.
16. Exhibitors must receive instructions from the superintendent of exhibits relative to the placing of same.
17. The management will in no case provide free transportation of exhibits, or be subject to any expense in their delivery to the buildings.
18. The management will use all diligence to insure the safety of exhibits after their arrival and arrangement, but in no case will it be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur thereto.

Exhibitors.

19. No exhibitor shall be allowed to make more than one entry of each variety in any one class, except in plate exhibits.
20. Space will be allotted to exhibitors and others in the order applications are received.
21. No exhibit shall be allowed to compete for more than one premium, nor shall be entered in more than one class, except as specially provided for and announced in the premium list.
22. No exhibit shall be removed before the close of the exhibition without the written permission of the superintendent in charge of the department and countersigned by the manager.

Tools, Machinery, Spray, Etc.

23. Space for the exhibition of tools, spray pumps, machinery or material, boxes, etc., will be accorded up to the capacity of the buildings, not otherwise provided for.

Special Rules.

(Note carefully all General Rules in fore part of list.)

1. All packages MUST have a FULL address of exhibitor on package or box, also kind or kinds of apples contained therein.
2. Entries for competitive exhibits must be made by the owner (not necessarily the growers, so long as place of origin is given) or in the name of the owner by the person having charge of same (accompanied by a list of varieties of apples) who may receive the premium money, as "agent" for the owner of said exhibit. The Canadian National Apple Show will not be liable beyond the issuance of the warrant on the treasurer for amount of such premium.
3. A plate must contain five apples.
4. A box shall measure 10 x 11 x 12 inches inside, and all box exhibits originating in Canada must conform to this Government standard, but exhibitors from the United States and other countries shall be permitted to use their own standard boxes provided they do not contain less than 2000 cubic inches, inside measurement. A barrel must contain not less than two and one-half bushels and not more than three bushels. A basket must contain not less than 25 pounds, and not more than 32 pounds.
5. Apples when showing signs of decay sufficiently to become unattractive may be removed, and exhibitors should be prepared to replace them with fresh specimens.
6. Entry cards, furnished by the management, specifying the class and number of entry must, in all cases, be placed with the exhibit to which it appertains.
7. All exhibits competing for the same premium will be arranged together in groups.
8. A list of varieties of apples must accompany all entries.

Advertising on Ground.

9. The promiscuous distribution of handbills, etc., or tacking, posting or painting of advertising matter on the grounds, or any of the property belonging thereto, are strictly prohibited, unless arranged for by contract with the management. Exhibitors may advertise and distribute from their places of exhibit only.

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The Big Red Apple

AND ALL ITS

Juicy Companions

(BIG AND LITTLE)

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Vancouver - B. C.

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Concessions.

10. Concessions will be let for supplying the necessary wants and providing for the comfort, convenience, pleasure and entertainment of visitors and exhibitors. All applications for space, etc., should be made to the secretary of the Canadian National Apple Show, Vancouver, B. C.

Judges' Rules.

11. Each exhibit shall be judged on its own merits and shall not be credited with points on account of prizes won by same exhibitor in another class.

12. In awarding prizes on all commercial displays, unless otherwise specially provided for, the judges shall exercise their best judgment, but in case of dispute shall be governed by the rules and scoring points of the American Pomological Society. The regulations of the society are universally considered the broadest and fairest. They have been officially approved by the Dominion and United States Departments of Agriculture, and wherever used for scoring, they have given more satisfaction than any other set of rules or scoring points.

Rule 2, section 4, of the American Pomological Society regulation entitled, "Examining and Awarding Committees," reads as follows:

Rule 2. In instituting comparisons of values committees are instructed to consider:

First—The values of the varieties for the purpose to which they may be adapted.

Second—The color, size and evenness of the specimens.

Third—Their freedom from the marks of insects and other blemishes.

Fourth—The apparent carefulness in handling and taste displayed in the arrangement of the exhibit. (Pack).

The foregoing shall be considered the official guide for the judges, and in making their awards the judges shall be given the widest latitude under these regulations.

The judging staff includes the ablest and best-known pomologists and fruit-growers on the American continent, and are as follows: Prof. H. E. Van Deman, of Washington, D. C.; Prof. John Craig, of Cornell University; Prof. Wilbur K. Newell, president State Board of Horticulture, Gaston, Ore.; Mr. W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines, Ont.; Mr. Martin Burrell, M.P., Grand Forks, B. C.; and Prof. F. C. Sears, pomologist Mass. Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, who has been secured as chief of the judging staff, is a strong advocate of recognizing the commercial points of fruit, and in doing this he considers that quality, color, condition and pack, should have about the same relative consideration.

Instructions to Foreign Exhibitors.

1. To admit apple shipments for exhibition purposes without payment of duty at time of admission, the consignment must be entered for warehouse, upon an official blank form (known as form B18) in duplicate (copies of which will be furnished on application to the secretary).

2. Give number of packages in such shipments, and total value of same, based on your home or local selling price.

3. Exhibitor must affix his signature to bond on back of form B18, with given name in full (for example, John D. Jones, and not J. D. Jones), as owner or agent for same, as the case may be.

4. Surety will be furnished by the Canadian National Apple Show Management.

5. Bond must be made for full value of consignment as indicated in rule 2.

6. The National Apple Show Management will give all possible assistance to foreign exhibitors to prevent any inconvenience or annoyance in marking exhibits at the Canadian National Apple Show.

7. A bonded certificate must be obtained from the customs agent at the American ports of entry.

8. The convenient American ports of entry are Sumas on the Northern Pacific Railway, and Blaine on the Great Northern Railway.

9. Shipments can be made via Seattle, and boat to Vancouver.

10. The First Canadian National Apple Show will be held in the Vancouver Horse Show Building, with C. P. R. sidetrack facilities convenient thereto.

11. All or any part of foreign exhibits may be sold upon the payment of the duty and release of bond, prior to the removal of exhibits.

12. The customs duty on apples is 40 cents per barrel; 12 cents per box.

13. Customs duty is payable in the Long Room Collector of Customs, second floor Post Office Building, corner Granville and Hastings streets, Vancouver, B. C.

THE KIMBALL

Is the Best

ORCHARD CULTIVATOR

ON EARTH, is the testimonial of

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E. H. SHEPARD, Editor "Better Fruit."

A. P. BATEHAM, Mosier, Oregon

DR. G. E. SANDERS, The Dalles, Oregon.

And thousands of other satisfied customers. Send for descriptive circular.

JOHNSTON & WEBER

MANUFACTURERS

THE DALLES, OREGON

14. Express shipments, and less than carload lots must be billed to Vancouver, B. C., to owner or agent, care Secretary Canadian National Apple Show. Express freight and transfer charges must be borne by the exhibitors, as no exhibit space will be allowed until all transportation charges against said exhibit are paid.

How to Ship Exhibits.

Exhibits for the Canadian National Apple Show may be consigned to the secretary, but transportation charges must be paid in advance, and in no case will such exhibits be brought into the buildings and placed on exhibition except by order of and at the expense and risk of the exhibitor or his agent. Exhibits should be plainly billed to the exhibitor himself, care CANADIAN NATIONAL APPLE SHOW, Vancouver, B. C. Printed shipping tags furnished upon application.

Woman and the Modern Farm

FIRST of all, a home life of singular attractiveness, if she enjoys Nature at all, and an ideal place for her children. Of hard work there is plenty, of course—but not of the coarse drudgery which used to weigh so heavily upon our rural mothers and grandmothers of a generation ago. Times have changed on the farm. Modern methods have lightened the labors of the farmer's wife. The use of machinery is reducing the hours of work, and intensive tillage keeps the men folk nearer home. Meals are more regular.

The modern creamery relieves her of caring for the milk, churning butter and making cheese. Today the farmer hauls his milk to the nearest creamery, where it is tested and weighed and paid for in a few minutes—and passes into butter by scientific process.

Gasoline engines, portable and stationary, are now used on the farm to pump water, saw wood, operate machines, etc., and thus save the housewife's muscle. Acetylene gas lights her house as well as electricity, and without any more bother. Hot water heaters, modern plumbing, kitchen cabinets, are but a few of the many city advantages enjoyed by a prosperous rural community. In many irrigation localities even electricity is available for light and power. There are few, if any, urban conveniences today which tillers of the soil cannot enjoy at less expense.

Her social life is immeasurably more attractive than it used to be. Intensive farming of small areas makes closer neighbors, concentrates wealth and social convenience. In such communities farmers are not isolated, and the means of communication are closely uniting even extended areas. Interurban street cars pass the farmer's door and take him anywhere. Telephones are becoming as common in the country as mail boxes, and save both husband and wife many a day's journey to town. Good roads enable the women folk to drive without risk or discomfort, to pay visits in the neighborhood, and to take an outing when they like.

Even the motor car is at their service. Thousands of automobiles are purchased by farmers every year. The new agriculture has ushered in an era of unprecedented prosperity, enabling the farmer to buy high-grade cars, pianos, etc., for his family's use. This is a point which must not be overlooked in estimating the lot of a farmer's wife. Very largely increased income is placing at her disposal, not only all of the conveniences, but many of the luxuries, of modern life, and along with these things she enjoys what few city women can have—God's air.

For a family of young children there is no place like the country It is their natural domain. Everything contributes to wholesome growth. Fresh air, plenty of playground—the wide sky and all the green world of trees and plants—are the child's best environment and its due. No amount of city advantages can compensate for the loss of it. It is like depriving a bird of its freedom. And during the first fifteen years of a child's life it can have every needed educational advantage in the consolidated rural schools. They are a vast improvement upon the poorly built and meagrely attended district schools of the past, where pupils were taught for a few months in the year by incompetent teachers. The centralized school of today is modern throughout. It is housed in a sanitary building—with gymnasium and library attached—and the curriculum is often equal to that of any city high school of good standing.

The new agriculture is one of the important occupations open to youth—and early experience on a farm is a good foundation for later professional training in it. Better men and women are certain to result from a rural childhood, and this is surely a big source of satisfaction to the wise mother on a farm.

A good farm protects a woman against poverty—in the event of the death of her husband. It is the best kind of insurance. It can be counted upon to produce a living and to keep the family in ordinary comfort. There is no safer investment, if properly chosen, and it is sure to increase in value with the rapid growth of population and demand for farm produce. Few safe investments pay more than five per cent.—many small farms pay from 20 to 50 per cent. And the farm, besides, is a home where the young children can grow to maturity and the older ones can seek refuge from the world. Life insurance is a beneficent

CHILLIWACK

Just Now Is Coming Into Her Own

The B. C. Electric Ry. will positively be operating to Chilliwack inside of 60 days.

The Canadian Northern and Great Northern Railways are now constructing through Chilliwack.

With transportation afforded Chilliwack is practically at the door of Vancouver.

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CITY HOMES
SUBURBAN HOMES
FARM LANDS

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A Few Specials

40 acres fruit land, uncleared, adjoining school. Price, $50 an acre. Easy terms.

23 acres, 20 acres absolutely cleared; situated close to Chilliwack city; under very high state of cultivation; good orchard; a beautiful country home. Price $7,000. Terms.

80 acres, 1 3-4 miles from B. C. Elec. Ry., alder bottom land, easy clearing, adjoining school. Price, $3,500; half cash, balance easy.

Write or call on us for further information.

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DUNCAN, Vancouver Island

For Sale—Lake, River and Sea frontage, cleared and uncleared land.

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For Sale, FRUIT LANDS, Vancouver Island

10 acres improved fruit ranch, good buildings and water; 250 bearing trees, mostly apples; $1,000 per acre.

11½ acres unimproved A1 fruit land, $350 per acre.

Both within 4 miles of City Hall, Victoria, B. C.

Write owner for detailed information.

H. BAILEY, 717 Discovery St., Victoria, B. C.

institution—one of the most effective friends of widows and orphans—but it should be supplemented by at least ten acres of fertile soil somewhere in the country. Good land—and there are millions of acres of it still available in this country at a moderate figure—is the best form of insurance, not only for the family in event of your death, but for yourself during life, while you can enjoy it to the full No better legacy can be left to your children.—Benson and Easton, in "The Chicago Tribune."

—o—

SHIPS THAT NEVER CAME BACK.

I freighted a ship with hopes and dreams,
And trimmed the sails with prayer,
And hoisted the anchor to the decks
On a morning bright and fair;
And she glided away in proud array
On a gleaming jasper sea,
But in all the years of waiting and tears
She never came back to me.

I freighted a ship with the Greed of Gold,
And set it afloat again,
And victualled it well and barbed her decks
With guns and valiant men.
As she left the shore the breakers' roar
A requiem seemed to be,
For in weary days to my yearning gaze
She never came back to me.

I freighted a ship with Fame's Desire
And gave her the wings of steel,
And sent her away on a stormy day
With an anguished heart's appeal.
Then the struggle began with my fellow man,
Whose cargo the ship's should be,
But she quelled the brawl, for never at all
Did the ship come back to me.

Then I sailed a ship all laden down
With Love to my Fellow-man,
And all of her cost from my ledger I crossed
Ere the voyage of the ship began;
But never a ship that left the slip
Made such a voyage as she,
For a thousand weight of her precious freight
Came sailing back to me.

—JOHN C. BAIRD.

Birthplace of Robert Burns

(By Robert G. Ingersoll.)

Though Scotland has a thousand names
Of patriot, king and peer,
The noblest, grandest of them all
Was loved and cradled here.
Here lived the gentle peasant-prince,
The loving cotter-king,
Compared with whom the greatest lord
Is but a titled thing.

'Tis but a cot roofed in with straw,
A hovel made of clay;
One door shuts out the snow and storm,
One window greets the day.
And yet I stand within this room
And hold all thrones in scorn;
For here, beneath this lowly thatch,
Love's sweetest bard was born.

Within this hallowed hut I feel
Like one who clasps a shrine,
When the glad lips, at last, have touched
The something deemed divine!
And here the world, through all the years,
As long as day returns,
The tribute of its love and tears
Will pay to Robert Burns.

Correspondence

Editor Fruit Magazine,

Starting east early in June, I saw no fruit orchards after leaving Eastern Washington until I saw a few apple trees near Fargo, N. D., but no fruit, and a few fruit trees in the farm gardens through Illinois. North Dakota was suffering from the drought, and crops were reported poor; but if the eastern farmers could see the banner crops of corn and wheat in Indiana and Illinois they would say they never knew how to farm.

As I progressed east through Ohio and New York State I began to see orchards well taken care of, but no crop of fruit to speak of. I visited the Pelham district in Ontario; saw some varieties of peaches; and apples had a partial crop. One of the best-kept orchards in Canada I saw near the Brock monument near the Niagara Falls, on the battleground of Lundy's Lane.

Between Rockfort and Rochester were some fine orchards and plenty of newly-planted ones; and I noticed that all young trees were headed at least 4 feet high. From Niagara Falls out to Lewiston plenty of old orchards were dead, either from scale or cold winter. Here in Minnesota I see no fruit, and only a few young orchards struggling to survive the drought. So my faith in the West is greater than ever.

Yours truly,

M. J. HENRY.

THE GOOSEBERRY.

By W. J. Brandrith.

THE gooseberry, "Ribes uva Crispa," is a native of Europe and America. It was first brought to notice in Piedmont, but was cultivated and brought to its present state of perfection in Lancashire, England. Its fruits vary in size, shape and color, some being hairy, some smooth. The native American gooseberry varies from the size of a pea to that of a large marble, and the color may be green, yellow, red, violet or black. It may be sweet or acid. The European gooseberry has been improved by selection and cultivation until it bears no resemblance to the gooseberry of fifty or sixty years ago. It requires a very rich soil, and is most successfully grown in clay lands that are well drained. It may be planted in rows six feet apart, with three feet apart in the row, or four feet apart each way. The former plan requires 2,420 plants to the acre, and the latter 2,722.

It must be given clean cultivation, and a heavy mulch of coal ashes has been found very beneficial, the object being to keep the ground cool. Pruning must be done so as to leave a space between each branch large enough for the hand. The last year's growth should be cut back from three to six inches, according to growth, and after bearing begins the lowermost branch may be cut out each year.

There are several insects which attack the gooseberry. The best remedies are whale-oil soap for the borers, and arsenate of lead for the leaf-eating insects. Bushes should be sprayed while dormant with lime sulphur as a preventive from fungi. There are two forms of mildew to which the gooseberry is liable. The first, or powdery mildew, is controlled by potassium sulphide—one ounce to a gallon of water—or by bordeaux, which is equally good. The leathery form, which envelops the fruit

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The Vernon Fruit Co.'s branches do not handle anything but B. C fruit. For advice on the prairie markets write

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like a blanket, is not so easily controlled; in fact, the English varieties are so subject to this form of mildew as to be practically worthless. Probably the best all-round gooseberry for commercial planting is the "Oregon Champion." "Red Jacket" and "Pearl" are also good, reliable varieties. The average yield is about 4,000 pounds per acre, which at present prices leaves a nice margin of profit. The gooseberry has an advantage over other small fruits in that it can be gathered and marketed from the time it is half grown until it is fully ripe.

Strawberry Sauce.

Beat one-half cupful of butter to a cream; add gradually one cupful of pulverized sugar, beating all the while. When light and creamy, add the white of one egg, unbeaten, and stir until it is well mixed. Mash one cupful of ripe strawberries, cover with sugar, and let stand for one-half hour. Put the sauce over hot water and stir until it begins to foam, add the strawberries, and serve at once.

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Champion of Rockland

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CHAMPION OF ROCKLAND is a son of Lass Jane's Tolteca, a register of merit cow, tested 7,305 pounds 12.8 ounces milk, 515 pounds estimated butter in one year, and he has Chancellor, Stoke Pogis and St. Lambert blood back of him on both sides in cows testing from 16 to 29 pounds butter in one week. As the bull is half the herd, this is an opportunity to get a handsome young animal, fit to head any herd.

Pedigree on application.

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THE CANADIAN APPLE GROWERS' GUIDE

JUST PUBLISHED

A thoroughly up-to-date treatise, covering every phase of apple culture, from the planting of the tree to the packing and sale of the fruit, by Linus Woolverton, M.A., Grimsby, Ont. Published by Wm. Briggs, Toronto; price $2.25, postpaid.

THE FAMOUS CHILLIWACK VALLEY

There are many beautiful spots in British Columbia, but none that has the attraction for the Eastern visitor of the far-famed Chilliwack valley. The lovely situation, the splendid crops and the prosperous farms and homes are productive of the highest expressions of wonder and interest from those who see them for the first time, and it will be a pleasure for us to show you around if you will come to us and say so. With the advent of the electric tram connecting with Vancouver direct, the Great Northern Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway, Chilliwack is emerging from her retired situation and is being brought into the light of prominence; choice spots are being picked up by the city business man or investor for country homes, particularly those that are bounded by the many beautiful streams; the small farmer and fruit grower is coming in and settling on 10 or 20 acre plots, and the investor is now fully aware of the possibilities and the brilliant future ahead of the city and district of Chilliwack.

We have on our lists many choice and desirable properties, both in improved and revenue producing farms; improved and unimproved acreage; and city property, both business and residential, either improved and bearing revenue or vacant, and we shall be happy to answer any inquiry and to send our NEW BIRD'S EYE MAP of the district, also ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET to anyone asking for it.

A connection of nearly 20 years in Chilliwack in this business gives us a knowledge of the land, the conditions and values, rarely met with, and this knowledge is at your disposal.

BENT & GOODLAND

J. Howe Bent H. T. Goodland

Real Estate Agents, Conveyancers, Valuators and Financial Brokers, etc.

CHILLIWACK, B. C.

BOYS.

ONCE in a while someone whose apple trees have been clubbed, whose silk hat has been demolished by a snowball, or whose front gate has mysteriously disappeared overnight, writes an indignant letter to the newspaper, expressing the opinion that boys of the present day behave much worse than those of an earlier time. A symposium usually results, in which the boys get pretty hard usage, with only an occasional word of cheer to keep them from becoming too much depressed over their own degeneracy.

No one excuses the misdeeds of the youngsters; but the good people who are so much disturbed by what they regard as the increasingly deplorable state of morals and conduct among the boys are merely growing old. Whatever their years may be, they are forgetting what the eternal boy is, what he was in their youth, what he always will be. A harum-scarum, mischievous, thoughtless creature, ever ready to harass and despoil his crabbed and suspicious elders, he is yet singularly amenable to good-natured and generous treatment.

Those who remember their own juvenile peccadillos will not readily believe that the boys of to-day can conceive or execute much more in the way of mischief. Have melon patches and fruit trees ever been safe from levy? Is the game of tick-tack of recent invention? Let us not forget that Tom Sawyer and his mates lived more than a generation ago.

It may be that less outward deference and courtesy are shown by the rising generation to its elders than used to be the case. If that is so, it is not so much the boys as their parents who are at fault. To mind and to speak respectfully were things that children used to be taught pretty generally. It would be a pity if parents should grow too lazy or too forgetful of the uses of discipline to exact these simple virtues from their offspring.—Youth's Companion.

SONG OF THE SEA CHILDREN.

Where the blue comes down to the brine,
And the brine goes up to the blue
It's shine, shine, shine,
The whole day through—
The whole summer day long, dear.

Till the sun like a harbor buoy
Is riding afloat in the west;
And it's joy, joy, joy,
For the place of his rest—
The haven of No-more-fear.

Then the stars come out on the sea
To dance on the purple floor.
Their Master has turned the key
In the silver door—
And my heart's delight draws near.

—Bliss Carman.

Represent The Fruit Magazine at your Agricultural Exhibition and pay your expenses. Write Circulation Department for special Fair offer to agents. Outfit furnished free, liberal pay and full instructions. Only mean business when you write us.

Come to the Chilliwack Valley

There are no drouths, no severe winters and there is room for all on good, comfortable farms.

We would like to show you what we have. It's good, and you will not leave it. Write for particulars.

T. J. POLLEY & CO.

"Prosperity's Right Hand Is Industry"

and with the tremendous prosperity now being enjoyed by the fruit growers of the world's famous Okanagan Valley, the most essential needs in harmony with industry are fruit canneries.

* * * *

To meet this essential demand the Okanagan Fruit Canners Co., Ltd., a $100,000 corporation, has been launched and the day is at hand when fruit growers of the Okanagan will find a ready market for their wares right at their garden gate; which means to the grower, no more waste from windfalls, no more loss from over-ripe fruit and no more wholesale slaughter of profits at the hands of the Commission man.

* * * *

In conjunction with our Cannery No. 1 (which will be built at Kelowna) this corporation will erect a packing plant. Every minor detail in the way of construction will be on a high plane. The very latest and most up-to-date machinery for the cannery and packing plant has been ordered and the contract for their placement is in the hands of experts.

* * * *

When you stop to think that 3,000,000 people in the great Northwest are entirely dependent on canned fruit the magnitude of this enterprise is at once apparent. Hence in inviting the public to co-operate with us in our undertaking, we are presenting a gilt edged investment—one where the foundation for capital is firm and a ready income certain.

* * * *

Only 50,000 shares of treasury stock are to be offered for public subscription. These securities are to be marketed at $1.00 each and the revenue from them will be placed on deposit with the Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada to be used in defraying the expenses to hasten to completion our plant and for the purchase of fruit for our first year's output.

* * * *

Manufacturers of the East ship their canned goods here to a waiting market at a big profit. This fact tells its own story, yet serves as an accurate line to us British Columbians, here on the grounds, as to how easily the market can be cornered, inasmuch as we can furnish a superior grade of goods at a figure that the East could not afford to compete against.

* * * *

Keen, far-seeing business men have testified their faith in this enterprise by an early subscription for securities, and you can make no mistakes by following their lead. Don't hesitate, interest yourself at once.

* * * *

Bear in mind there are only 50,000 shares to be sold and it is strictly a case of first come, first served. There will POSITIVELY be no reserve. Opportunities of this calibre don't present themselves every day, so STRIKE NOW WHILE THE IRON IS HOT.

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TERMS: $1.00 per share, 25 per cent on application; balance, three, six and nine months.

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The soil is deep and rich and well adapted for small and orchard fruits. Without doubt it is the best fruit land in the Fraser Valley. As the growth is mostly alder the land is easily cleared. These are not cheap lands, but will amply repay the careful fruit grower. Come in and let us talk the matter over.

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A beautiful healthy climate—fine soil, and a great and rapidly increasing demand for butter, milk and cream (fine creameries in each district)—a cash market for poultry and eggs, large profits from mixed farming and vegetable products.

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HAVE **IRRIGABLE LANDS FOR SALE** [illegible]ots of from 5 to 20 acres, both planted and unplanted, under complete irrigation system operated by the White Valley Irrigation and Power Co. Limited. The Company undertakes to plant and cultivate for a period of 1 to 3 years for purchasers.

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